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APR 3 1914

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
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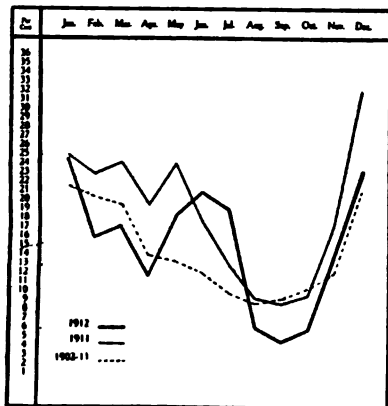
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EDITORIAL SUMMARY.

The State of Employment.



Monthly returns to the Bureau of Labor Statistics from 183 representative trade unions, having 113,000 members (equal to 21 per cent of all unionists in the state) indicate that during the last six months of 1912 unemployment was decidedly less than in the corresponding months of 1911. The percentage of members idle for all causes was lower in 1912 at the close

of every one of the six months except in July, and the same is true with respect to the figures for unemployment, that is idleness not due to labor disputes or disability (sickness, accident or old age). At the end of December the percentage of unemployment was 23.1 as compared with 31.9 in 1911, and 25.6 in 1910. This 1912 figure, however, is still somewhat above the percentages for 1909 (17.7) or for 1904 to 6 when the percentages were in each case below 16 at the close of the year. The mean percentage of unemployment for the last six months of the year was 12.2 for 1912, as compared with 15.1 for 1911. The improvement as to idleness in the latter part of 1912 as compared with 1911, was shared by eight out of the twelve groups of trades included in the returns, notably,

* The chart represents the percentages of members reported idle on the last day of each month exclusive of those returned as idle because of sickness, accident or old age, or on account of labor disputes. In other words, the chart represents approximately idleness due to business or trade conditions, either general or seasonal, the amount of any other idleness included after the elimination of disability and disputes being practically a negligible factor.

because of their size, the building, transportation and metal trades, with only one of the leading groups, clothing and textiles, showing a higher proportion of idleness. In this group, however, the higher percentage of idleness is due only to a later opening than usual of the regular summer busy season and to dispute idleness in December. Not only was the decreased idleness in the later months of 1912 general as to industries, but comparison of the returns for New York City with those for the entire state shows that it is found in both the metropolitan and up-state districts.

* * *

**Industrial
Relations.**

Had it not been for the inauguration of the great strike of garment workers in New York City only two days before the end of the year the last three months of 1912 would have been notable for both fewer strikes and lockouts and fewer employees involved therein than the corresponding months of any other recent year except 1908. As it was, with this one dispute involving 125,000 employees credited to the quarter, its record of employees concerned in strikes and lockouts reached 129,324, or more than three times the figures for any other recent year. But taking amount of working time lost in disputes, which is the safest single index of the amount of disturbance of industrial relations, the total for the quarter, 214,530 days, was but two thirds the amount recorded for the same months of 1911, and less than half as much as for 1910 or 1909. During the last three months of 1912 the Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration intervened in 12 disputes and effected, or assisted in effecting, settlements in 9. Among the latter were one case of arbitration upon request of the parties and one case of public investigation. Both these cases are notable, the former as the fourth instance of similar arbitration in the same establishment, the latter (in the Little Falls dispute) as the third such in-

vestigation in recent years. This investigation like the first of the two earlier ones resulted in a settlement of the dispute.

* * *

**The Little Falls
Report.**

In the Little Falls case (a strike of textile workers) there was an investigation of the dispute by the Board of Mediation and Arbitration and coincidently a special investigation of wages and cost of living of the strikers by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The reports of both, which have previously been given to the press, are published in full in the Bulletin. As noted above the investigation of the dispute had the effect of terminating the strike by a resumption of work at wages for most of the workers, and those the lower paid, restored only to what they were before the strike the purpose of which was to resist a reduction of wages inaugurated to offset the reduction in hours due to the new fifty-hour law for women. But the investigation of wages and cost of living had brought to light the existence before the reduction, of wages and standards of living both so low as to be a matter of public concern, with the probability of the existence of similar conditions elsewhere in the industry which is one of the leading ones in the state. This problem was manifestly unaffected by the settlement of the strike and must be regarded as one still standing in need of investigation unless low wages and low standards of living are to be regarded as calling for investigation only when they lead to open revolt of workers by strike.

* * *

**Industrial
Diseases.**

During the three months of December, January and February 32 cases of industrial diseases were registered under the reporting law. One of these was a case of anthrax and all of the others were cases of lead poisoning. Of the latter, 15 occurred in connection

with lead, other than in paint, used in manufacturing processes, 4 occurred in connection with the use of paint in factories or shops, and 10 occurred in connection with the use of paint in outside work. As has been true in previous quarters, the returns indicate that the use of lead paint is by far the most frequent source of lead poisoning. In addition to the above cases required to be reported by law, the Bulletin summarizes 47 cases of other industrial diseases reported during the nine months ended with February, including cases of poisoning by cement, cyanide of potassium, creosote, naphtha, lime, muriatic acid, chrome, chlorate of potash, carbon monoxid, and carbon dioxid, cases of glanders, occupational neuritis, and tuberculosis, and others. Three examples of progressive measures for the prevention of industrial poisonings are given in the Bulletin. One is the extensive posting of notices by direction of factory inspectors, as required by law, to prevent eating of meals in rooms where poisonous or harmful substances are used; another is wide circulation by the Bureau of Statistics among painters and other workers exposed to lead poisoning of a card containing information and advice for prevention by personal care; while the third is a description with an illustrative drawing of the method by which a progressive manufacturing firm has completely eliminated danger of lead poisoning in the painting and sand papering of castings, as well as danger from dust as such, first by drawing off the dust through gratings in a work bench, and later by substituting a non-lead for lead paint.

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**Court
Decisions.**

The usual abstracts of recent decisions of New York Courts will be found in this Bulletin. Of most significance among these is a unanimous Appellate Division decision holding that a second or third offense under the Labor Law, with consequent liability to

heavier penalties, need not be a second or third offense against the same individual provision of law, but that an offense against one provision of an Article of the law constitutes a second offense if there has been previously an offense against any other provision of that Article. As usual a considerable number of employers' liability cases appear in the record and constitute continued evidence of the great uncertainty inherent in laws based on negligence, which uncertainty has been the source of many of the evils of liability laws. Along with the court decisions is reproduced an opinion of the Attorney-General holding illegal an agreement between an employer and an employee for forfeiture of wages by the latter in case of failure to give notice of intention to leave employment. The occasion for this opinion was the existence of such a practice in the case of at least one firm brought to light by the anonymous filing with the Commissioner of Labor of a printed blank used for such agreement.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

Monthly returns as to idleness among members of representative trade unions in New York State on the last day of each month in the year 1912, together with similar returns for previous years, are summarized in the following table. Returns were received from 183 unions, selected because of their representative character both for organized labor generally and for different localities. These unions included about 21 per cent of the total union membership in the state.

NUMBER AND PROPORTION OF IDLE WAGE EARNERS IN REPRESENTATIVE TRADE UNIONS.

	NUMBER		IDLE AT END OF		PERCENTAGE IDLE						
	REPORTING		REPORTING	MONTH, 1912							
	Unions	Members	Number	Per cent	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1902-11
January.....	185	112,645	29,108	25.8	26.7	24.5	29.3	36.9	21.5	15.0	24.4
February.....	185	112,732	19,855	17.6	24.8	22.4	26.5	37.5	20.1	15.3	22.4
March.....	185	112,794	21,184	18.8	25.6	22.6	23.0	37.5	18.3	11.6	22.0
April.....	185	111,982	14,853	13.3	21.3	16.0	20.3	33.9	10.1	7.3	17.0
May.....	185	112,642	22,675	20.1	27.2	14.5	17.1	32.2	10.5	7.0	16.7
June.....	185	113,104	25,843	22.8	22.9	15.4	17.4	30.2	8.1	6.3	16.1
July.....	183	111,995	23,639	21.1	15.5	19.4	13.9	26.8	8.5	7.6	14.8
August.....	183	112,510	10,214	9.1	11.7	22.3	11.9	24.6	12.1	5.8	13.2
September.....	183	113,110	6,656	5.9	11.2	12.5	14.5	24.6	12.3	6.3	11.5
October.....	183	112,550	8,330	7.4	11.6	15.0	13.7	23.1	18.5	6.9	12.8
November.....	183	112,918	17,247	15.3	20.0	17.5	13.3	21.5	22.0	7.6	15.0
December.....	183	113,674	34,162	30.1	34.2	27.3	20.6	28.0	32.7	15.4	23.4
Mean.....	.....	.....	.....	17.3	21.1	19.1	18.5	29.7	16.2	9.3	17.4

The above figures for the first half of the year were discussed in the September, 1912, Bulletin. As was there pointed out, the figures for each of the first five months of the year indicated a steadily improved condition as compared with the corresponding months of 1911. In June, however, there was an interruption of the favorable figures, the idleness percentage being only slightly lowered as compared with June of the previous year. In the second half of the year, there was also a decided improvement in each month as compared with 1911, one month only excepted. This exception was the month of July in which the percentage of idleness was nearly six points higher than in July, 1911. Considering the year as a whole, it appears, therefore, that, with the exception of the two months, June and July, 1912, compared favorably with 1911. Further analysis of the June-July figures will be taken up in connection with the following

tables. The causes of the idleness reported above are summarized under three headings in the following table:

PERCENTAGE OF IDLENESS IN REPRESENTATIVE UNIONS FOR SPECIFIED CAUSES.
Labor Disputes.

	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Mean 6 mos.
1903.....	9.5	7.4	3.6	1.8	1.5	1.6	4.2
1904.....	5.1	5.0	4.8	3.3	2.8	2.9	4.0
1905.....	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7
1906.....	1.9	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.1	0.7	1.1
1907.....	1.9	3.1	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.6	1.4
1908.....	0.2	1.1	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.5
1909.....	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.8	2.6	1.6	2.4
1910.....	10.1	13.7	3.1	0.5	1.4	0.6	4.9
1911.....	1.4	1.1	1.2	0.5	1.2	1.1	1.1
1912.....	1.1	1.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	5.8	1.5

Disability.

1903.....	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.1
1904.....	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.1
1905.....	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2
1906.....	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.2
1907.....	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.3
1908.....	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
1909.....	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.3
1910.....	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
1911.....	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1
1912.....	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1

All Other Causes (Principally Condition of Trade).

1903.....	7.1	6.8	4.9	8.8	13.6	20.3	10.3
1904.....	8.6	7.7	6.3	6.4	7.1	15.4	8.6
1905.....	6.3	5.4	4.4	3.6	4.0	9.2	5.5
1906.....	4.7	4.0	4.3	4.5	5.3	13.3	6.0
1907.....	5.4	7.7	9.6	16.1	20.0	30.5	14.9
1908.....	25.2	22.2	23.0	21.3	20.0	25.9	22.9
1909.....	10.0	8.2	11.0	9.6	9.5	17.7	11.0
1910.....	8.1	7.5	8.4	13.4	15.0	25.6	13.0
1911.....	13.1	9.5	8.9	9.8	17.6	31.9	15.1
1912.....	19.0	6.3	4.9	6.0	14.1	23.1	12.2

When idleness because of labor disputes and personal disability have been eliminated, the remaining idleness is a gauge of the demand for labor, since seasonal conditions tend to remain fairly constant in the same months from year to year.

The fluctuations from year to year in idleness due to disability are negligible. Idleness caused by labor disputes was generally less than for the corresponding months of 1911, with the exception of December, in which month the percentage was more than five times as great as in the previous December. The increased percentage for all idleness in July is here seen to have been due to the condition of trade, while the increased dispute idleness in December was overbalanced by a marked betterment in the condition of trade. The decreased percentage of all idleness in each

month of the second half of the year except in July is seen, therefore, to have been due to the greater demand for labor.

In the following table there appears a comparison by industries of idleness for all causes at the end of December, 1912, with the same date in 1911, together with the mean percentage for the second half of the two years.

PERCENTAGE OF IDLENESS IN REPRESENTATIVE UNIONS, BY INDUSTRIES.

	BUILDING, ETC.		TRANSPORTATION		CLOTHING, ETC.		METALS, ETC.	
	End of	Mean,	End of	Mean,	End of	Mean,	End of	Mean,
	Dec.	6 mos.	Dec.	6 mos.	Dec.	6 mos.	Dec.	6 mos.
1902.....	25.6	13.1	22.4	9.4	39.5	23.2	9.1	4.9
1903.....	27.4	19.8	39.9	13.2	35.9	25.4	14.1	11.1
1904.....	32.9	18.4	28.8	11.4	14.4	20.0	8.8	9.7
1905.....	8.4	5.6	29.2	9.1	7.3	9.9	3.8	4.3
1906.....	19.2	10.1	29.1	8.4	11.5	7.7	6.2	5.5
1907.....	42.1	24.6	38.5	16.4	43.6	24.8	30.9	16.1
1908.....	44.3	37.6	37.8	24.5	16.6	22.2	20.9	24.3
1909.....	29.7	18.8	30.2	20.0	21.4	18.8	8.5	8.9
1910.....	30.4	20.3	24.9	9.6	47.9	38.0	9.7	8.2
1911.....	35.5	24.0	31.0	12.6	59.4	19.1	24.4	27.0
1912.....	19.9	12.8	7.2	6.1	80.2	30.8	10.2	8.5

	PRINTING, ETC.		WOOD WORKING		FOOD AND LIQUORS		THEATERS AND MUSIC	
	End of	Mean,	End of	Mean,	End of	Mean,	End of	Mean,
	Dec.	6 mos.	Dec.	6 mos.	Dec.	6 mos.	Dec.	6 mos.
1902.....	12.6	12.2	21.2	14.5	12.6	9.7	8.9	12.7
1903.....	13.6	12.7	26.3	23.3	5.1	7.0	10.0	12.9
1904.....	9.4	9.7	26.2	25.6	10.9	10.0	12.4	14.2
1905.....	12.1	11.0	3.3	8.1	6.3	6.4	4.9	12.0
1906.....	13.2	15.1	12.9	10.1	5.9	6.0	6.8	10.1
1907.....	11.1	11.5	27.9	17.8	10.1	8.1	4.4	4.8
1908.....	15.0	15.7	22.1	26.3	10.6	11.0	6.5	14.0
1909.....	9.2	7.5	10.6	10.3	9.9	8.6	0.3	3.5
1910.....	4.0	3.2	17.1	9.4	9.1	11.4	0.3	19.6
1911.....	6.1	4.8	20.1	17.4	8.2	7.9	4.4	12.2
1912.....	3.3	5.9	19.6	13.0	8.7	9.4	0.4	11.0

	TOBACCO		RESTAURANTS, TRADE, ETC.		PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT		STATIONARY ENGINE TENDING	
	End of	Mean,	End of	Mean,	End of	Mean,	End of	Mean,
	Dec.	6 mos.	Dec.	6 mos.	Dec.	6 mos.	Dec.	6 mos.
1902.....	9.1	4.9	11.1	7.1	2.5	4.5	†	†
1903.....	18.7	7.0	11.4	7.3	11.7	11.0	3.3	3.2
1904.....	9.8	5.8	5.4	7.6	5.0	7.3	1.8	3.1
1905.....	10.9	5.7	11.3	8.1	2.6	3.5	3.9	2.9
1906.....	6.2	4.5	3.9	4.1	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.8
1907.....	55.0	15.3	15.2	8.4	0.8	1.0	3.2	2.0
1908.....	30.3	16.8	9.6	10.6	1.0	1.0	2.8	3.0
1909.....	20.6	8.8	7.2	5.8	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.2
1910.....	7.9	4.7	6.3	5.5	1.4	1.4	2.1	1.7
1911.....	50.2	15.9	7.5	6.4	0.9	1.0	1.6	1.8
1912.....	3.2	3.8	4.2	4.1	0.6	0.7	2.2	1.5

† Included in metals, etc.

In eight of the twelve industries, both the mean percentage of idleness for the six months and the end-of-December percentage were less than for the corresponding period of 1911, while in two industries both percentages were greater.

The idleness in the building industry reached the lowest point touched since 1905 and 1906. Activity in subway construction in New York City probably had much to do with this reduction of idleness. Statistics of other building operations also indicate largely increased activity in the metropolis. Idleness in the New York City building trades at the end of December for lack of work was only a little more than half of that at the end of December, 1911.

In the transportation trades the figures above would indicate a remarkable decrease in amount of idleness between last year and this year. But here an important qualification is necessary owing to a change in the list of unions reporting in the two years in the navigation trades included in this group. Owing to difficulties in reporting it became necessary to substitute this year unions in those trades in New York City in place of a large Buffalo union which heretofore has made up the greater part of the membership reporting in those trades in the list of representative unions. The significance of this change lies in the fact that in the winter and early spring there is almost complete suspension of work in Buffalo navigation trades owing to the closing of traffic on the great lakes, whereas in the New York City navigation trades which are on salt water, there is no such seasonal idleness.*

It is this change which practically accounts for a drop in the mean percentage in the navigation trades from 23.2 for the second six months of last year to 5.0 this year. But while this change in the navigation trades makes the figures for the transportation trades as they stand misleading as to the extent of the decrease in idleness this year, it is nevertheless true that the figures for other branches of that group indicate some decrease. Thus in two of the other sub-groups (railways and freight handling)

* It is to be noted that, quite aside from the difficulties of reporting, there is propriety in this change in the list of representative unions owing to the great change which has occurred in the distribution of union members in the navigation trades in the State. Thus in March, 1902, above 50 per cent of the union men in those trades were in Buffalo, whereas in September, 1912, only 7 per cent were in Buffalo and 90 per cent were in New York City.

both the mean for the six months and the end-of-June percentage are much lower this year. The sub-group teaming, however, had an increase of idleness both at the end of December and in the mean for the six months.

Clothing, the next largest in membership after the building industry, was the only industry in which both the end-of-December idleness and the mean idleness for the six months was appreciably greater than for the same period in 1911. This increase of idleness was concentrated in New York City. Analysis of the returns for the clothing trades shows that at the end of July there was an unusually high percentage of idleness due to excessive idleness reported by the cloak and suit tailors in New York City, whose union reported 13,554 members idle on that date in 1912 on account of lack of work out of a membership of 19,072 (71 per cent), whereas at the end of July, 1911, only 675 were reported idle for the same reason out of a membership of 17,475 (less than 4 per cent). The explanation for this increase in 1912 is that the busy season in the cloak and suit making trade which usually begins in July did not begin in 1912 until August. In 1911, the busy season began unusually early — before the end of June — so that the returns for both June and July, 1912, show greater idleness for lack of work as compared with those months in 1911.

The greatly increased idleness at the end of December in the clothing group (80.2 per cent as compared with 59.4 per cent in 1911) was due to the general strike in the clothing trades in New York City which was called to go into effect on December 30th and, although the majority of all workers in those trades did not go out until after January 1, 1913, the returns show that more than 80 per cent of the members of these representative unions in the clothing trades in New York City were on strike at the end of December. At the end of December, 1911, none of them were idle for that reason and practically the same number were idle in both years for lack of work.

In the metal trades, the fourth largest industry as to union membership, there was a marked decrease of idleness as compared with the previous year. This was due in part to considerably less dispute idleness and to a still greater decrease in idleness for

lack of work. No other of the important industries show marked differences between conditions in 1911 and in 1912.

In the two following tables are comparisons as to end-of-December idleness between New York City and the state as a whole, and comparative figures as to the former for a period of years. It will be seen that apparently the improvement in conditions was much less marked in New York City than in the entire state. Inspection of the figures, however, reveals that idleness for lack of work in the metropolis was very much less than in 1911, and that the dispute idleness, all of which was due to the strike in the clothing trades which began nominally on December 30th, alone prevented the percentage of idleness for all causes from falling to a point slightly lower than that in the state as a whole. In other words, there was an improvement in conditions both in New York City and throughout the state.

PERCENTAGE OF IDLENESS IN REPRESENTATIVE UNIONS IN THE STATE AND IN NEW YORK CITY
AT THE END OF DECEMBER.

	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
New York State.....	11.1	15.4	32.7	28.0	20.6	27.3	34.2	30.1
New York City.....	6.7	12.8	34.2	27.7	18.0	29.6	36.7	35.7

IDLENESS IN REPRESENTATIVE TRADE UNIONS IN NEW YORK CITY.

END OF —	Unions reporting	IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF —				
		Wage earners		Labor disputes	Disability	Other causes*
		Number	Per cent			
January, 1904.....	79	68,806	15,953	23.2	1,815	922 13,216
December, 1904.....	86	66,185	11,770	17.8	2,564	897 8,809
December, 1905.....	89	62,940	4,226	6.7	673	701 2,852
December, 1906.....	90	62,213	7,938	12.8	654	841 6,443
December, 1907.....	92	66,120	22,627	34.2	592	1,053 20,982
December, 1908.....	92	59,847	16,585	27.7	661	813 15,111
December, 1909.....	90	62,736	11,862	18.0	1,391	799 9,673
December, 1910.....	89	89,609	26,526	29.6	258	778 25,490
December, 1911.....	87	86,351	31,699	36.7	826	883 29,990
December, 1912.....	92	89,805	32,066	35.7	6,575	786 24,695

* Principally condition of trade.

While comparisons have been made in the foregoing analysis more directly with 1911, it is evident from the tables that not only were labor conditions better in the latter half of 1912 than in the corresponding period of 1911, but that, so far as returns from these representative unions indicate, the year 1912 was better than any other year since 1907, although not so good as the years prior thereto.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS IN NEW YORK, FOURTH QUARTER, 1912.

Strikes and Lockouts.

Two contrasting facts of importance are revealed in the statistics of strikes and lockouts during the fourth quarter of 1912. One is that comparatively few strikes occurred, in fact less than in the same quarter of any other recent year, as shown in the table below. The number recorded by the Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration was 22, a decrease of seven since last year, and less than half the number which occurred in 1910. The other important fact is that the number of employees involved in disputes was abnormally large. There were 118,449 direct participants, twelve times as many as in the 29 disputes of last year and three times as many as in 1909, the year which held the record until now.

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF DISPUTES, FOURTH QUARTER.

YEAR.	NEW DISPUTES.				WORKING DAYS LOST BY ALL CONCERNED.	
	EMPLOYEES CONCERNED				In all*	Thereof
	Number.	Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.	disputes in quarter.	in dispute of earlier quarters.
1907.....	35	7,522	24	7,546	194,644	125,963
1908.....	25	2,585	1,093	3,678	94,557	39,921
1909.....	33	38,060	4,895	42,955	482,932	12,317
1910.....	57	25,756	2,212	27,968	534,574	144,363
1911.....	29	9,292	530	9,822	337,100	172,620
1912.....	22	118,449	10,875	129,324	214,530	77,898

* Including both new disputes and earlier disputes which lasted into the quarter.

The explanation of the extraordinary number of people involved in strikes is found in the occurrence of the general strike of clothing makers in New York City which started December 30, two days before the end of the quarter. There were 115,000 direct participants in that one strike. Not all of them, however, were on strike in December as some of the strikers did not leave work until after January 1. For this reason and also because

there were only two days left in the quarter, the amount of time lost in the quarter ending December 31 was not very great, the larger amount of loss occurring in the January, February and March quarter, for the strike lasted 60 days.

The time lost in October, November and December was 112,872 days by those directly concerned and 23,760 days by those rendered idle. Others who were on strike since the previous quarter lost 77,898 days in the fourth quarter, causing an aggregate loss of 214,530 working days in the last three months of 1912. Last year's loss of time in the corresponding months was 317,500 days.

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES.

LOCALITY.	Trade.	Date.	EMPLOYEES AFFECTED.		Aggregate days lost.
			Directly.	Indirectly.	
Little Falls.....	Textile workers.....	Oct. 9-Jan. 4.....	664	659	*68,379
New York City...	Chandelier makers.....	Nov. 2-Feb. 14....	700	.....	*35,200
New York City...	Garment workers.....	Dec. 30-Mar. 12...	115,000	10,000	*13,100
Buffalo.....	Sheet metal workers....	Oct. 10.....	125	.....	*8,625
Watervliet.....	Machinists, etc.....	Oct. 22-26.....	800	.....	3,200

* To December 31.

The strike of garment workers in New York City was the largest single dispute in the records of the Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration, far exceeding those of shirt waist makers in November, 1909, and cloak makers in July, 1910. It included 115,000 strikers and 10,000 others rendered idle on account of lack of material on which to work. These people were engaged in the manufacture of men's and boys' clothing. Workers on women's clothing to the number of 45,600 instituted separate strikes during the month of January, thus adding to the amount of idleness in the clothing industry in New York City.

The strike of textile workers in Little Falls caused the largest amount of lost time within the fourth quarter of 1912. Other important disputes were those of chandelier makers in New York City, sheet metal workers in Buffalo and machinists, boilermakers and blacksmiths in railway repair shops at Watervliet. These five were the only disputes which produced as much as 2,000 days' loss in working time.

CAUSES OF DISPUTES.

NUMBER OF DISPUTES.

CAUSE OR OBJECT.	WON BY —			Pending or not reported.	Total.	Employees directly concerned.
	Workers.	Em- ployers.	Com- promised.			
Increase of wages.....	6	3	.....	1	10	721
Reduction of wages.....	3	1	.....	.....	4	735
Reduction of hours.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	115,700
Trade unionism.....	2	1	1	.....	4	1,260
Employment of particular persons.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	33
Total disputes.....	11	7	2	2	22	.....
Employees directly concerned.	1,029	1,485	115,800	135	.....	118,449

Ten disputes, nearly one-half the total number, were instituted to secure wage advances. They involved 721 workmen. Reductions in wages caused four disputes in which 735 workmen were engaged. Two strikes, and these the largest of the quarter, were for the purpose of compelling reductions in working hours, with other causes contributing. These involved 115,700 workers. Trade unionism involved 1,260 workmen in four disputes. The two remaining disputes were caused by efforts to force the discharge or reinstatement of particular persons.

Just one-half the quarter's disputes were won by the workers. These disputes were, however, among the less important in numbers of workmen concerned, as they included only 1,029 employees. The seven which were won by the employers numbered 1,485 workmen. The garment workers' strike and one other involving 800 workmen resulted in compromise settlements. Two disputes were pending or not reported at the time of publication of this Bulletin.

State Intervention in Disputes.

Conciliation, arbitration and public investigation of labor disputes were all exemplified in the work of the Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration during the fourth quarter of 1912. In twelve cases of intervention, nine were successful. In four cases the efforts of the Bureau prevented the disputes from developing into strikes, namely, those of the Mount Vernon, New Rochelle and Yonkers conductors and motormen, New York City shoe workers and silk stocking weavers, and Utica cotton spinners.

The shoe workers' employers requested a representative of the Bureau to act as arbitrator or umpire in accordance with a custom, established for some years, for the settlement of wage disputes in their factory. Similar cases of arbitration in the same factory occurred in 1902, 1907 and 1911.

In the Little Falls textile workers' strike, a public investigation was conducted by the State Board of Arbitration. The report of the Board appears on following pages.

The following table presents a summary of interventions by the Bureau during the months of October, November and December in the last four years. Descriptions of the interventions of 1912 are given below.

FOURTH QUARTER.	NUMBER OF DISPUTES IN WHICH INTERVENTION OCCURRED.			Number of disputes in which conferences were arranged	Settlements directly effected
	Total.	Before strike.	By request.		
1909.....	18	2	3	7	6
1910.....	16	1	2	7	4
1911.....	10	.....	4	7	7
1912.....	12	5	6	7	9

Albany: 18 machine tenders employed in one paper factory struck November 29 for increase of wages. Bureau intervened by request of a citizen on December 4, and attempted to arrange a conference but employer stated that he had met a committee the day before. At his request, the Bureau's representative acted as mediator between the employer and the strikers with the result that all strikers were reinstated, the question of a wage increase to be considered later.

Albany: 125 masons and plasterers employed by two firms struck December 13 for increase of wages paid Albany men to equal the rates paid men from New York City. Bureau intervened February 3 by request of employers and arranged a conference which was held at the office of the Commissioner of Labor. A list of grievances was presented to the Trustees of Public Buildings but no settlement was made. Strike was settled about March 5 by granting the demands.

Buffalo: 125 sheet metal workers employed by 20 establishments struck October 10 for increase of wages. Bureau intervened October 25 by request of a union representative and tried to arrange a conference. The employers as an association refused to meet with a committee from the union, although agreeing to meet a committee of their own employees, but refused to recognize them as union men. The men on strike refused to consider the proposition. Strike was pending December 31.

Little Falls: Textile workers. (See detailed account below.)

Mt. Vernon, New Rochelle and Yonkers: Conductors and motormen. (See detailed account below.)

New York City: 200 chandelier makers employed in six shops struck on November 2 for reduction of working hours. On November 4, 500 chandelier makers and molders were locked out. Bureau intervened November 13 and made various efforts to arrange a conference of the contestants but the manufacturers' association refused to meet the strikers in conference. On February 15 the union declared the strike off, but the places were filled with new employees.

New York City: Garment workers. (See detailed account below.)

New York City: 36 neckwear makers employed in one factory struck October 25 against reduction of wages caused by reduction of working time. Bureau intervened November 7 and succeeded in arranging conferences between employers and strikers' representatives which resulted in settlement of the strike. The firm agreed to pay 59 hours' wages for 54 hours' work and eleven strikers were re-employed.

New York City: Silk stocking weavers. (See detailed account below.)

New York City: Shoe workers. (See detailed account below.)

Utica: Cotton mill workers employed in one factory threatened to strike in October against the reduction in wages caused by the operation of the 54-hour law. Bureau intervened October 22 by request and arranged a conference between a committee of strikers and the general manager or superintendent. The employers agreed to take the matter up with a committee from the employees, and a satisfactory adjustment was afterward reached.

Watervliet: 800 machinists, boilermakers and blacksmiths employed in a railway repair shop struck October 22 against employment of three non-union machinists. Bureau intervened October 23 and arranged a conference between officials of the company and representatives of the federated shop unions. At the conference it was found that two of the men complained of had resigned voluntarily and the third was a non-union foreman from another road. The company agreed to scrutinize his efficiency. The strike threatened to spread to other shops of the system and committees were present from the Oneonta and Carbondale shops with authority to call out the men there if necessary. At the meeting which followed the conference addresses were made by the international officers and by the chief mediator. It was voted to return to work and accept the settlement and new contract clause; the vote being about four to one. The roundhouse men reported back for work Friday night, October 25, and the shop men Monday morning, October 28. The strike resulted in compromise satisfactory to both parties.

GARMENT WORKERS' STRIKE—NEW YORK CITY.

On December 30, 1912, a strike was ordered in the clothing trade of New York City, which resulted in completely paralyzing that industry. The strike affected 300 manufacturers and 1,500 contractors who had in their employ 125,000 people, 115,000 on strike and 10,000 women finishers also rendered idle as there were no garments in the process of manufacturing on which their labor could be employed.

At the beginning of the strike no formal demands were made on the manufacturers or contractors, but it was understood that the contention of the strikers was for an eight-hour work day and an increase in wages averaging 20 per cent. The strike had progressed, however, before formal demands were

made by the strikers. Prior to the ordering of strike the Bureau's representatives made every effort to have the trouble adjusted but it was evident that it was one of the cases where a trial of strength would have to be resorted to before anything could be done in settling the questions at issue. It was clear that the manufacturers felt that there was not going to be a general strike in the trade, and on the other hand the officers of the United Garment Workers refused to call a strike at the request of the tailors except that the strike was demanded by a vote of the people in the trade. Accordingly a vote on this matter was submitted to the members of the organized workers, which resulted almost unanimously in favor of the strike. Even after the strike had taken place, which was demanded by the vote of the organized workers the question remained to be settled as to whether the order to strike would be obeyed to such an extent as to demonstrate the power of the union over the local labor market. As the majority of the people in the trade responded to the call it was evident that the contest would be on for some time before the end was reached. The strike had assumed such proportions that on January 2 a committee of the Chamber of Commerce invited representatives of the New York Clothing Trade Association and the United Garment Workers to meet with it at the Chamber to enable it to secure information regarding the strike situation. The chairman of the committee by questions addressed to both parties, endeavored to bring out the facts as completely as possible. The committee's efforts are described as follows:

It was so evident that the strike in this industry, one of the largest and most important in New York, threatened to impair the commercial prestige of the City, as well as to cause a large amount of suffering to many thousands of its people, that the Chamber wished to adopt all possible means to effect resumption of work at the earliest practicable moment. For this purpose it proposed a careful, impartial investigation of wages, hours, and working conditions in New York in comparison with competitive markets through a Commission to be composed of six persons, as follows: two members to be named by the New York Clothing Trade Association; two to be named by the United Garment Workers of America; two others to be named by the Chamber of Commerce subject to the approval of both parties. Meetings were held daily throughout the week.

Inasmuch as it seemed clear that the working conditions in the shops of the firms represented in the New York Clothing Trade Association were materially better than in most other shops in the city, although they were not satisfactory as to wages and hours to the workers, and inasmuch as the manufacturers were willing to adopt several suggestions for further improvement in general trade conditions, an earnest effort was made to have work resumed in those shops at once, pending the report of the investigating commission. It was expected that other firms not members of the Clothing Trade Association would be brought at once to that standard and that work would therefore be generally resumed pending the investigation. Under existing conditions, however, the gentlemen representing the Union stated that their people would not go back to work without specific concessions in wages and hours and that therefore they were unable to accept the suggestions of the Chamber of Commerce looking to the appointment of a Commission and a truce.

As work had not been resumed in the trade in consequence of the mediation on the part of the Chamber of Commerce Committee, the Bureau through Chief Mediator Rogers, addressed a letter to the chairman of the Clothing Manufacturers' Association on January 17, proposing a meeting with the latter's executive committee.

As a result of this communication a conference was held at the Hotel Brevoort January 20, between Messrs. Eugene S. Benjamin, Goldman, and Stern, representing the New York Clothing Trade Association, Wm. C. Rogers, M. J. Reagan, James McManus, representing the State Bureau. An effort was made to arrange a joint conference between the manufacturers' associa-

tion and the strikers, but without result. The manufacturers' association stated that they had placed themselves on record as refusing to recognize the union.

On Friday, January 31, a conference was held at the Department branch office, 381 Fourth avenue, which was attended by Mr. E. Kaufman of the cutters' union, Henry Zuckerman and H. Cohen of the knee pants' makers' union. This conference was continued on February 1 and it was attended by Messrs. Kaufman, Zuckerman, Cohen, Rand, Silverstein, Miller and Lohan, representing the workers' union connected with the boys' clothing industry, while Mr. N. Sussman and a committee representing the contractors' association, Charles W. Endel, president of the Associated Boys' Clothing Manufacturers of Greater New York, and by Wm. C. Rogers, M. J. Reagan and J. J. Bealin of the Bureau of Arbitration.

The union representatives at the conference demanded forty-eight hours a week and twenty per cent. increase in wages. They were offered on the part of the manufacturers through the contractors' association fifty-three hours a week in Brooklyn and fifty-four hours a week in New York, ten per cent increase in wages, one dollar a week increase to week workers, the wages due by the contractors to their employees to be guaranteed them by the manufacturers. This offer was taken under consideration and finally refused by the committee.

On February 14 the Bureau made another effort to bring the contesting parties together in a communication on February 14, addressed to Eugene Benjamin, representing the Clothing Manufacturers' Association and Thomas A. Rickert, president of United Garment Workers of America.

The president of the union responded that "we will gladly arrange for a committee to meet with you and any committee representing the manufacturers to discuss existing differences in the clothing industry of this city." The employers' Advisory Committee replied, however, that "we have in our various meetings fully outlined our views to you, and stated that we could not accept any mediation, and we must, therefore, decline to accept the proposition contained in your letter."

While this effort on the part of the Bureau to bring the contestants together and find a neutral ground on which the contestants could settle the difficulty did not result in success, nevertheless the Bureau continued its efforts along those lines. On February 24 a communication was addressed to the president of the Associated Boys' Clothing Manufacturers asking for a statement of "just what your members are prepared to do" to end the strike, to which reply was made submitting the following proposition on behalf of the Associated Boys' Clothing Manufacturers of Greater New York:

First: To raise the prices to the contractors on Children's Coats to cover an increase to the workers of \$1.00 a week.

Second: To raise the prices paid to their contractors making knee pants, ten per cent.

Third: That the question of hours in the shops of the members of the Association to be a matter of adjustment between each individual firm and its employees, but in no case are the hours for children's coat tailors to be more than fifty-one or for cutters more than fifty hours per week, beginning with the resumption of work.

Fourth: Wages of cutters and trimmers to be as agreed upon between each individual firm and their employees.

Fifth: That there will be no discrimination in the re-employment of the workers.

Sixth: That the Association is on record by unanimous resolution of its membership as being opposed to the practice that has prevailed to some extent of reducing prices. The Association has adopted a resolution not only deprecating this practice but committing its members firmly to the maintenance of prices after once agreed upon, and will not retain in its membership firms that violate this principle.

On receipt of this a conference was arranged at the office of the Bureau, which was attended by Mr. Charles W. Endel, representing the Associated Boys' Clothing Manufacturers of Greater New York, Mr. Thomas A. Rickert, general president of the United Garment Workers, and Messrs. Reagan and Bealin, representing the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration. Mr. Rickert accepted the offer made on the part of the manufacturers and 15,000 people returned to work, 13,000 males and 2,000 females.

On the afternoon of the 24th the following bulletin was issued to the public in connection with this strike by request of both parties to the dispute:

NEW YORK, February 24, 1913.

The State Board of Mediation and Arbitration announces to the public, that the strike in the boys' and children's clothing industry in New York City has been settled.

A reduction in hours, and an increase in pay has been agreed upon, which is satisfactory to both workers and manufacturers.

On February 26 the Bureau's agents arranged a conference at the St. Denis Hotel, New York City, attended by Mr. Charles W. Endel, representing the Manufacturers' Association, Thomas A. Rickert of the United Garment Workers and Messrs. Reagan and Bealin of the Bureau. The following tentative agreement for the termination of the strike was formulated for the people employed in the New York Clothing Trades Association:

All hands shall return to work without discrimination.

Beginning with the resumption of work there shall be a general increase of five per cent and an extra increase of five per cent at a future date.

Sub-contracting to be abolished in all contractors' shops working for the Association.

Sanitary conditions to be established.

Hours and conditions in contracting shops the same as inside shops.

Prices not to be reduced during the slack season.

Standard of hours, etc., to be submitted to an investigating commission consisting of three, one representing the manufacturers, one the employees, and one a public man; two of the above commission to be a quorum, their recommendations to be accepted by both sides. This commission is to set the hours of labor in the industry, the finding shall become a basis of working hours per week, based upon what the industry can stand on a competitive basis with other markets. Wages paid to the cutters shall be settled between the employers and themselves.

The settlement of this strike was taken up by a committee consisting of Messrs. J. N. Magnus and Marcus M. Marks, who submitted the following as a basis on which the strike might be ended:

1. The workers are to return to work immediately.
2. The question of hours to be submitted to a commission consisting of Robert F. Cutting, Marcus M. Marks, and Dr. J. N. Magnus,— their recommendations to be accepted by both sides as final and binding.
3. The findings shall be on the basis of establishing a standard of working hours per week that will maintain the industry in New York on a competitive basis with other markets for the present and for the future.
4. Upon the resumption of work there shall be a general increase in wages to week workers in tailor shops of \$1.00 a week over wages paid prior to strike, and to piece workers the rate shall be advanced in the same proportion.
5. No reduction in price during dull season. The maintenance of sanitary conditions.
6. The abolition of sub-contracting in contractors' and inside shops.
7. The hours and conditions in contract shops to be identical with those of inside shops.
8. The wages of cutters to be as agreed upon between the firms and their employees.
9. There shall be no discrimination in the re-employment of the workers.

These terms were accepted by the officers of the United Garment Workers but were not agreeable to the members of the organization.

On March 10 the following was offered by the same committee to the president of the United Garment Workers of America:

March 10, 1913.

MR. THOMAS A. RICKERT, *President, United Garment Workers of America, Bible House, New York:*

DEAR SIR — Pursuant to the commission entrusted to us on February 28th, 1913, in Article 11 and 111 of the Statement of the Allied Associations of Clothing Manufacturers upon the publication of which the strike against members of these Associations was declared ended, the undersigned have examined into the prevailing hours of labor in the clothing industry of Chicago, Rochester, Baltimore and Philadelphia (the most important markets outside of New York City), and find that 54 hours are practically the standard per week. Realizing, however,

First: That the tendency of the day is in the direction of shorter hours of labor;

Second: That this tendency is strongly shown in the clothing market of New York City;

Third: That discontent prevails in some of the markets now working 54 hours a week;

Fourth: That New York is by far the leading clothing market of the country in quantity of garments manufactured, and therefore should properly lead in the movement for a shorter work day;

Therefore, we recommend that the hours of labor of tailors in the clothing industry in New York City should not exceed 53 at the present time, nor 52 hours beginning January 1, 1914. Hours of cutters not to exceed 50 at the present time and to be 48 hours a week beginning January 1, 1914.

From time to time, we hope to be able to make a further study of conditions in this industry and bring such recommendations as in our judgment are warranted by competitive conditions.

We have appointed Mr. Meyer London the third member of this Commission in place of Mr. R. Fulton Cutting, who could not serve on account of an immediate trip abroad, and who has therefore resigned from the Commission.

Respectfully submitted,

J. N. MAGNUS,
MARCUS M. MARKS.

P. S. to Mr. Rickert — The Commission has the assurance that all the provisions of the arrangement of February 28 will be carried out faithfully. Should it become necessary, the Commission will employ the proper means to bring about this result.

These terms were accepted by the officers and members of the United Garment Workers who were connected with the clothing industry and 45,000 people returned to work and the strike ended.

SILK STOCKING WEAVERS' THREATENED STRIKE, BROOKLYN.

On November 29, 1912, a committee of silk stocking weavers employed by Julius Kayser & Co. waited on the manager and stated that unless one man whom they objected to was discharged the men would go on strike. On December 2 the following letter was received from Julius Kayser & Co.:

MR. M. J. REAGAN, *c/o Dept. of Labor, 381 Fourth Ave., New York City:*

DEAR SIR — The writer called up the office of the State Board of Arbitration to-day in reference to a threatened strike among the hosiery workers at our Brooklyn mill. The facts of the case seem to be at present that the workers in that department having been recently organized as members of the Textile Workers Union, seek to have a closed shop and have served notice on us that unless we discharge a man who is not a member of the Union, they will strike immediately.

We shall try to hold the matter open until Monday and would appreciate hearing from you then in case you are in a position to do anything towards helping us settle this matter.

Yours very truly,

JULIUS KAYSER & CO.

Per

EDWIN S. BAYER, *Treas.*

On receipt of the same the Bureau's agents took the matter in charge. A consultation was had with Mr. Hugh Frayne, of the American Federation of Labor, as a result of which one of his men was sent with the Bureau's agents

to the Brooklyn factory of Julius Kayser & Co. and a conference was held with the committee of silk weavers resulting in a temporary adjustment of the trouble. The men agreed to await the advice of the national officers before a strike would be called. After a conference with the Bureau's agents and the national president of the textile workers, the matter was settled permanently without resorting to a strike, the agreement being that the man could remain at work.

ARBITRATION OF WAGE SCALE BY STATE BUREAU.*

On December 3d the following letter from the firm of Wichert & Gardiner, manufacturers of shoes, Brooklyn, N. Y., was received:

BROOKLYN, N. Y., December 3, 1912.

BUREAU OF MEDIATION AND ARBITRATION, Fourth Ave. and 27th Street, New York City, N. Y.:

DEAR SIRS. — We have under discussion a few labor prices which we are unable to settle between our employee members of the Boot & Shoe Workers' Union and ourselves, and desire to make an appointment at the earliest convenient date to have a representative from your Bureau come over and dispose of the matters in question.

Will you please advise us when it will be convenient, so that we can arrange for a meeting of those interested, and oblige

Yours very truly,

WICHERT & GARDINER,

by J. L. VAN NESS

In accordance with this request an arbitration hearing, with Mediator Reagan as umpire, was held on December 11 at two P. M. at the office of Wichert & Gardiner Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., which was attended by Messrs. J. E. Griffin, J. L. Van Ness for the firm and Walter Fish representing the Boot & Shoe Workers' Union and three mechanics from each branch of the trade. The controversy had to do with seven different items in which 260 women and 460 men employed were interested.

The proceedings opened by a statement of Mr. Fish giving the union side of the case, which was followed by Messrs. Griffin and Van Ness representing the firm. The session lasted about four hours before an adjournment was taken. Before deciding the case the arbitrator made an investigation of comparative wages and piece prices paid for such employment in six shoe factories in Brooklyn where practically the same class of work is done. After a careful study of all the items mentioned the following decision was rendered, which was formally accepted by both parties:

December 30, 1912.

MESSRS. J. E. GRIFFIN AND J. L. VAN NESS, representing WICHERT & GARDINER, MR. WALTER FISH for Boot and Shoe Workers' Union No. 160, of Brooklyn, N. Y.:

GENTLEMEN. — Having been agreed upon by you collectively to act as arbitrator as to extra price to be paid for Lasting-In-Long Counters on Welt Shoes, and also extra price to be paid for Pulling-Over on Bench Welt Shoes and to establish a set piece-price to be paid on new Pattern 34, all of which are listed as follows:

1. Whether we are to pay extra for Lasting-In-Long Counters on welt shoes?
2. Whether we are to pay extra for Pulling-over Bench Welt Shoes?
3. New Prices asked on Pattern No. 34 — 4 Button Oxford, for cutting Outsides, Folding Quarters, Folding Vamps, Edge Stitching and Vamping.

* This is the fourth instance of arbitration by the State Bureau in the same establishment. For account of two previous cases, see Bulletin for March, 1902, p. 23, and March, 1908, p. 17. The other case occurred in 1911 when prices to be paid trimming cutters on special order patterns were arbitrated by Mr. Reagan.

After a hearing at which representatives of both employers and employees were present, and carefully comparing the prices paid and the labor necessary to be performed on similar work in several other factories in this locality, and from all the information obtained, I hereby make the following awards, and prices to be paid for this particular class of work by the firm of Wichert & Gardiner;

1. For Lasting-in-Long Counters on Welt Shoes — $\frac{1}{2}$ cent extra per pair shall be paid.
2. For Pulling over Bench Welt Shoes — 2 cents extra per pair shall be paid.
3. New Prices on Pattern 34 — 4 Button Oxford:

	<i>Per dozen</i>
(a) For outside cutting.....	60 cents.
(b) For folding quarters.....	13 cents.
(c) Folding vamps.....	11 cents.
(d) Edge stitching.....	15 cents.
(e) Vamping.....	41 cents.

Respectfully submitted,

MICHAEL J. REAGAN.

THREATENED STRIKE OF MOTORMEN AND CONDUCTORS, YONKERS RAILROAD COMPANY AND WESTCHESTER ELECTRIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

On October 24, 1912, word was received that a strike was threatened on the above lines to enforce the adoption of a trade agreement. Representatives of the Bureau interviewed the general manager of the Yonkers Railway Company on that date, and were referred by him to President F. W. Whitridge of the Third Avenue Railway Company, who is also president of those lines since the receivers have been discharged. On October 26, Chief Mediator Rogers and Mediator Reagan interviewed the representatives of the street car men at Yonkers and learned that three days before they had presented their request for a working agreement with the railway company.

They reported that Mr. Whitridge had positively declined to enter into a contract with the International Amalgamated Association of Street & Electric Railway Employees of America, Divisions 490 and 498. It appears that these local divisions had been organized some five years under the receivers and the union had been recognized by them, but no formal trade agreement had ever been secured. The men feared that the company was trying to disrupt their organization, which has certain mutual benefit and insurance features, each man having received a letter from Mr. Whitridge, reading as follows:

New York, October 12, 1912.

To the Employees of the Westchester Electric Railroad Company and Yonkers Railroad Company:

The Receiverships of these two corporations having been concluded and the Receivers discharged, those Companies have resumed the control of their properties and I have been made the President of each of them. It has always been my desire that the employees of any company with which I was connected, should be attached to that company, for I recognise that the prosperity of any public service corporation depends more upon the loyalty and good spirit of its employees than upon any other one consideration. I have accordingly tried to do everything in my power to improve the position of the employees and make the conditions of their service satisfactory. Some three years ago, with this object in mind, I, as Receiver of the Third Avenue, established a Benefit Association, by the terms of which the employees of the company were invited to pay in to a common treasury the sum of fifty cents (50c) a month, and if 80 per cent of the employees joined the association, I promised that from that time forth for every dollar paid into the association by the men, another dollar should be paid in by the companies.

I now invite you to become members of that Association, and I send you a copy of the book detailing the conditions of such membership. You, of course understand that membership in the Association is entirely voluntary. The purpose of it is apparent. The benefits which accrue from such membership are briefly these:

In the first place, there is a doctor who renders free advice to any member of the Association; in the second place, anybody who is ill or incapacitated from work for more than a few days receives \$1.50 a day, and in case of death of any member of the Association an insurance is paid to the family of \$250. I hope ultimately to add to this a pension system, and in the meantime I have provided employees, who would otherwise have a pension, with salaried positions in connection with the club rooms which I built for each of the companies and which were turned over to a committee of the men to take charge of. One of these rooms is now being built in Yonkers and one in Mount Vernon. The pension and the insurance are for a while fixed at an arbitrary amount because under the laws of the insurance business it will take some time to get the facts to enable the actuaries to judge how much insurance and what pensions should be paid. I append hereto a brief statement of the work of the Association for a period of three years and nine months. From this you will perceive that there are no expenses attached to the Association except the physician's pay and the actual expense of administration, amounting to \$3,658 for the three years. The wages account referred to is in lieu of the pensions which I have above mentioned.

I should be glad if you would signify to me whether you desire to become a member of the Association or not, and proper blanks are enclosed herewith for that purpose.

FREDERICK W. WHITRIDGE,

President

It was stated by the international officers, Mr. William Fitzgerald, general organizer, and W. F. Welch, international vice-president, and Charles Lang, president of the local organization, that a strike was imminent to enforce the signing of a trade agreement between the company and the organization.

After an interview with the president of the companies on October 28, when he stated that he would have no dealings whatever with the organization or their international officers, and would not consider signing any agreement whatever with this body, the following letter was written to President Whitridge on October 29:

381 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY, October 29, 1912.

MR. FREDERICK W. WHITRIDGE, *President Third Avenue Railway Co., New York:*

DEAR SIR. — Referring to our conversation yesterday, I believe a brief statement of your position in regard to the requests presented by your employees on the Yonkers and Westchester Electric railroads, will do much to avoid the danger of serious interruption of traffic on those lines, with its attendant grave inconvenience to the public. At any rate it will define accurately to the men your attitude. I shall be pleased to present your response to the men involved, and to the press if you desire.

With this in view I respectfully request your answer to the following questions:

1. Have you any objections to your men on the Yonkers and Westchester lines belonging to the union?
2. Will you continue to permit them to present to you or your general manager, individually or by committee of your own employees, any individual or general requests or grievances?
3. Is any change in wages, hours or general working conditions contemplated by the Company, other than regular consistent efforts to improve the discipline and service?
4. Is acceptance by the men of the proposed insurance offer of the Company entirely voluntary and without prejudice to their remaining in your employ?
5. Have you any objection to a definition of existing working conditions of your men by a general order of the general manager after a conference between him and a committee of your employees? I remain

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM C. ROGERS,
Chief Mediator

This letter was delivered by Mr. Rogers personally and discussed with him, and his reply, dated October 30, which follows, was delivered personally by him to the mediators of the Labor Department:

MR. W. C. ROGERS, 381 *Fourth Avenue, New York City*:

DEAR SIR. — Replying categorically to your letter of October 29th, I have to say:

First: I have no objection whatever to the employees of the Yonkers and Westchester Companies belonging to as many unions as they like — unless I am satisfied that those unions promote inefficiency and disloyalty to the company, or that they squander the men's money, or really entertain such notions as were contained in an article in the "Westchester Socialist" circulated by the men last week. Should I find these things to be true, I should object to the men belonging to those unions, just as I should object to their living in a scarlet fever hospital.

Second: In the stenographic report of my interview with the men, on page 16 it appears that I said to the men "I am always open to you and I am always ready to attend to any complaint," which is still true.

Third: No change whatever in the wages, hours or working conditions is contemplated by the companies, other perhaps than a little tightening of the discipline for the good of the service. This may be necessary, as the men have devoted more time to thinking about their fancied "rights," than to the discharge of their actual duties.

Fourth: Membership in the Third Avenue Association is entirely voluntary. I so stated in my invitation to the men and repeated it in my letter of yesterday.

Fifth: I do not think I have any objection to such a general order as you suggest, unless the purpose of it is to spell out a contract other than that under which the men are now working, on unless the effect of it may be to mislead the men into thinking that they have got something more than they have. I should not think any such order was necessary, but I shall refer this to Mr. Sutherland for his opinion.

Much of this is anticipated by my letter of yesterday, of which I hand you a copy and make it a part of this reply.

In conclusion, I wish to have it understood that the legal relations of the men to the companies are those of master and servant. The contract between them is defined by the conditions laid down by the companies. The men have sold to the companies a part of their time and while within that time the orders of the company must be obeyed, the men must pay us no divided allegiance or expect any intermediary with their employers. It is my intention that every man shall always be treated justly and with every possible consideration. I should never think of coercing anybody any more than I should permit myself to be coerced. Outside of the time so sold to the company, I should not dream of meddling in the men's affairs, except as above stated, and the men may have as much or as little to do with the companies as they choose. Nevertheless, I shall always strive for a sympathetic relation between the men and myself as the head of these companies and for a perception of that community of interests between the workers and those for whom they work, which I believe is the proper ideal, and will do much — if it can be realized — to increase happiness and peace in the world, although this idea is so abhorrent to the "Westchester Socialist."

I have answered your questions quite frankly, and you can make any use of the correspondence you desire.

Yours truly,

F. W. WHITRIDGE.

On discussing this correspondence with the representatives of the employees it was found that the response would be unsatisfactory to the men, but it was stated by them that their stand for a signed agreement would not depend on the terms of the proposed contract which they had presented to Mr. Whitridge, especially in regard to the clause asking for closed shop conditions. They gave the impression that it would be satisfactory to the men if Mr. Whitridge would assure us in writing, first, that he had no objection to the men having their union; second, that the officials of the company would meet and treat with the men through committees on grievances that might arise; third, that existing conditions as to hours, wages, and working conditions

would continue. The chief mediator accordingly wrote Mr. Whitridge as follows on October 30:

381 Fourth Avenue, New York City, October 30, 1912.

MR. FREDERICK W. WHITRIDGE, *President Third Avenue Railway Co., New York City:*

DEAR SIR—Referring to our recent conversations and correspondence, I am satisfied, after discussing the matter fully with your employees, that any dissension among them will be immediately terminated by the publication to the men of the substance of your letter to me dated October 30 as follows:

1. That you have no objection to the men having their union.
2. That the officials of the company will meet and treat with the men through committees on grievances that may arise.
3. That existing conditions as to hours, wages and working conditions will continue.

Will you kindly write me as suggested above, a brief letter without technical qualifications. It is much easier for many of the men to understand a short statement.

Very respectfully yours,

WILLIAM C. ROGERS,
Chief Mediator.

To this Mr. Whitridge replied as follows:

New York, October 31, 1912.

MR. WILLIAM C. ROGERS, *Chief Mediator, Department of Labor, Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration, 381 Fourth Avenue, City:*

MY DEAR SIR.—I have your letter of the 30th instant in which you say that you are satisfied, after discussing the matter fully with my employees, that any dissension among them will be immediately terminated by the publication of the substance of my letter to you of October 30th. In reply thereto, I beg to say that I prefer to have my communications published in full and accurately.

In respect to the letter now before me, I repeat:

First: That I have no objections to the men having their unions.

Second: The officials of the Company will always meet and treat with any of the employees, individually or collectively, at any time and the men now know it and always have known it.

Third: Existing terms as to hours, wages and working conditions will continue so far as I know, with such exceptions as may be necessary for the improvement of the service.

Yours truly,

F. W. WHITRIDGE.

Before this response could be delivered to the employees, the following supplementary letter was received from Mr. Whitridge, dated October 31:

New York, October 31, 1912.

MR. WILLIAM C. ROGERS, *Chief Mediator, Department of Labor, Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration, 381 Fourth Avenue, City:*

MY DEAR SIR.—When I come to read over the note to you which I dictated in your presence this morning, I think it is possible that my answer to the first clause of your letter may be misconstrued, in this particular—in writing of the Yonkers and Westchester Companies, where the men have formed a union under the receiverships, I said I have no objection to their continuing the maintenance of those unions, except as defined in my letter of October 30th—that statement is not, however, to be construed as an invitation to the men of the other companies to form a union. That I should very seriously object to with such information about such unions as I have thus far received.

Yours truly,

F. W. WHITRIDGE.
President.

The men found this response unsatisfactory, as it appeared to them to confirm their fears that the company was hostile to the union and no positive assurance was contained therein that existing working conditions would continue. On November 2 the mayors of Yonkers, New Rochelle, and Mt. Vernon

saw Mr. Whitridge and presented the following proposition as a basis of settlement:

First: That the officials of the companies have no objection to their employees on the Yonkers Railway and Westchester Electric Railway Companies belonging to the Amalgamated Association of Electric and Street Railway Employees through Divisions 490 and 498.

Second: That the companies through their officials will treat with a committee of their employees on all grievances that may arise affecting their employment.

Third: That the working conditions and scale of wages prevailing at the present time on the lines of the Yonkers Railroad and Westchester Electric Railways shall continue.

The reply of Mr. Whitridge to this proposal was contained in a letter that he gave to the Mayors following the conference he held with them. In this letter he said:

In reply I have to say that these propositions have all been discussed in my correspondence with the Department of Labor in letters, copies of which I hand you herewith and my view stated in these letters is still true and will remain true. I am not prepared to say more or to have any further conferences on the above matter.

Yours truly,

F. W. WHITRIDGE.

This reply was not satisfactory to the men, and they were preparing to go on strike the next morning, but a hastily arranged conference between Mr. Leslie Sutherland, general manager of the Yonkers Railway, and Mr. E. A. Maher, general manager of Westchester Electric Railway, and the international officers and local committees of the employees, was held late Saturday night, November 2, and it was agreed that existing working conditions should continue uninterrupted and that on all future grievances the union committee would be received, and that there should be no efforts made to disrupt their organization. The result of this conference was reported to the union at 3 o'clock Sunday morning, November 3, and the action of the committees was approved by the union and the strike was averted without any interruption of traffic.

The Bureau believes that its efforts in this dispute prevented the strike from being called during the Bureau's intervention and negotiations; secured mutual concessions looking toward a compromise settlement, and brought the negotiations to a point where it was possible for the parties directly concerned to arrive at an agreement.

THE LITTLE FALLS TEXTILE WORKERS' DISPUTE.

(a) REPORT OF BOARD OF MEDIATION AND ARBITRATION ON THE DISPUTE.

On October 9, 1912, out of 1,100 textile workers employed by the Phoenix Knitting Company at Little Falls 80 went on strike against a reduction in wages caused by the operation of the fifty-four-hour law. The operation of this law, in effect on October 1, prohibited the employment of women or minors for more than 54 hours in any one week. On October 18, 76 out of 495 employed by the Gilbert Knitting Company joined the strike.

There was no active organization among the workers when the strike occurred. Soon after the strike was declared, representatives of the Industrial Workers of the World came to Little Falls and induced those on strike to affiliate with their organization and took charge of the strike. All of those on strike were foreigners and few, if any, could speak or understand the English language, complete control of the strike being in the hands of the I. W. W. On October 23, the following demands were made upon the employers:

1. Same weekly wages for 54 hours' work as had been received for 60 hours.
2. Additional increase of 10 per cent. for all workers on day shift.
3. Additional increase of 15 per cent. for all workers on night shift.
4. No discrimination against workers for activity in strike.

During the progress of the strike many clashes occurred between the police and the strikers and their leaders and sympathizers which resulted in many arrests being made, not so much for efforts to prevent the companies from hiring strike-breakers or to induce others to join the strike as for violating the city ordinance against holding public meetings without a permit. The strike leaders insisted on holding meetings in Clinton Park, which is situated directly across a narrow street from the Phoenix Mill, although the city authorities refused to grant permission.

The strikers succeeded in inducing many others to join their ranks and many others were rendered idle by the strike, being unable to continue work on account of lack of material. On November 16 approximately 800 altogether were idle from the above causes.

Repeated efforts made by the Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration to effect a settlement were without result. In the first interview with the manager of the Phoenix Mill, then the only one affected, he refused to make any concessions to the strikers, stating that he would not agree to any advance in wages until after the strikers had returned to work as no demands had been made upon him; however, when those on strike returned he would take the matter up for adjustment. At the Gilbert Mill a conference was arranged between Mr. Gilbert and a committee of his employees. The committee of the strikers desired one of the I. W. W. organizers to be present as interpreter but Mr. Gilbert declined to have as an interpreter any person connected with the strike not a former employee. This conference was unsuccessful, the committee claiming that they were unable, through their poor understanding of the English language, to report back to the strikers the terms Mr. Gilbert had offered. No further conferences could be arranged as the mill owners refused to meet or treat with, or in any manner recognize, the Industrial Workers of the World.

The United Textile Workers, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, had meanwhile secured many of those on strike to join their organization, and, with the assistance of prominent citizens of Little Falls, representatives of this organization arranged a conference with the mill owners and an agreement was reached satisfactory to the strikers, members of this organization, who thereupon declared the strike off as far as they were concerned and returned to work December 2. Those affiliated with I. W. W., numbering about 400, refused to return to work on the terms agreed to between the mill owners and the United Textile Workers and continued the strike.

The strikers and their advisers claimed to be unaware of any possible terms of settlement either as a body or as individuals; but the state mediators were credibly informed that the strikers themselves as well as the I. W. W. organizers did know on what

terms they could return to work, but without recognition of the Industrial Workers of the World. The strike was, therefore, prolonged in an effort to compel the manufacturers to recognize or at least deal directly with that organization in making a settlement.

On December 24, State Labor Commissioner Williams directed the Board of Mediation and Arbitration to conduct a public inquiry at Little Falls into the following phases of the trouble: "Causes of the strike; efforts for settlement and the difficulties in the way thereof, together with the possibilities of settlement now and the basis for such settlement."

The investigation was held on December 27, 28 and 30, 1912, at the Common Council Chamber, Little Falls. The board examined 47 witnesses including the general managers of the two mills involved, the chief of police, and a group of men and women strikers from each mill including some who had been on strike but had returned to work. The testimony showed that the main cause of the strike was as above stated, a reduction in wages following a reduction in hours pursuant to the operation of the fifty-four-hour law.

The men and women workers, both piece and day workers, testified that the low rate of wages was a secondary cause of the strike but in several instances their testimony was alleged to be untrue by the managers, supported by an examination of their pay-rolls. For example, John Fulton testified that he worked in the Phoenix Mill nights, for six years, for \$8 and \$9 a week; his employer testified that the pay-roll showed that at no time did he receive less than \$12.14. John Dryszka testified that he had worked in the Phoenix Mill, earning \$11 a week when operating 18 machines and \$9 a week when operating 14 machines; the employer's testimony from the pay-roll showed that only on two occasions did he operate 18 machines and that was to help out a fellow operator, and for the operation of the 14 machines he received \$11.43. Anna Duga, 17 years old, testified that she received \$6 a week before the fifty-four-hour law went into effect and \$5.50 afterwards; the pay-roll quoted by her employer showed that the week ending October 5 she received, for 54 hours, \$8.04, and the week ending October 12, she received \$7.90. Tina Osli testified that she worked in the

Gilbert Mill and received \$6 to \$6.50 per week; the pay-roll of the mill was read by her employer and showed that she earned an average of \$9.30 a week before the operation of the fifty-four-hour law, that the week ending October 5, she earned \$8.52, and October 12, \$8.50. Paul Buczenic testified that he was a knitter and received \$9 a week for 60 hours; the pay-roll was introduced and showed that he received for the week ending October 5, \$13.03. Mary Rzdana testified that she worked in the Gilbert Mill and never received more than \$6 a week and sometimes as low as \$4; Mr. Gilbert testified that the pay-roll showed that for four weeks previous to the strike she received \$7.50, \$7.32, \$7.50 and \$7.32. The testimony of several other witnesses was contradicted to the same extent.

The testimony of the manager supported by a partial examination of pay-rolls showed that the piece workers of one mill in the departments most seriously affected by the strike had received an average of \$8.12, \$8.71, \$8.52 and \$8.31, respectively, for the four weeks previous to the strike on a 60-hour week. They received an average of \$7.62 for the week just before the strike on a 54-hour week basis, a reduction of just 10 per cent. In the adjustment referred to later this was increased 14 per cent., making the average earnings of the new schedule \$8.71.

The managers testified that they were paying the same rates as were paid in other textile mills in that vicinity.

The testimony of the chief of police and of the strikers showed that the reports of police oppression and brutality were very much exaggerated. With the exception of one occasion the testimony showed that the so-called clashes between the strikers and police referred to efforts by the police to keep space near the mills free from massed pickets in order to give access to the mills to English-speaking operators who were in no manner involved in the strike, and to others desiring employment. No testimony was offered that clubs or other weapons were used improperly by the police. The one exception referred to was on October 30, when the pickets, under the alleged instigation of an organizer of the I. W. W., charged on the police and engaged in a riot which resulted in one police officer being shot.

The testimony showed that, in the partial settlement of the strike with the members of the Textile Workers' Union, an in-

crease in the rates of pay for day work and piece work had been made too compensate for the reduction in hours; and, in response to direct questions by the Board, both managers testified that they had no objection to having it understood that the same terms would apply to the remaining strikers, against whom they held no hard feeling, believing that they were being misled, and who would be re-employed on their application without discrimination for any cause, such as membership in any union or activity during the strike.

After the conclusion of the public hearings on December 30, the Board discussed the testimony relating to the possible settlement of the strike with the strike committee, and they agreed that the conditions relating to employment testified to by the employers, should be announced by the Board to the strikers as applicable to them.

This was discussed with the managers, and we secured their consent that we should make public to the strikers the following:

The following wages and terms of employment are now and will continue in effect in the Phoenix and Gilbert mills:

1. There will be no discrimination against individual strikers.
2. The companies to reinstate all former employees as soon as possible.
3. All men and women working 54 hours to receive pay formerly received for 60 hours.
4. Piece work rates to be adjusted to compensate for reduction of time caused by fifty-four hour law.
5. Night lunch to be adjusted by the workers directly involved.
6. Winding schedules: Cop yarn in most sizes is raised 5 cents per 100 pounds. Mule spun yarn is increased from 9 per cent. on the largest size to 16 per cent. on the smallest size. 10 per cent. additional is paid on latch needle knitting. Other piece work prices affected by the fifty-four hour law to be adjusted on the same plan.

This statement by the Board was submitted to the strike committee as a basis of possible settlement and the Board arranged for a mass meeting of strikers for January 2, 1913, when these terms were presented to the entire body of strikers and adopted by them. They voted to return to work Monday morning, January 6, 1913, on which date the strike ended.

(Signed) WILLIAM C. ROGERS, *Chairman*,
P. J. DOWNEY,
JAMES McMANUS,

State Board of Mediation and Arbitration.

(b) REPORT OF BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS ON WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.*

In conjunction with the formal investigation of the dispute by the Board of Mediation and Arbitration the Bureau of Labor Statistics was directed by the Commissioner of Labor to inquire into the subject of wages and cost of living of the Little Falls textile workers. The reason for such an investigation was briefly this.

As set forth in preceding pages, the strike in Little Falls was occasioned by a reduction of wages consequent upon the reduction of hours by the fifty-four-hour law for women enacted last year. But one of the main reasons alleged by workers for their resistance to any reduction was that wages were already low and that they could not live on less than they had been getting. Such an assertion, when backed by consistent refusal to work for months, at once opens not only the question of reduction of wages but the broader question of the adequacy of wages without such reduction. In other words, the immediate issue in the dispute inevitably led back to the broad question of the adequacy of wages before the dispute. It was to throw some light on this subject that this investigation was made and that the results are here presented.

At the outset the limited scope of the investigation must be emphasized. The reason for such limitation was simply that the special occasion for it arose at a time when the resources of the Bureau of Labor Statistics were entirely occupied with other work, and it could be undertaken at all only by the interruption of such other work. As a result the collection of data in the field was limited to about one week's time for three men. Accordingly many points, especially with relation to the cost and standard of living, could not be covered, and only those results are here presented for which the data secured are believed to give a reliable picture.

Wages.

The following information as to wages in the textile mills of Little Falls is based on transcripts made directly from pay rolls by attaches of the Bureau.

* The field work on this investigation was conducted by Expert H. E. Hoagland assisted by statisticians C. E. Force and E. T. Bullock, and by Special Investigator L. C. Wagner of the Bureau of Industries and Immigration.

It was not possible within the short time available for the investigation to determine the annual income of workers. Accordingly it was sought to select the pay-rolls of a few typical weeks, which while recognized as giving exact information concerning wages only during the period of time covered by such records, would at the same time give some indication of the probable regular weekly incomes of the workers.

From evidence gathered in a somewhat superficial inquiry into the steadiness of the textile industry in Little Falls, it appears that it is possible for employers to eliminate most of the seasonal element of the trade because orders are contracted several months or a year in advance of delivery and because some of the goods produced, each kind in its particular season, are in demand the year round. It is apparent, however, that work is a little less rushed in summer than in winter, the mill owners finding it advantageous to operate their mills a somewhat shorter week in the former than in the latter. The pay rolls selected cover the three weeks from September 8 to September 28 inclusive, a period which allows for recovery from the short working week of summer but which has not yet felt the effects of the winter rush period. After careful consideration of all the evidence gathered in this investigation, there appears good reason to believe that the wages paid in these three weeks are at least equal to if not greater than the average weekly earnings for the year. They represent of course conditions prior to the reduction of wages which occasioned the strike in October.

In the following tables figures are given separately for males working in the day time, for females, all of whom worked in the day time, and males working at night. In each case are included all classes of employees for whom the specified data were given on the pay rolls, that is, superintendents and foremen, machinists and second hands, machine tenders and helpers, the skilled and unskilled.

Tables 1, 2 and 3 present all those appearing on the pay rolls. The first three columns of each table group the employees in each of the three weeks according to weekly earnings in fifty cent grades. The last three columns present a similar grouping of the total individual weekly earnings (or pay envelopes) for the three weeks combined (equivalent to the sum of the first three

columns) together with the percentage of these falling in each grade of earnings and, in the last column, cumulative percentages for each grade from the lowest up.

In the following Table 1 will be found the weekly earnings for above 800 male day workers in each of the three weeks, or for a total of 2,500 individual week's earnings.

TABLE 1.—GRADED WEEKLY EARNINGS OF ALL MALE DAY WORKERS.

GRADES OF WEEKLY EARNINGS.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHOSE EARNINGS WERE OF SPECIFIED GRADE FOR THE WEEK ENDED —			TOTAL INDIVIDUAL WEEKLY EARNINGS FOR THREE WEEKS.		
	Sept. 14.	Sept. 21.	Sept. 28.	Number.	Percentage in each grade.	Cumula- tive percentage.
\$2 00 or less.....	15	24	16	55	2.19	2.19
2 01 to \$2 50.....	6	8	7	21	0.84	3.03
2 51 " 3 00.....	6	5	2	13	0.52	3.55
3 01 " 3 50.....	6	5	3	14	0.56	4.11
3 51 " 4 00.....	11	7	3	21	0.84	4.95
4 01 " 4 50.....	7	7	8	22	0.88	5.83
4 51 " 5 00.....	16	10	11	37	1.48	7.31
5 01 " 5 50.....	6	13	5	24	0.96	8.27
5 51 " 6 00.....	21	24	19	64	2.55	10.83
6 01 " 6 50.....	8	20	18	46	1.84	12.67
6 51 " 7 00.....	39	31	50	120	4.80	17.46
7 01 " 7 50.....	61	44	46	151	6.03	23.50
7 51 " 8 00.....	37	26	38	101	4.04	27.54
8 01 " 8 50.....	74	77	92	243	9.71	37.25
8 51 " 9 00.....	96	94	101	291	11.63	48.88
9 01 " 9 50.....	61	64	80	205	8.19	57.07
9 51 " 10 00.....	55	52	49	156	6.23	63.31
10 01 " 10 50.....	31	32	36	99	3.96	67.26
10 51 " 11 00.....	34	27	18	79	3.16	70.42
11 01 " 11 50.....	21	25	23	69	2.76	73.18
11 51 " 12 00.....	34	25	30	89	3.56	76.73
12 01 " 12 50.....	25	21	20	66	2.64	79.37
12 51 " 13 00.....	16	19	14	49	1.96	81.33
13 01 " 13 50.....	14	13	11	38	1.52	82.85
13 51 " 14 00.....	9	15	14	38	1.52	84.37
14 01 " 14 50.....	6	11	11	28	1.12	85.49
14 51 " 15 00.....	16	23	15	54	2.16	87.65
15 01 " 15 50.....	10	10	14	34	1.36	89.01
15 51 " 16 00.....	7	3	5	15	0.60	89.61
16 01 " 16 50.....	10	10	16	36	1.43	91.04
16 51 " 17 00.....	10	8	1	19	0.76	91.80
17 01 " 17 50.....	13	13	11	37	1.47	93.28
17 51 " 18 00.....	11	8	6	25	1.00	94.28
18 01 " 18 50.....	8	5	4	17	0.68	94.96
18 51 " 19 00.....	3	4	5	12	0.48	95.44
19 01 " 19 50.....	3	5	7	15	0.60	96.04
19 51 " 20 00.....	2	4	2	8	0.32	96.36
20 01 or more.....	28	30	33	91	3.63	100.00
Total.....	836	822	844	2,502	.....	.....

It will be seen that nearly one half (48.88 per cent) of the male day workers' weekly earnings amounted to \$9.00 or less. Only one quarter (23.27 per cent) exceeded \$12.00 per week,

and nearly one quarter (23.5 per cent) did not exceed \$7.50 per week.

Table 2 below shows weekly earnings for nearly or quite 900 female workers in each week or a total of over 2,700 individual weekly earnings. Of the latter nearly one half (48.50 per cent) amounted to \$7.50 per week or less. A little over one fifth (21.42 per cent) exceed \$10.00 per week, but nearly one-third (30.12 per cent) did not exceed \$6.00 per week.

TABLE 2.—GRADED WEEKLY EARNINGS OF ALL FEMALE WORKERS.

GRADES OF WEEKLY EARNINGS	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHOSE EARNINGS WERE OF SPECIFIED GRADE FOR THE WEEK ENDED —			TOTAL INDIVIDUAL WEEKLY EARNINGS FOR THREE WEEKS		
	Sept. 14.	Sept. 21.	Sept. 28.	Number.	Percentage in each grade.	Cumula- tive percentage.
\$2 00 or less.....	7	9	5	21	0.77	0.77
2 01 to \$2 50.....	12	7	8	27	0.99	1.76
2 51 " 3 00.....	17	9	15	41	1.50	3.25
3 01 " 3 50.....	16	9	20	45	1.64	4.90
3 51 " 4 00.....	17	17	30	64	2.34	7.24
4 01 " 4 50.....	25	21	16	62	2.27	9.51
4 51 " 5 00.....	29	28	40	97	3.55	13.05
5 01 " 5 50.....	44	48	49	141	5.15	18.20
5 51 " 6 00.....	109	103	114	326	11.92	30.12
6 01 " 6 50.....	58	42	51	151	5.52	35.64
6 51 " 7 00.....	67	59	57	183	6.69	42.33
7 01 " 7 50.....	73	58	38	169	6.18	48.50
7 51 " 8 00.....	66	61	46	173	6.32	54.83
8 01 " 8 50.....	58	55	55	168	6.14	60.97
8 51 " 9 00.....	73	51	73	197	7.20	68.17
9 01 " 9 50.....	39	62	46	147	5.37	73.54
9 51 " 10 00.....	34	43	61	138	5.04	78.58
10 01 " 10 50.....	32	41	49	122	4.46	83.04
10 51 " 11 00.....	36	37	39	112	4.09	87.13
11 01 " 11 50.....	25	51	38	114	4.17	91.30
11 51 " 12 00.....	27	31	27	85	3.11	94.41
12 01 " 12 50.....	23	22	30	75	2.74	97.15
12 51 " 13 00.....	12	18	12	42	1.53	98.68
13 01 " 13 50.....	3	4	5	12	0.44	99.12
13 51 " 14 00.....	2	5	1	8	0.29	99.41
14 01 " 14 50.....	3	2	2	7	0.25	99.67
14 51 " 15 00.....	1	3	1	5	0.18	99.85
15 01 " 15 50.....	0	1	0	1	0.04	99.89
15 51 " 16 00.....	0	1	0	1	0.04	99.93
16 01 " 16 50.....	0	0	0	0	0.00	99.93
16 51 " 17 00.....	0	0	0	0	0.00	99.93
17 01 " 17 50.....	0	0	0	0	0.00	99.93
17 51 " 18 00.....	0	0	0	0	0.00	99.93
18 01 " 18 50.....	0	0	0	0	0.00	99.93
18 51 " 19 00.....	0	0	0	0	0.00	99.93
19 01 " 19 50.....	1	0	0	1	0.04	99.97
19 51 " 20 00.....	0	0	1	1	0.04	100.00
20 01 or more.....	0	0	0	0	0.00	.....
Total.....	909	898	929	2,736	.....	.....

Table 3 presents weekly earnings of from 100 to 150 male night workers in each week or 400 individual earnings in the three weeks. Of the latter about two-fifths (42.15 per cent) amounted to \$9.00 or less, about one-sixth (16.96 per cent) exceeded \$12.00 a week, and nearly one-seventh (13.96 per cent) did not exceed \$7.50 a week.

TABLE 3.—GRADED WEEKLY EARNINGS OF ALL MALE NIGHT WORKERS.

GRADES OF WEEKLY EARNINGS.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHOSE EARNINGS WERE OF SPECIFIED GRADE FOR THE WEEK ENDED—			TOTAL INDIVIDUAL WEEKLY EARNINGS FOR THREE WEEKS.		
	Sept. 14.	Sept. 21.	Sept. 28.	Number.	Percentage in each grade.	Cumula- tive percentage.
\$2 00 or less.....	1	4	0	5	1.24	1.24
2 01 to \$2 50.....	0	3	1	4	0.99	2.24
2 51 " 3 00.....	0	2	0	2	0.49	2.74
3 01 " 3 50.....	0	3	1	4	0.99	3.74
3 51 " 4 00.....	1	2	1	4	0.99	4.73
4 01 " 4 50.....	0	0	2	2	0.49	5.23
4 51 " 5 00.....	1	1	4	6	1.49	6.73
5 01 " 5 50.....	1	3	2	6	1.49	8.22
5 51 " 6 00.....	2	2	0	4	0.99	9.22
6 01 " 6 50.....	1	5	1	7	1.75	10.97
6 51 " 7 00.....	1	0	2	3	0.75	11.72
7 01 " 7 50.....	3	3	3	9	2.25	13.96
7 51 " 8 00.....	1	6	2	9	2.25	16.21
8 01 " 8 50.....	18	25	20	63	15.71	31.92
8 51 " 9 00.....	12	12	17	41	10.24	42.15
9 01 " 9 50.....	18	15	18	51	12.72	54.87
9 51 " 10 00.....	12	8	17	37	9.23	64.10
10 01 " 10 50.....	5	4	7	16	3.99	68.09
10 51 " 11 00.....	5	3	4	12	3.00	71.09
11 01 " 11 50.....	15	16	15	46	11.47	82.55
11 51 " 12 00.....	1	0	1	2	0.50	83.04
12 01 " 12 50.....	7	9	8	24	5.99	89.03
12 51 " 13 00.....	2	2	3	7	1.75	90.78
13 01 " 13 50.....	0	1	3	4	0.99	91.77
13 51 " 14 00.....	0	1	1	2	0.49	92.27
14 01 " 14 50.....	0	1	0	1	0.25	92.52
14 51 " 15 00.....	3	0	3	6	1.49	94.01
15 01 " 15 50.....	0	1	1	2	0.49	94.51
15 51 " 16 00.....	1	1	0	2	0.49	95.01
16 01 " 16 50.....	2	0	2	4	0.99	96.01
16 51 " 17 00.....	2	0	1	3	0.74	96.76
17 01 " 17 50.....	0	0	0	0	0.00	96.76
17 51 " 18 00.....	1	3	1	5	1.24	98.00
18 01 " 18 50.....	0	0	0	0	0.00	98.00
18 51 " 19 00.....	0	0	0	0	0.00	98.00
19 01 " 19 50.....	1	1	1	3	0.74	98.75
19 51 " 20 00.....	0	0	0	0	0.00	98.75
20 01 or more.....	2	2	1	5	1.24	100.00
Total.....	119	139	143	401	.....	.....

It needs to be borne in mind that these tables include all classes of employees on the pay roll, so that superintendents, foremen, machinists and other highly skilled workmen make a large proportion of those receiving the relatively high wages shown. The tables include both piece and time workers.

In the case of piece workers, the work to be done is sometimes given out in bundles, dozens, or lots. Hence it may happen that if an allotment of work is started but not completed in a particular week, the payment for the entire allotment may be included in the pay envelope for the succeeding week. This fact undoubtedly accounts for some of the extremely low wages recorded here; but it also accounts for some of the extremely high wages since one pay envelope may include pay for all work done in one week plus that for a part of the work done in the previous week. The tables include also those who for any reason may have worked only part time as well as those who worked full time, and some of the low weekly earnings are accounted for by short time. But with reference to this, it is to be considered that such short time by individual workers is practically a normal factor always more or less present to reduce actual earnings. The fact that the grouping of workers in the foregoing tables is so closely the same in all three weeks, so that the proportions noted above for the three weeks combined would apply with but little variation to any one, clearly reflects this fact, and is evidence of the typical character of these weeks with reference to this element.* This, however, does not remove some qualification which must be allowed for short time as an element in the low weekly earnings shown, because such short time does not occur for the same workers week after week, so that low earnings in any one week because of part time would usually be below the average. In view of this element of possible short time, it is important to note earnings in relation to hours worked.

In the three tables above are included approximately 1900 individual workers. In the case of nearly 1500 of these we have information regarding the number of hours per week in each of the three weeks mentioned as well as the amount received. It is

* The pay-rolls for the first week in September were transcribed, but were not used for weekly earnings because in it fell Labor Day, making it a five-day, and therefore not a typical week.

not possible to give the hours for the remainder since one of the mills investigated does not record the hours per week of the piece workers. In the following Table 4 are set forth the hours worked by those whose hours were a matter of record.

TABLE 4. — WEEKLY HOURS OF THOSE WHOSE TIME WAS RECORDED.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORKED THE SPECIFIED HOURS.

WEEKLY HOURS.	MALE DAY WORKERS,			FEMALE DAY WORKERS,			MALE NIGHT WORKERS,		
	WEEK ENDED —			WEEK ENDED —			WEEK ENDED —		
	Sept. 14.	Sept. 21.	Sept. 28.	Sept. 14.	Sept. 21.	Sept. 28.	Sept. 14.	Sept. 21.	Sept. 28.
Under 45.....	80	73	43	33	30	66	6	17	12
45 to 49.....	16	21	26	45	20	63	.....	.....	1
50.....	23	20	47	13	34	57	5	3	6
51.....	9	6	11	5	6	3	.....	.....	.....
52.....	5	4	4	7	.....	.....	3	9	4
53.....	5	4	5	1	14	2	.....	1	2
54.....	8	12	12	4	12	6	3	.....	.....
55.....	31	28	11	53	76	74	.....	.....	1
56.....	103	106	120	165	74	40	6	.....	.....
57.....	6	2	9	31	30	15	.....	.....	1
58.....	9	3	12	2	6	4	.....	.....	1
59.....	8	7	8	8	26	1	.....	2	.....
60.....	215	211	185	172	214	225	3	5	7
61.....	14	5	56	10	1	2	1	1	1
62.....	10	12	13	1	3	3	1	1	1
63.....	17	9	9	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
64.....	15	13	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
65.....	36	32	30	.....	.....	.....	80	74	97
66.....	68	65	36	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
67.....	7	10	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
68.....	13	8	11	.....	.....	1	3	3	4
69.....	7	12	16	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....
70.....	14	16	20	.....	.....	1	3	5	5
71.....	4	6	6	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
72.....	16	20	12	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
73.....	5	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
74.....	5	4	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
75.....	14	14	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
76.....	5	8	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
77.....	5	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
78 or over.....	21	19	13	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4
Total.....	794	759	771	554	547	567	118	128	157

This table by itself does not throw much light on the particular question of importance here, except that it indicates that a considerable number of the workers made short time in the weeks covered by preceding tables. On the other hand, it shows that many male day workers made very long hours; and that 65 hours a week (representing five nights at thirteen hours without stopping machines for lunch) were the prevailing hours for male

night workers. In general it will be seen that there is a marked similarity in the general run of hours worked in the three weeks, which would seem to indicate that these were not exceptional as to either short or long hours.

Turning, however, from consideration of hours alone, the following three tables have been compiled to show weekly earnings in relation to hours worked. As in the last three columns of Tables 1, 2 and 3 above, so here the figures show the totals of individual weekly earnings for three weeks combined.

TABLE 5.—WEEKLY EARNINGS ACCORDING TO HOURS WORKED, FOR MALE DAY WORKERS
NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL WEEKLY EARNINGS WHICH AT THE
SPECIFIED HOURS, AMOUNTED TO —

WEEKLY HOURS.	\$6.00 or less.	\$6.01 to 7.50.	\$7.51 to 9.00.	\$9.01 to 10.50.	\$10.51 to 12.00.	\$12.01 to 13.50.	\$13.51 to 15.00.	\$15.01 or over.	Total.
Under 45.....	173	15	3	2	3	.....	.....	.....	196
45 to 49.....	24	18	12	1	3	2	2	1	63
50.....	9	36	9	19	6	6	3	2	90
51.....	8	5	9	2	1	1	.....	.....	26
52.....	.....	3	3	4	.....	2	1	.....	13
53.....	.....	4	5	3	.....	1	.....	1	14
54.....	2	9	6	9	2	1	3	.....	32
55.....	4	16	22	4	2	6	5	11	70
56.....	5	93	95	43	22	15	18	38	329
57.....	1	3	7	2	1	3	.....	.....	17
58.....	.....	3	9	6	2	2	.....	2	24
59.....	1	1	14	4	2	1	.....	.....	23
60.....	27	100	249	34	55	26	29	91	611
61.....	.....	3	37	28	2	3	2	.....	75
62.....	.....	3	4	6	11	4	5	2	35
63.....	.....	1	8	8	3	4	3	8	35
64.....	.....	.....	19	17	4	4	.....	6	50
65.....	.....	.....	54	18	5	12	3	6	98
66.....	.....	2	17	115	7	11	8	9	169
67.....	.....	.....	3	11	2	4	1	4	25
68.....	.....	.....	6	9	5	2	1	9	32
69.....	.....	.....	4	23	2	3	2	1	35
70.....	.....	4	2	12	9	3	1	19	50
71.....	.....	.....	1	6	5	3	.....	1	16
72.....	.....	.....	8	11	14	3	6	6	48
73.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2	2	.....	2	12
74.....	.....	.....	.....	9	3	.....	1	1	14
75.....	.....	.....	.....	16	13	2	2	2	35
76.....	.....	.....	.....	3	6	.....	.....	13	22
77.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	.....	5	12
78 or over.....	.....	.....	2	3	24	6	7	11	53
Total.....	254	319	608	434	222	133	103	251	2,324

TABLE 6.—WEEKLY EARNINGS ACCORDING TO HOURS WORKED, FOR FEMALES.
NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL WEEKLY EARNINGS WHICH AT THE
SPECIFIED HOURS, AMOUNTED TO —

WEEKLY HOURS.	\$6.00 or less.	\$6.01 to 7.50.	\$7.51 to 9.00.	\$9.01 to 10.50.	\$10.51 to 12.00.	\$12.01 to 13.50.	\$13.51 to 15.00.	\$15.01 or over.	Total.
Under 45.....	103	10	6	5	5	.....	.....	.....	129
45 to 49.....	39	29	31	13	10	6	.....	.....	128
50.....	38	25	16	8	15	2	.....	.....	104
51.....	8	.....	2	2	1	1	.....	.....	14
52.....	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
53.....	2	4	6	1	2	2	.....	.....	17
54.....	8	4	2	.....	4	4	.....	.....	22
55.....	59	36	23	34	32	17	2	.....	203
56.....	88	75	66	22	18	10	.....	.....	279
57.....	13	24	30	8	1	.....	.....	.....	76
58.....	.....	11	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
59.....	9	13	6	6	1	.....	.....	.....	35
60.....	209	96	118	98	61	25	1	3	611
61.....	.....	9	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	13
62.....	.....	3	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	7
63.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
64.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
65.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
66.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
67.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
68.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
69.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
70.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
71.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
72.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
73.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
74.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
75 or Over.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Total.....	582	344	313	204	151	68	3	3	1,668

TABLE 7.—WEEKLY EARNINGS ACCORDING TO HOURS WORKED, FOR MALE NIGHT WORKERS.
NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL WEEKLY EARNINGS WHICH AT THE
SPECIFIED HOURS, AMOUNTED TO —

WEEKLY HOURS.	\$6.00 or less.	\$6.01 to 7.50.	\$7.51 to 9.00.	\$9.01 to 10.50.	\$10.51 to 12.00.	\$12.01 to 13.50.	\$13.51 to 15.00.	\$15.01 or over.	Total.
Under 45.....	31	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	35
45 to 49.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
50.....	5	4	.....	.....	.....	5	14
51.....
52.....	9	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
53.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
54.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
55.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
56.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
57.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
58.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
59.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
60.....	2	9	.....	.....	3	.....	1	15
61.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
62.....	3	3
63.....
64.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....	6
65.....	1	1	75	84	50	28	6	6	251
66.....
67.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
68.....	1	4	5	.....	.....	.....	10
69.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2
70.....	1	5	6	.....	.....	1	13
71.....
72.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2
73.....	1	.....	2	3
74.....
75.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
76.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
77.....
78 or over.....	1	7	8
Total.....	32	25	106	109	64	33	9	25	403

While in a general way, the foregoing tables reveal a tendency of wages to increase with a longer working week, they are far from indicating that lower wages are generally accounted for by short time. On the contrary the striking thing about these tables is the number of individual weekly earnings falling in the lower grades for full working time or over. For example, for 611 weekly earnings of male day workers who worked 60 hours, sixty per cent did not exceed \$9.00 per week and 20 per cent amounted to but \$7.50 per week or less. Again, for the same number (611) of individual weeks for females at 60 hours, fifty per cent did not exceed \$7.50 per week and over thirty-four per

cent did not exceed \$6.00. Or, for 251 weekly earnings of male night workers with 65-hour weeks, over sixty per cent were between \$7.50 and \$10.50 per week, and over thirty per cent did not exceed \$9.00.

With hours worked and earnings given it is possible to calculate average hourly earnings, and these afford the simplest index of the actual wage possibilities of the industry, as it eliminates any variable time element. The results of such a calculation are presented in Tables 8, 9 and 10 below.

In order to eliminate as far as possible the effects of the fluctuating weekly wages due to the system of allotments to piece workers already described, the hourly rates given are based upon the total wages for four weeks, or as many as were worked, instead of those of any particular week. This serves to compensate a low wage of one week due to the fact that not all of the work done in that week is paid for in that week's pay envelope, by a high wage the following week due to the fact that not only the pay for the work done in that week is included in that week's pay envelope, but also pay for a part of the work done during the previous week. The weeks upon which the wages total is based are those ending September 7, 14, 21 and 28, respectively. All workers are included whose time and earnings for one or more weeks were given. The hourly rate in each case is determined by dividing the exact number of hours worked in these four weeks into the total of the pay envelopes for these same weeks. In the tables the averages to the nearest half cent are used.

TABLE 8.—AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS OF MALE DAY WORKERS.

HOURLY EARNINGS.	Number receiving each grade.	Percentage in each grade.	Cumulative percentage
Under 10.0 cents.....	3	0.32	0.32
10.0 cents.....	41	4.33	4.65
10.5 ".....	1	0.10	4.75
11.0 ".....	10	1.06	5.81
11.5 ".....	1	0.10	5.91
12.0 ".....	8	0.85	6.76
12.5 ".....	161	17.02	23.78
13.0 ".....	6	0.63	24.41
13.5 ".....	89	9.41	33.82
14.0 ".....	134	14.17	47.99
14.5 ".....	8	0.85	48.84
15.0 ".....	196	20.72	69.56
15.5 ".....	2	0.21	69.77
16.0 ".....	16	1.69	71.46
16.5 ".....	16	1.69	73.15
17.0 ".....	10	1.06	74.20
17.5 ".....	31	3.28	77.48
18.0 ".....	7	0.74	78.22
18.5 ".....	21	2.22	80.44
19.0 ".....	5	0.53	80.97
19.5 ".....	2	0.21	81.18
20.0 ".....	40	4.23	85.41
Over 20 cents.....	137	14.48	100.00
Total.....	946		

TABLE 9.—AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS OF FEMALES.

HOURLY EARNINGS.	Number receiving each grade.	Percentage in each grade.	Cumulative percentage
Under 10.0 cents.....	42	6.29	6.29
10.0 cents.....	187	28.00	34.29
10.5 ".....	16	2.40	36.68
11.0 ".....	28	4.19	40.87
11.5 ".....	14	2.10	42.97
12.0 ".....	30	4.49	47.46
12.5 ".....	25	3.74	51.20
13.0 ".....	42	6.29	57.49
13.5 ".....	19	2.84	60.33
14.0 ".....	26	3.89	64.22
14.5 ".....	9	1.34	65.57
15.0 ".....	40	5.99	71.56
15.5 ".....	13	1.95	73.51
16.0 ".....	18	2.69	76.20
16.5 ".....	17	2.55	78.75
17.0 ".....	20	2.99	81.74
17.5 ".....	13	1.95	83.69
18.0 ".....	16	2.39	86.08
18.5 ".....	15	2.25	88.33
19.0 ".....	18	2.69	90.02
19.5 ".....	5	0.75	91.77
20.0 ".....	10	1.49	93.26
Over 20 cents.....	45	6.74	100.00
Total.....	668		

TABLE 10.—AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS OF MALE NIGHT WORKERS.

HOURLY EARNINGS.	Number receiving each grade.	Percentage in each grade.	Cumulative percentage.
Under 10.0 cents.....	1	0.57	0.57
10.0 cents.....	0	0.00	0.57
10.5 ".....	0	0.00	0.57
11.0 ".....	1	0.57	1.15
11.5 ".....	3	1.72	2.87
12.0 ".....	0	0.00	2.87
12.5 ".....	36	20.69	23.56
13.0 ".....	10	5.75	29.31
13.5 ".....	5	2.87	32.18
14.0 ".....	24	13.79	45.98
14.5 ".....	9	5.17	51.15
15.0 ".....	18	10.35	61.50
15.5 ".....	3	1.72	63.22
16.0 ".....	11	6.32	69.54
16.5 ".....	7	4.02	73.56
17.0 ".....	23	13.22	86.78
17.5 ".....	1	0.57	87.36
18.0 ".....	2	1.15	88.51
18.5 ".....	1	0.57	89.08
19.0 ".....	4	2.26	91.34
19.5 ".....	1	0.57	91.91
20.0 ".....	3	1.72	93.64
Over 20 cents.....	11	6.32	100.00
Total.....	174		

These tables are fairly clear without analysis. According to Table 8 it appears that nearly one-half (48.84 per cent) of the male day workers were paid in September at the rate of 14.5 cents an hour or less and that for nearly one-quarter (23.78 per cent), the average per hour was 12.5 cents or below. In Table 9 it appears that nearly one-half (47.46 per cent) of the females were paid at the rate of 12 cents or under and one-third (34.29 per cent) were receiving 10 cents an hour or less. Table 10 shows a little less than one-half (45.98 per cent) of the male night workers at average hourly pay of 14 cents or less and a little less than one-quarter (23.56 per cent) at 12.5 cents or below.

Cost and Standard of Living.

It is this portion of the investigation which naturally suffered most from the narrow limitations of time under which it was made. With access to pay-rolls it is a comparatively simple matter to collect full information as to wages and hours of work. But the securing of information concerning cost of living and standards of living is a complicated and difficult matter owing

to the necessity of securing it piecemeal from individuals or families, and the absence of standard units of measurement. This part of the report, therefore, based as it is on only a few days' field work, cannot give more than limited evidence and it is frankly so labeled here. At the same time, it is believed that enough was secured to warrant at least tentative estimates.

In attempting to ascertain the facts concerning cost of living, the investigation was limited to the items of rent, food, and fuel. Some inquiries were made into the subject of clothing, but the replies were so indefinite and the period of time available for the investigation was so short that it has been thought best not to mention here the fragmentary results achieved. Recognizing that mere statements of the amount of money expended per week or per month for each of the items covered would afford little or no picture of the standard of living of these workers, the inquiry endeavored to cover not only the amount expended but also the returns for such expenditures. In other words, it was desired to throw some light on two questions: First, What does the textile worker of Little Falls spend for rent, food and fuel?; and second, What kind of living does this amount of expenditure in Little Falls afford?

COST OF LIVING.

A. RENT.

Considering first the question of money rent per tenement, there are recorded in the table below the monthly rentals reported by workers occupying them together with the number of rooms per tenement. While there are no large houses included in this list, it must not be inferred that each tenement occupies a whole house. In but few cases is this true, while in one case a house of twenty rooms meets the requirements of six tenements. The sixty-six cases investigated as to monthly rentals show these results:

MONTHLY RENTALS BY SIZE OF TENEMENT.

NUMBER OF TENEMENTS AT EACH RENTAL WITH —

RENTAL PER MONTH.	3 rooms.	4 rooms.	5 rooms.	6 rooms.	7 rooms.	12 rooms.	Total.
\$6 00.....	5	2	1	1	.....	.....	9
7 00.....	4	7	1	1	.....	.....	13
8 00.....	.....	2	2	.....	1	.....	5
8 50.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
9 00.....	.....	3	2	2	.....	.....	7
10 00.....	1	2	5	2	2	.....	12
11 00.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
12 00.....	.....	.....	3	3	8	.....	14
13 00.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
14 00.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
15 00.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
18 00.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Total.....	10	17	14	11	13	1	66

B. FUEL.

Fuel prices quoted by the dealers of Little Falls are as follows:

	Per ton.	Per half ton.	Per quarter ton.	Per bag.*
Pea coal.....	\$6 00	\$3 25	\$1 75	\$0 35
Egg coal.....	6 75	3 75	2 00	40
Chestnut and stove coal.....	7 00	3 75	2 00	40
Wood, per cord.....	\$3 00			

*One hundred pounds or less.

Inasmuch as it is not at all uncommon for these people to buy their coal by the half ton, the quarter ton, or even by the bag, their fuel costs at least \$7.25 per ton. One ton will last the occupants of five rooms approximately three weeks; a little longer in summer, a little less in winter.

C. FOOD.

While it is possible to determine monthly rentals and monthly fuel bills per tenement, food prices can be discussed only in terms of the individual. Even rent and fuel are often reckoned on the basis of the individual as will be shown later. The head of a household is not simply the head of a family, nor even — in the usually accepted meaning of the term — a boarding-house keeper. She — for the house-wife is the real head, though her husband is the nominal head — is rather the financial agent of the members of her household, herself and the members of her

immediate family forming only a part of such an organization. In fact, the cases recorded in which the household is conducted on the family basis and in which the lodger or boarder pays a flat rate per week to the head of his household for room, meals, and washing are the very rare exceptions. Where found, such rates vary from \$4.00 to \$5.50 per week, with \$5.00 per week the most common. In most cases, however, either the purely individual system of furnishing food supplies, or a combination of this and the company system of boarding prevails.

In the individual system, each individual lodger supplies his own groceries, vegetables, meats, dairy products and bread, making his own individual purchases, and keeping his own store account. He then either hires the house-wife to cook his food for him, or pays her, as a part of his rent, for the privilege of using her stove to do his own cooking. Wherever this system is in use, each lodger's food is kept separated from that of his fellows. At each meal his own articles of food are set before him. At the conclusion of a meal, the remains are returned to his own corner of the larder, to be again presented to him at the next meal. This system is common among some groups of the workers of Little Falls and especially among the Italians even the men do their own cooking.

The combination of individual and company systems of boarding is quite common among the Slovaks. Here the house-wife buys all of the food for the principal meal of the day—the evening meal—and cooks this meal in common for all members of her household. She then counts heads, including herself and the members of her immediate family, and assesses each one his pro rata share every two weeks. The other two meals are taken care of individually as above described.

Wherever either of these two systems of boarding is in practice, the members of the household pay a flat rate per month to the housewife for lodging, soap, washing (in the case of male workers, the females usually doing their own washing at night after returning from their day's work at the mill, for which they get a reduction of 25 to 50 cents per month), the services of the common cook or cooking privileges as the case may be, and in some cases tea and coffee. The rates paid for these services in two hundred eight cases examined were as follows:

RATE PER MONTH.	Number	Per cent of
	paying each rate.	all cases examined.
\$2 00*.....	6	2.88
2 50*.....	1	.48
3 00†.....	84	40.32
3 25.....	29	13.92
3 50.....	88	42.24

* Pays for lodging and cooking privilege only.

† Includes many females who do their own washing.

In some cases these rates are barely sufficient to cover the actual outlay by the housewife or financial agent for rent, fuel, coffee, tea, etc., and pay for her own share of these items and food for herself. Wherever this is true it is quite evident that the housewife chooses the task of serving as financial agent for her company household in preference to taking her place in the mill by the side of other members of her family. In other cases, where a larger number of lodgers is possible, undoubtedly some profit is obtained by the financial agent. No attempt was made in this investigation to determine the presence or the amount of such profit.

On the question of food costs per individual the data secured are somewhat more fragmentary, but from the evidence given by house-wives, by the retail merchants who supply food to these people, and that obtained from numerous store books examined in which the accounts of these individuals are kept, it is possible to form estimates which are believed to be fairly reliable. Wherever the combination system of boarding is in use, the evening meal, the one meal of the day at which more vegetables as well as meats and other foods are consumed, costs each individual member of the household \$1.50 to \$1.75 per week. For the other two meals where food is purchased individually and where meat, bread, and coffee or tea, with but relatively small amounts of vegetables, are consumed, the male workers pay approximately \$2.25 per week (for the two) while the females pay from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per week.

In order to show the retail prices paid by these textile workers in Little Falls, the prices of the staples used by them are quoted below. These prices were obtained from dealers who serve the mill operatives.

Meats.

Beef stew (bony).....	\$.08-.09	per lb.
" " (meaty).....	.13-.14	" "
Shoulder steak.....	.14-.16	" "
Round ".....	.18-.20	" "
Beef roast.....	.16-.18	" "
Veal stew.....	.14-.16	" "
Veal chops.....	.18	" "
Pork ".....	.16-.18	" "
Fresh ham.....	.16	" "
" shoulder of pork.....	.14	" "
Pork sausage.....	.14-.16	" "
Cosboaki (specially prepared sausage for Poles).....	.20	" "
Blood sausage.....	.12	" "
Buckwheat sausage.....	.08	" "
Blood tongue.....	.14	" "
Salt pork.....	.15-.16	" "
Bacon.....	.20-.22	" "
Smoked ham.....	.17	" "
Smoked shoulder of pork.....	.14-.16	" "
Liverwurst.....	.14	" "
Bologna.....	.12	" "
Frankfurters.....	.15	" "
Fowl.....	.20-.22	" "

Groceries, vegetables, and dairy products.

Flour.....	\$.04 per lb. and \$1.35-\$1.75 per sack.	
Sugar (granulated).....	.06-.065	" lb.
Salt.....	.05-.10	" sack.
Lard.....	.16	" lb.
Compound.....	.12-.13	" "
Potatoes.....	\$.05 per lb., \$.13 per half pk., .80-.90	" bu.
Butter (creamery).....	.35-.38	" lb.
Oleomargarine.....	.25	" "
Soup beans (in bulk, 1 lb. 14 os. per qt.).....	10-.12	per qt.
Split peas (in bulk).....	.08	" lb.
Rice.....	.07-.10	" "
Prunes.....	.10-.14	" "
Cabbage.....	.05-.07	" "
Onions.....	.05	" "
Coffee.....	.30-.35	" "
Tea.....	.40-.50	" "
" (in very small packages).....	.05-.10	" pkg.
Eggs (storage).....	.28	" dos.
Poppy seed.....	.18	" lb.
Tomatoes (two and one half pound cans).....	.12-.16	" can.
Peas.....	.12-.15	" "
Corn.....	.10	" "
Baked beans.....	.10	" "
Condensed milk.....	.12	" "
Macaroni.....	.06-.09	" lb.
Cheese (cottage, three-fourths lb. per ball).....	.05	" ball
" (American).....	.22-.25	" lb
" (Italian).....	.38-.40	" "
Oatmeal.....	.10	" pkg
Syrup (two and one-half pounds per can).....	.10	" can.
Vinegar.....	.20	" gal.
Kerosene.....	.12	" "
Pepper.....	.30	" lb.
Peppers (dried).....	.2 for .05	
Bread.....	.05-.10	" loaf.
Cakes (small).....	.10	" dos.
Milk (fresh).....	.06	" qt.

By adding the amounts paid to the financial agent of the household to that paid the retail food dealer it is found that the items of lodging, meals, and washing cost the male members of the combination system of boarding approximately \$4.75 per week, while the females pay approximately \$4.25 for the two items of lodging and meals. This is true not alone of single lodgers, but also of adult members of families, the financial agent and her immediate family included. Very small children of course require food different from that used by adults. No attempt has been made in this investigation to estimate the cost of their food, though in a more complete investigation this would have to be determined as an element of family expenditure.

In those cases where each individual purchases all of his own food and either cooks it himself or has it cooked for him by the housewife, the average cost per week is perhaps slightly less than the figures given above, since their evening meal is less pretentious and since a considerable number who practice the purely individual system are Italians and have a somewhat lower standard than the Slovaks and Poles.

STANDARD OF LIVING.

A. HOUSING.

The Neighborhood.—Pocketed within the confines of two high cliffs which mark the boundaries of the Mohawk Valley at this point, the city of Little Falls is situated on either side of the Mohawk river. In the early days when the community was more homogeneous than now, this natural line of cleavage which separates the two parts of the city was not regarded as a barrier between social and economic classes. Then relatively substantial and comfortable homes lined either bank of the river, according to choice of location. One side of the valley, being wider from river to cliff than the other, gradually attracted the factories, the railroads, the business district, and somewhat later, the homes needed to accommodate a growing population. Little Falls was still a more or less homogeneous community.

More recently a change has taken place. To-day the mass of mill operatives in this city, and especially the unskilled and semi-

skilled workers, are no longer American born, nor even English, German, or Irish. Slowly at first, then more rapidly, came the Slovak, the Pole, the Italian, the Ruthenian, the Lithuanian, the Crainer, and in smaller numbers representatives of other Southern European nations. Impelled by necessity or attracted by bonds of kinship and nationality, these people have drawn together into small, compact colonies, replacing and crowding out their English, German, or Irish predecessors. Naturally enough perhaps, these colonies have, without exception, found lodgement on one side of the Mohawk. With ever increasing numbers these representatives of Southern Europe have extended their boundaries until to-day they are almost the sole occupants of one side of the river and, in not a few instances, have pushed across this boundary wherever they have found it possible to do so. For the most part, however, they occupy but the one side, so that the South Side is no longer a mere topographical division of the city of Little Falls, but instead has become a social and economic annex to the industrial life of the city. Hence it is the standard of living of these South Siders which is to be described, although account will also be taken of their fellow workers across the Mohawk.

The Houses.—The houses which they occupy are, for the most part, either two or three story frame structures, built singly or in groups. Most of them are old and almost all without modern conveniences. The narrow stretch of land between the river and the cliff leaves little space for thoroughfares, and alleys form the only means of access to some of the houses. Some of them are located directly over a canal, while others are situated on the banks of the river, the canal, or a creek which flows through the neighborhood.

One set of stairs sometimes serves two houses, each occupied by one or more households. At times unsafe steps are permitted to remain so. Steep steps without handrails or guards provide the only approach to some of the tenements and afford but little protection to the small children who must use them. In many of the houses leaks in poorly shingled roofs make dry rooms impossible, while crevasses in the walls allow cold winds or blown snow to enter.

Sanitation.—Cellars were found which were filled with water

or contained heaps of ashes, waste, garbage, or horse manure, giving rise to foul and unhealthful odors which, rising through chinks in the uncarpeted floors, oftentimes are diffused throughout the entire house. Households not served by the Board of Health wagon or other means of carting away house refuse pile their garbage in the cellar or in the back yard, dump it into an open hole in the ground, try to flush it through the water closet, or cast it into the creek, the canal or the river. Whether heaped in the yard, or deposited along the banks of these sluggish streams which flow near or under numerous houses, this garbage, warmed by the rays of the sun, gives off foul odors to the surrounding atmosphere.

Water closets are located in damp cellars; in dark and unventilated hall ways; over open vaults in the yard, some of which open to the river, the creek, or the canal already mentioned; in outside woodsheds; or, what is very common in a small ell opening off the kitchen. Some families indeed have no closet of their own but must share with their neighbors, sometimes necessitating a visit to a cellar other than their own. In some cases twenty-five or more persons use the same closet. Sometimes bad plumbing in second floor closets permits leakage into the rooms below, while closets which must be flushed by hand because the house has no water connection often remain neglected. Closets located on or over the streams are sometimes flushed only at the appearance of the spring freshets.

Each household is usually supplied with some sort of a sink, located generally in the kitchen or in the water closet apartment. In some instances it is in the hall or a dark pantry instead, while in one tenement visited the one sink to be used by the entire household is located in a sleeping room. A few households have no sinks at all. In houses not connected with the sewage disposal system sinks sometimes lead to the streams already mentioned, while others apparently lead nowhere in particular, the pipes ending in the yard or in a ditch at the side of the house.

Bath rooms are, of course, entirely absent. What measures, if any, are taken to find substitutes for the bath-tub was not ascertained.

The walls of rooms were found commonly covered with what was once serviceable wall-paper and which has since—except where the plaster in falling from the walls and ceiling has taken

the paper with it — been papered over or whitewashed. Added to this, in many of the houses the walls and ceilings are constantly damp and unsanitary, keeping the air of the room chilled and soggy.

Kitchens.— In each household one room serves as a kitchen, while, with but few exceptions, all others are sleeping rooms. The kitchen is used also as a dining room, a living room, a wash-room, a laundry, and in some instances a sleeping room. In a few of the largest tenements one small room is reserved as a food and fuel store-house. The water closet apartment serves this purpose at times, and in other cases food supplies are kept in sleeping rooms. The kitchen is quite often as large as any of the other rooms, but because of the many purposes which it must serve it is usually too small. Pantries are rare, built-in cupboards being used instead. In cases where the kitchen does not serve as a dining room, a sleeping room is made to serve as such.

Sleeping Rooms.— These are generally small, especially when the number of occupants which they accommodate is considered. Some are fairly well lighted while others receive light only from a small side window opening to a narrow space of a few inches between houses; still others are interior rooms without windows. Ventilation is almost always bad, either due to the ignorance of the occupants or to other causes. Few of these rooms are heated except by the warm air from the kitchen circulating through the other rooms. The floors of some sleeping rooms are covered with matting or other covering, while many of them are entirely bare. The furniture usually consists of one or more beds, sometimes a chair, and very rarely a small table or stand. Extra clothes, wherever there any, are hung on nails driven into the walls. In cases where the lodgers themselves own the furniture of the sleeping rooms — and this practice is not uncommon — other furniture may be added, though usually not. One reason for the scarcity of furniture may be lack of floor space since in some rooms the only available space is a narrow alley between beds. Wooden cots, and iron and wooden three-quarter and double beds are common while in at least one instance a bundle of rags serves the purpose of a bed.

Overcrowding.— Under such conditions overcrowding is the rule. The following table shows the number of persons per tene-

ment together with the number of sleeping rooms per tenement. The table includes one thousand one hundred seventy-eight persons sleeping in four hundred ninety-three rooms. (This number includes a few store-rooms not used as sleeping rooms so that four hundred seventy-five or four hundred eighty would be more nearly correct.)

NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS AND SIZE OF TENEMENTS.

OCCUPANTS PER TENEMENT.	NUMBER OF TENEMENTS WITH SPECIFIED NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS IN						Total.
	2 sleeping rooms.	3 sleeping rooms.	4 sleeping rooms.	5 sleeping rooms.	6 sleeping rooms.	11 sleeping rooms.	
2.....		2					2
3.....	3						3
4.....	5	3					8
5.....	3	8	3				14
6.....	5	2	4	1			12
7.....	1	5	3	1			10
8.....	2	8	1	3			14
9.....	2	4	2	1			9
10.....	1	4	2	1			8
11.....		1	2	1	4		8
12.....		2	3	4	3		12
13.....		1	2	1	3		7
14.....				4	1		5
15.....			1	1	4		6
16.....					3		3
17.....					1	1	2
18.....				1	1		2
22.....				1			1
23.....					1		1
Total.....	22	40	23	20	21	1	127

Air space per individual is necessarily small. A few of the worst cases found were as follows:

CAPACITY OF ROOM.	Number of windows.	Number of occupants.
420 cu. ft.....	1	4
504 " ".....	1	4
1,404 " ".....	3	9
384 " ".....	1	3
324 " ".....	1	3
360 " ".....	1	3
432 " ".....	1	4
350 " ".....	1	3
294 " ".....	1	2
420 " ".....	1	3
*490 " ".....	1	4
†336 " ".....		4

* In this room two men were ill at the time of the investigation, one having been ill for two weeks. In addition to the odors generally present in a sick-room, others more offensive were noticeable here because the sick men were not properly cared for. Yet in spite of the filthy condition of the room the four men continued to occupy it.

† One of the interior rooms without windows. This room was occupied by a man, wife, and two small children, all sleeping in one bed.

Due either to the ignorance of the need of pure air in a sleeping room or to a desire on the part of the occupants of these rooms to keep them as warm as possible—or, what is more probable, due to both of these causes—windows are kept constantly closed, even the cracks being filled or covered wherever possible. Open doors between connecting rooms permit a more or less free circulation of air throughout a tenement. Hence the air of the sleeping rooms is often charged with odors from the kitchen, the wash-tub, the garbage heap, and the water closet, and in this condition is breathed again and again by the sleepers.

Family Life.—It will be noticed the term family has been little used above. This is intentional. Family privacy is a thing largely unknown to the textile workers of Little Falls. This cannot be credited to a low moral standard among these people, for physicians who visit the South Side testify to a relatively high standard of morals, only two cases of illegitimate births having been recorded during the past eighteen months. When the number of females is considered who toil continuously for six dollars per week or less and pay most of this amount for the two items of food and lodging, and when the manner in which these people live is considered, necessitating at times the passage of married and unmarried males and females through each others' sleeping rooms in order to reach their own, it may well be considered as remarkable that any code of morals is in force. Yet in spite of these adverse conditions, ideals of sex purity seem to be as well maintained here as among similar groups of people elsewhere. It is for other reasons that family privacy is absent.

Of one hundred twenty-eight households investigated, only twenty-four did not include unmarried adults not members of the immediate family of the head of the household. Of these exceptions, one household consists of two families of five persons occupying three rooms; a second, of three families of eight persons occupying six rooms; a third, of three families of ten persons occupying six rooms; a fourth, of one family of two persons occupying three basement rooms; a fifth, of one family of three persons occupying two basement rooms: of the remaining nineteen households (or less than fifteen per cent of all cases investigated) which consist only of husband, wife, and children, none occupy

more than five rooms each, while one family of ten persons was found occupying only two rooms — leaving no room for lodgers.

Again, in forty-eight of the households investigated, the sex and conjugal condition of the lodgers were learned. Among the lodgers in these forty-eight households are twenty-four families, consisting of husband, wife, and in about half the cases one or two children. In no case of the twenty-four did the family occupy more than one room, even though in one case a child of twelve years was found occupying the same bed with his parents, while in some cases indeed the members of such a family were forced to share their one room with other lodgers or with the head of the household and members of his family. It is doubtless true that many of these family lodgers have married since coming to America and do not find it advantageous to establish themselves as heads of a household until one or more children are born. Some of the women cannot maintain a house because after marriage they continue to work in the mills, even during their first pregnancy and up to within a few days of the birth of their first child. A smaller number of them return to work after the birth of the child. In yet other cases older children are left with kinsmen in Europe, to be sent for as soon as their parents become able to support them here. A considerable number of male lodgers have whole families in their fatherland, including wife and children.

The families of these South Siders are not large, these of more than four children being unusual while those of less than four are more common. The parents are, relatively speaking, recently arrived immigrants. Many if not most of them have been in Little Falls and in the United States less than five years. Being recent arrivals they are nearly all young people or at least not yet past middle life. If they had any children before coming to this country it is quite likely that such children were left in Europe with their grand-parents, their parents expecting to send for them later. If they have married since their arrival, their families are small and consist of small children. Mothers of such families and other mothers of small children can work in the mills only by "boarding out" their children during the day. This practice is quite common, this being the only form of day nursery

available. The mother of an infant who cannot leave her child to take her place in the mill will sometimes act as guardian for the children of her neighbors. For this service she receives a small weekly payment which helps to make up for the loss of income which her forced stay at home occasions.

B. FOOD.

With reference to the kind of living with respect to food which what is expended for that purpose by these people affords them, it was impossible to secure in so brief a time any substantial evidence. In the table of food prices given above there is some suggestion of the various kinds of food used. But this throws no light on the actual dietaries of individuals or families, and still less does it afford evidence as to the sufficiency or insufficiency of such dietaries.

In general it may be noted that dealers state that the mill operatives buy a fairly good grade of food and in sufficiently large quantities to sustain them in their work. Of the children enrolled in the kindergarten on the South Side only about one-sixth are reported to be suffering from malnutrition. From evidence obtained from physicians and representatives of the Board of Health of Little Falls it would appear that many infants are not properly nourished but a part of this may be due more to carelessness or ignorance on the part of the mothers than to lack of a sufficient quantity of food.

But the whole subject of standard of living with reference to food can here only be alluded to and left as one too complicated and difficult to be treated even in a fragmentary way without a much more elaborate investigation and study than was here possible.

CONCLUSION.

As told in the report of the Board of Mediation and Arbitration, in the settlement of the Little Falls dispute wages were restored to the level before the dispute with possibly some increases for piece workers in the readjustment of rates.* In other words

* Information received since the above was written shows that increases affected principally higher paid workers and that most of the lower paid received no advance.

the final settlement made but little, if any, change from conditions as to wages as shown by this report; certainly not enough change to indicate that the question of low wages does not still continue.

What practical conclusion is then to be drawn from this report? To this question it must be answered first of all that nothing can be said on the strength of this limited investigation as to responsibility for conditions found, whether of employers, workers, or society. It is impossible to say on the basis of this report whether higher wages could be paid in Little Falls or to what extent low wages are due to the inefficiency of untrained and in many cases ignorant foreign workers. Neither is it possible to judge how far their standard of living could be raised by a better use of wages now received.

Still less can anything be said as to remedies, consideration of which would demand most careful inquiry into many broad questions.

On the other hand, this investigation is sufficient to make one conclusion inescapable, namely, that existing conditions present a problem which is of public concern, and which therefore demands further investigation. For certainly it is a matter of public concern because it is a matter which ultimately touches the general welfare, when a considerable body of wage earners are found with such living conditions as are revealed by this report.

Were there reason to believe that these conditions are purely local and confined to Little Falls, there might be question whether the duty of further investigation does not rest primarily upon the local community. But there is one phase of the matter which suggests that the problem may easily be of more than local concern. The textile mills of Little Falls manufacture knit goods. Hosiery and knit goods constitute one of the leading manufacturing industries of the state. According to the Federal Census of Manufactures of 1910, the average number of wage earners in the industry in 1909 was 35,950 and the value of its products in that year was \$67,130,000. Only four other manufacturing industries had a larger number of wage earners, and only ten others exceeded it in value of products and five of these had a

total value under \$100,000,000. The Department's statistics of factories inspected in 1910 show that approximately two-thirds of the wage earners in the knit goods industry are in establishments in the Mohawk Valley district extending from Syracuse to Albany. Little Falls lies just about in the middle of this district. A priori it would be presumed that so far as wages are concerned conditions in Little Falls would be quite similar to those in the industry generally in the Mohawk Valley. As a matter of fact the Little Falls employers under oath before the Board of Mediation and Arbitration declared emphatically that they were paying as high wages as were being paid by other employers of the industry in the valley. The larger significance of the Little Falls conditions lies, therefore, in the fact that there is reason to suppose that more or less similar conditions are to be found elsewhere in the principal district in which this important industry of the State lies.

The one outstanding and unavoidable conclusion of this report is that there is need of a thorough general investigation of wages and cost of living among the textile workers of the Mohawk Valley.

INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

Reported Cases.

In Table XI of the Appendix are summarized the cases of industrial diseases reported by physicians under the reporting law for the months of December, January and February with comparative figures for previous months. In Table XII are given details for certain cases reported in the six months September to February, the first six months of the second year under the reporting law. These are cases reported on a new form adopted by the Department and put into use with the beginning of the second reporting year, this form calling for more detail than that previously in use and making possible the presentation of such details as appear in Table XII. It should be distinctly understood that these details are given simply as they appear in the original reports without special investigation by the Department. For cases included in Table XI, but not appearing in Table XII, details were not sufficiently specified for this table.

As noted in previous Bulletins the reader must bear in mind that nothing can be inferred from the tables as to the total number of cases of industrial disease or fatalities therefrom in the state. It is perfectly certain that registration of the reportable diseases is far from complete. This is due partly to the oversight of physicians, partly to the fact that not a few of the milder cases do not come to the attention of physicians, and partly to the fact that the true nature of such diseases, or their industrial character, may not be identified or noted. The last difficulty, which operates frequently to prevent identification of industrial diseases in death records, is forcibly illustrated by a case which recently came to light. An inquiry came to the Department as to whether a report of industrial disease in case of a person whose name only was given, and who had died, had been filed. No such report had been received. A certificate of death was found at the Department of Health, however, giving the person's occupation as that of a glass polisher and the cause of death as chronic nephritis. It so happened that previously a case of lead poisoning had been reported in the same occupation in the same locality.

Furthermore chronic nephritis is one of the characteristic diseases frequently caused by lead poisoning. Inquiry was accordingly made of the physician who filed the death certificate, which brought out the fact that the nephritis was believed by the physician to have arisen from an attack of lead poisoning ten years before. As a matter of fact the patient had continued in the same occupation till his death and showed symptoms of lead poisoning (including blue line on gums) in his last illness, so that it is quite possible the cause of death might properly have been reported as lead poisoning. In any case it is evident that lead poisoning laid the foundation for the disease which resulted in death, but that the death certificate gave no sign of that fact.

In the tables in the Appendix are presented only those cases required to be reported by law (section 58 of the Labor Law). In addition to these there have been reported by physicians,* or have come to the attention of the Department in employers' reporting of accidents, a number of cases of other diseases or poisonings, industrial in character. In the Department Bulletin for June, 1912 (p. 129), the cases of this sort for the first nine months under the reporting law (12 in number) are briefly summarized. Since then 47 others have been noted (14 reported by physicians and 33 appearing in employers' accident reports), which are as follows:

Seven cases of burning or poisoning by cement or concrete among employees of four different building firms were reported by employers. In three cases this was stated as occurring on hands, in two on feet after standing in concrete, in one on neck, and in one on arm which had been "scraped" against a doorway.

Five cases of poisoning on hands or arms by cyanide of potassium used in plating typewriter parts were reported by one firm.

Two cases of poisoning by creosote of section hands on two different railroads due to handling of ties treated with a preservative containing creosote. In one case the poisoning was reported as on hands and arms, in the other on the face.

A case of poisoning by naphtha, causing a rash on the hands, was reported by a firm manufacturing metal beds and bedding.

Nine cases of sores or poisoning group themselves together, owing to the fact that they all occurred in connection with the manufacture or use of

* Physicians generally have been asked to cooperate by reporting diseases other than those required by law, but returns from this source have thus far been meager. Thus of the 46 cases here summarized, only 14 were reported by physicians. It is, of course, to be borne in mind when considering reporting by physicians that many such cases do not come to their attention.

leather. All were reported by employers, six by one and one each by three others. Six of the cases occurred in connection with the tanning of leather. In two of these the material causing the injury is given as lime (affecting the eyes in one case); in another it is stated that "fumes from muriatic acid when making tan got inside rubber gloves and made a rash on each forearm;" in another, "acid from pickle and tans" is given as the source of trouble; in another case the injury is referred to as "chrome sores;" in the remaining case the injurious substance is not stated. Closely related to these tannery cases, apparently, is that of a railroad car repairer reported as having his hands poisoned by preservative on fleshings (flesh and fat removed from skins for tanning) which he had to move in order to repair a car. Another case which would seem to suggest injury from the same source as in tanneries, is that of a shoemaker in one of the establishments having its own tannery in connection with a shoe factory, and which reported five of the above tannery cases. This shoemaker is reported as having blood poisoning caused by the leather. The remaining case in this group is that of a bookbinder reported as having "blood poisoning on hand from rubbing leather with hand."

A miscellaneous group of poisoning cases in which the nature of the harmful substance is not so clear as in most of the above includes that of a furniture stainer, of whom the employer reports that "in some manner the stain used caused his hands to swell; the same stain used for years and no other man has been so injured;" a furniture rubber reported by a physician as having acute pustular dermatitis; a worker in factory making indurated fibre goods reported by the employer to have had his "skin poisoned from oil used in treating ware;" two armature winders reported by a firm making electrical apparatus as having been poisoned by the insulating varnish; a solderer in a factory reported by the employer as having an "acid sore" on finger; a woman working with coloring material in a factory making flavoring extracts reported by a physician as suffering from dermatitis, and who herself stated to the physician that other workers had had similar trouble and had left the establishment on that account; and a can filler in a cannery reported by a physician as having an abscess on his thumb ascribed to some source about his work. In connection with the cases of the two armature winders above mentioned it is of interest that the firm stated in answer to inquiries that the manufacturers of the varnish claimed that it contained no poisonous substance, but that the firm had found the trouble to be entirely overcome by the use of heavy canvas gloves, since adopting which no other cases had occurred.

Four cases of poisoning by inhalation of gas were reported, in three cases carbon monoxid and in one case carbon dioxid being the poison. One was that of a worker in a chemical factory making carbonic acid reported by the firm to have entered a gas scrubber without taking the prescribed precautions and who was overcome by carbon monoxid with fatal result. Another was a pipefitter's helper at work in a tunnel of the New York City aqueduct reported by his employer as rendered unconscious by carbon monoxid from powder smoke. Another (reported by a physician) was a fireman in an apartment house overcome and rendered unconscious by coal gas from the boiler furnaces while cleaning boiler flues. The fourth case was that of a brewery

worker of long experience who, with fatal results and in the absence of witnesses, unaccountably entered a fermenting vat before the carbon dioxide always remaining after the liquor is drawn off had been "washed out" with a hose, such flushing out being well known in the trade as a necessary safeguard against the gas.

One case of occupational neuritis was reported by a physician, the patient's occupation being given as that of frame sawyer in a sash and door factory.*

A case of a driver suffering from glanders was reported from New York City by a physician.

Five cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were reported by physicians as occupational in origin. Three of these were grinders in a hammer factory, one a clay mixer in a porcelain factory and one a foreman in a cement plant.

Four other cases reported as arising from occupation include a laborer in a chemical factory making chlorate of potash and bichromate of soda reported by a physician as suffering from necrosis of the nasal septum, a laborer in a steel wool factory reported by a physician as suffering from pulmonary emphysema, a carpenter reported by his employer as suffering from water on the knee cap due to kneeling when planing floors, and a woman reported by a physician as suffering from tumor in the left breast, which the patient stated that she believed to have been caused by constant striking of the chest in pulling ostrich plumes, an occupation which she had been engaged in for four years, but which she had left four years prior to the time of report, being engaged at house work in the interim.

It should be very clearly understood that the above cases are noted just as they have come to the Department and simply for what they are worth, without verification by special investigation. With but one or two possible exceptions, they are at least authentic cases of industrial disease to the extent of being regarded by employers or physicians reporting them as arising entirely or partly from the nature of the workers' occupation.

Progress in Prevention.

Without undertaking a full survey of what is now being done in the direction of preventing industrial diseases, three examples of recent steps illustrative of newer methods for prevention, more especially of industrial poisonings, may here be noted.

WARNING NOTICES IN FACTORIES.

It is now well known that one of the principal modes of entry of harmful substances into the body is through the mouth in connection with eating. For this reason chapter 336 of the Laws

* In this connection it may be noted that there is now before the Legislature a bill to regulate the use of pneumatic hammers in boiler making, the ground advanced for which is that the vibration from heavy hammers has caused neuritis and other injuries to workers using them.

of 1912 prohibited the taking of any food into any workplace where harmful substances are present and required the posting of notices to this effect in all such places. Such warning notices have now (to April 1) been ordered posted by the Bureau of Factory Inspection in 1,672 factories, of which 1,035 were in New York City.

ADVICE TO WORKMEN FOR PREVENTION OF LEAD POISONING.

For the purpose of informing workmen as widely as possible of the dangers of lead poisoning, which are prevalent outside as well as inside factories and shops, especially in connection with the use of lead paints, the Bureau of Labor Statistics has published a card containing information about lead poisoning and how it may be prevented by personal care, which is reproduced on the opposite page.*

The matter is printed on a card 4 by 8½ inches in size, which may be conveniently carried in the pocket. It has been printed in German, Italian, Hungarian, Polish and Yiddish, and in response to requests for small numbers, typewritten copies in French, Spanish, Danish and Swedish have been prepared. The cards have been sent to all the painters' unions in the state in sufficient numbers for their entire membership; samples have been sent to painting contractors throughout the state, to many of whom supplies for their employees have subsequently been sent upon request; and factory inspectors have been instructed to bring them to the attention of manufacturers, which has also aided in their circulation.

LEAD POISONING ELIMINATED IN A FACTORY.

Following is a description of how a progressive firm, which was confronted with the problem of poisoning by lead-laden dust in one of its processes, eliminated such danger completely in an interesting development of method by which first the danger from inhalation of the dust was removed, followed then by elimination of the danger of absorption through the mouth by substituting a

* For assistance in preparing this card acknowledgment is due to medical men and others connected with the Committee on Industrial Diseases of the American Association for Labor Legislation.

[Front]

[Back]

New York State Department of Labor

Bureau of Labor Statistics

Lead Poisoning.

Information for workmen

and

Directions for prevention

All doctors and hospitals are required by the law of 1911 to report all cases of lead poisoning to the Department of Labor. The results of the first year of reporting show:

That lead poisoning is one of the most common of the disease due to occupation.

That two-thirds of the reported cases of lead poisoning occur among painters.

Lead poisoning can be prevented.

It is preventable partly by the proper ventilation of factories and shops. Hoods and other mechanical means to take away lead dust and fumes are necessary. Respirators for workers exposed to lead dust are very useful and should always be used.

But to large extent lead poisoning may be prevented by the workmen themselves. *Lead is poison to the body.* Those who work with lead must themselves use the greatest care. Among white lead workers and others exposed to lead, the care which the workers take of themselves is of the first importance.

Carefully prepared information for the use of those who handle lead in any of its forms, is printed on the back of this card. By following this advice most workers handling lead in any form may escape lead poisoning.

Read this advice carefully. Remember what you read. Follow the advice given.

These cards will be sent free, in such numbers as wanted to any one who can assist in their useful circulation. They can be furnished in other languages than English. Send request to State Department of Labor, Albany, N. Y.

How men are poisoned by lead.

(1) Lead is poison to the body. It enters the body mainly through the nose and mouth. It may be inhaled as dust or in fumes. It may be swallowed with food or saliva (especially if tobacco or gum is put into the mouth with soiled fingers). Or it may sometimes be absorbed through the skin.

(2) When lead gets into the body, it leads among other things to indigestion and lead "colic"; to diseases of the heart, blood vessels and kidneys; or to paralysis of the hands, known as "wrist drop."

(3) Lead acts upon the body slowly and insidiously. Without knowing your danger you may be getting some lead poison into your body every day. If you are working with lead in any one of its many forms, you must therefore use great care so as to protect yourself against it.

(4) *On the very first sign of not feeling well, see a doctor or go to a dispensary. Do not wait until you are too sick to work. The earlier you go to a doctor, the easier it will be to cure you if you are being poisoned by lead. BE SURE TO TELL THE DOCTOR ALL ABOUT YOUR OCCUPATION AND ITS DANGERS.*

How to prevent lead poisoning.

(q) Always wash before eating and if you work in a factory before leaving the factory.* Remove all dirt from under your finger nails with a brush.

(2) Never eat in the room in which you work.†

(3) Never chew tobacco or gum while working. If you do, the lead dust on your fingers and in the air is sure to be swallowed.

(4) Use overalls when you work. Do not wear your working clothes on the street or at home. They may contain lead and poison you and others.

(5) Respirators are very useful and should always be used when working among lead dust or fumes.

(6) Keep the workroom clean. Do all you can to keep down dust. Do not get lead on your hands and clothes any more than you can possibly help.

(7) Always eat a good breakfast before going to work. Drink plenty of milk. Have at least one good movement of the bowels every day. Constipation is a suggestive symptom of lead poisoning. Avoid the use of intoxicants in any form. Their use weakens the body and makes it harder for your body to overcome the poison of lead.

(8) Keep clean. Wash with warm water, soap, and nail brush. Take at least one full hot bath a week.

* In factories the Labor Law requires employers to furnish washing facilities, including hot water and individual towels.

† The Labor Law forbids any worker to take food into any part of a factory, shop or working place where lead is present in "harmful quantities."

harmless substance for that containing lead. Herein may be a suggestive example, perhaps, for other factories with a similar problem.

The law requiring reporting of certain industrial diseases took effect September 1, 1911. Within four months thereafter four cases of acute lead poisoning were reported as having occurred to workmen employed in the sand-papering department of a certain factory. At this time a paint or putty containing 65 per cent of lead was used in painting castings in this factory. After being painted with this first covering the castings were baked at a high temperature. When this first coat had become sufficiently hard the painted surface was sand-papered down to prepare the casting for further coats of paint or varnish.

Such sand-papering was done at that time in a long, narrow room the floor of which consisted of an iron grating covering an air chamber below. The air was exhausted from this chamber by means of a motor-driven fan. The object to be sand-papered was placed upon an iron stool or stand. It was expected that all dust would be sucked through the floor grating into the air chamber below and from thence driven out of the room by the fan. It was found, however, that the distance which this dust had to fall, together with the counteracting effect of cross currents of dust-laden air present at times in the room, prevented the complete success of this scheme. A third defect in the plan was the unevenness of the downward current of air due to the relatively large grating surface, a part of which was in close proximity to the exhaust duct while other parts were a considerable distance away.

In seeking a remedy for the defects of this system it was recognized that these counteracting forces must either be eliminated or neutralized. In the meantime the long narrow room with the grating floor had given place to a much larger room in a new building. Along one side of this room an ordinary plank-top work-bench was constructed. This bench was enclosed and made air tight except for convenient openings about twenty inches square in the top and an opening near the center of the bottom communicating with an air duct. Across the center of the room beneath the floor an air duct was constructed, communicating at

one end with the opening in the bottom of the bench and at the other end with a motor driven exhaust fan.

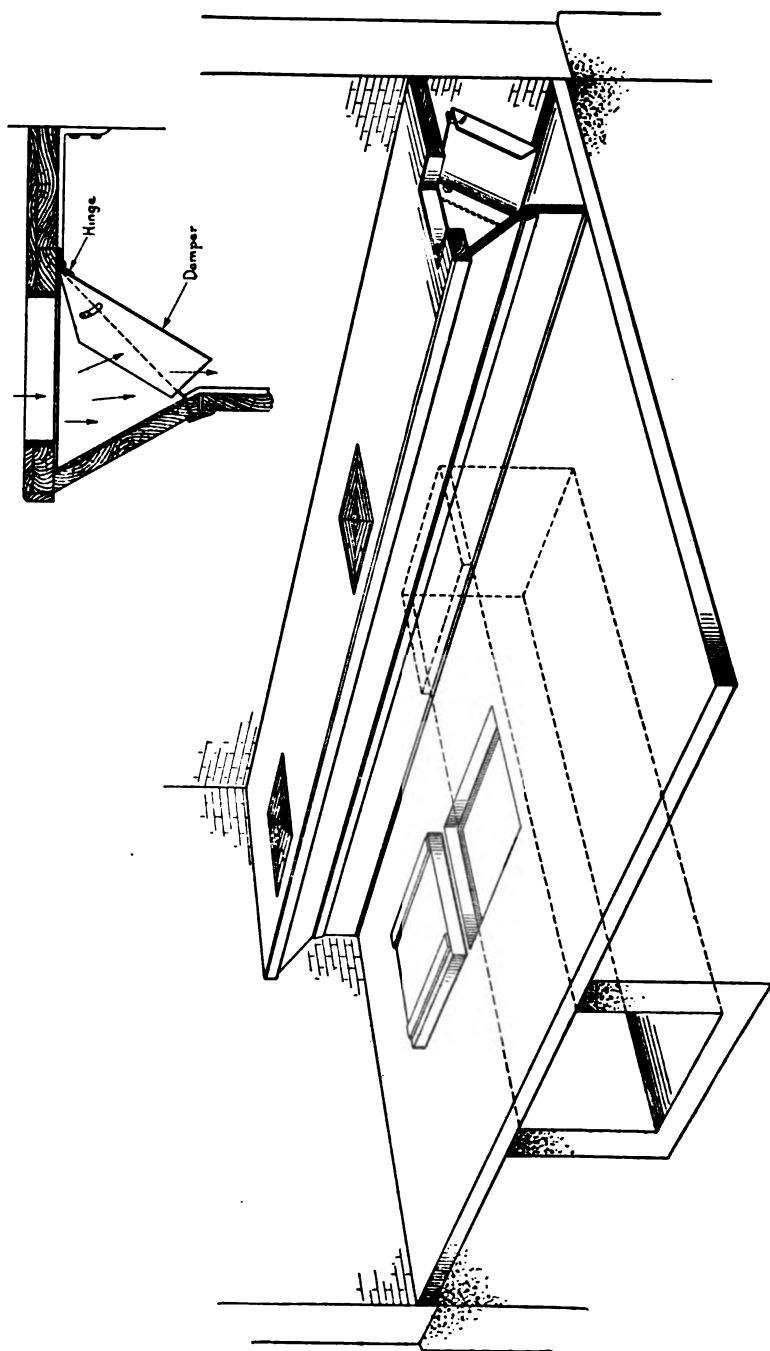
The openings in the top of the bench were fitted with iron gratings. Immediately under these, iron plates were so constructed as to form dampers which may be so adjusted that the air currents flowing down through the bench gratings will be of equal strength. The air which comes into the room enters through openings in the walls near the ceiling and is strained in order to prevent the entrance of dust. The air which the workers breathe settles from the top of the room and reaches their nostrils before it touches the objects which are being sand-papered. The object to be sand-papered is placed directly on the bench grating. All dust is immediately sucked through this grating, having only a few inches to fall instead of several feet as before. Hence the danger from cross currents of air is practically eliminated.

In this factory the superintendent finds it desirable to so adjust the speed of his motor that the dust shall be permitted to settle in the air duct leading to the fan instead of blowing it out through the fan. At convenient times this dust may then be shoveled out through the trap door shown in the figure herewith. In a similar system, by speeding up the motor and by decreasing the size of the air chamber and duct, or by substituting pipes for them, all dust could be driven out through the fan.

Figures on the following page show graphically the working principle of this system.* The arrows in the upper figure show the direction of the air currents through the bench grating. The suction through the air duct makes these currents continuous and uniform. The fan of course is not shown, but is located at the outer end of the air duct shown in the lower figure. The trap door shown in the lower figure gives access to the air duct for the purpose of removing dust from it.

In this factory the work-bench is forty to fifty feet long and is fitted with fourteen bench gratings. The exhaust fan is driven by a two-horse power motor and is operated at a cost of somewhat less than fifty dollars per year. The success of this method of preventing the inhalation of lead-laden dust by workmen engaged in sand-papering is beyond question.

*For the drawing from which this cut was made the Department is indebted to the firm.



While it is undoubtedly true that the inhalation of this dust is a source of lead poisoning, it is also true that this is not the only source of this poison in the work of sand-papering. The superintendent of the factory in question believes that in his factory at least more poisoning was due to eating lead than to inhaling it. He was unable to convince the careless and ignorant foreign workman of the danger of lead poisoning and even after repeated warnings found the latter eating his lunch without having removed from his hands the lead dust accumulated in his work. As is to be expected, lead became absorbed by the food and entered the workman's system. Thus while the removal of the dust from the air of the work-room undoubtedly lessened the danger from lead poisoning, it did not remove it entirely. To effect the latter the lead itself was next eliminated.

It was found that a filler† mixed with brown japan dryer could be obtained which served the purpose of a filler and prime coat for castings and eliminated the dangers from lead poisoning. Hence at the present time no lead is being used in the painting of castings in this factory and cases of lead poisoning among the workers in the sand-papering department are no longer reported.

The above described system of removing dust from the sand-papering room is, however, still being utilized; for it is recognized that the inhalation of the dust itself, regardless of its poisonous contents, is injurious to the workmen. The superintendent of this factory says: "We are not removing dust because it contains lead; we have eliminated lead because it is lead; we are removing dust because it is dust."

By the substitution of the harmless filler for the poisonous lead in the casting paints, this factory has gone beyond the mandates of existing law, and has perhaps anticipated future legislation, in its method of eliminating the dangers of lead poisoning from its sand-papering department. In the development of its system of dust removal, however, it would appear to have attained and set a standard for an existing provision of law. Section 86 of the Labor Law provides that "if dust or other impurities that may be injurious to health be generated in the course of the manu-

† The three principal elements of which are: silica, 58; iron oxid, 26; and aluminum, 10. This same filler is used also by electrical concerns and is adapted to all kinds of iron and steel work which require a high finish of paint or varnish.

facturing process carried on therein the room must be ventilated in such a manner as to render them harmless, as far as is practicable." That the removal of dust in the sand-papering of painted castings "is practicable" seems to be amply proved in the experience here given.

DECISIONS OF NEW YORK COURTS.

What Constitutes Second or Third Offense Under the Labor Law.

Defendant, a corporation engaged in the wholesale and retail grocery trade and operating 180 stores in New York City, was charged on July 28, 1911, with employing Joseph Kennedy, a minor child, as a delivery boy in connection with defendant's mercantile establishment in Brooklyn, in violation of section 162 of the Labor Law, and was ordered to appear before a city magistrate for an investigation of the complaint. Defendant waived examination before the magistrate, and an information was filed in the Court of Special Sessions of the city of New York charging defendant with "the crime of employing a minor child, under the age of fourteen years, in violation of the Labor Law of the State of New York, as a third offense." A trial was had and defendant was convicted on January 22, 1912, and fined \$500, as provided by section 1275 of the Penal Law. Defendant paid the fine under protest and took an appeal which was heard in the Second Department of the Appellate Division, where the judgment of the inferior court was unanimously affirmed.

At the trial in the Court of Special Sessions it was proved that the boy was under thirteen years of age at the time of employment. The manager for defendant testified that instructions had been given not to employ boys under the age permitted by law.

Defendant argued before the Appellate Division that the conviction should be reversed on three grounds. The first and most important, which was the only one to which allusion was made in the decision of the Appellate Division, was that the crime of "third offense" had not been proven. The attorney for the prosecution had placed in evidence certified copies of two previous convictions of defendant for the offense of employing a child under the age of fourteen years, one on July 19, 1909, when a fine of \$20 was imposed and a second on January 24, 1910, when a fine of \$50 was imposed. As to these, defendant argued:

"The People's Exhibits 2 and 3, at most, show convictions of the appellant for violations of the Labor Law in the employment of children, but neither of them prove that the appellant was ever

convicted of such violations as a second offense, as alleged in the information. As the crime charged as a third offense could not be legally established until the conviction of the same crime as a *second offense* was shown against the accused, the conviction and sentence in this case are illegal." The court's reply to this contention appears in the decision given below.

Defendant also argued that, although it controlled 180 stores and had, therefore, many managers and other employees, the fact that it had been convicted only twice in a period covering two years was proof that it was not a "persistent violator" of the law and that " * * * the provisions of the Labor Law as to punishment for violations were intended solely for persistent violators, such as an owner of a single store who continues to employ children in his business after former convictions therefor, and not to a large corporation like the appellant having so many stores and necessarily employing a different manager in each, and with so few convictions claimed against it." On this point, the attorney for the prosecution said: "The statute gives the court no power to inquire as to whether or not the appellant was 'a persistent violator of the law,' and if the proof established two previous convictions the court had no discretion whatsoever as to its judgment in respect to the degree of the offense."

Defendant argued in the third place that even if the conviction was legal, the fine imposed was "inordinate," giving among other reasons the following: "It might be said in addition, that it is really beneficial to the boy, when he is employed outside of school hours, as in the case at bar, for several reasons, viz.: First: It gives the boy a little pocket money for a Sunday enjoyment, and in many cases enables him to assist a widowed mother to sustain the household. Second: The boy is taken off the streets and away from the association of the gangs of young loafers who usually infest the poorer sections of our city. Third: Industry is thus early planted in the boy and a good start is of the greatest benefit to him." In reply to this contention, attorney for the prosecution said: "It is suggested that the Court should take into consideration the hardships of the statute and the fact that the employment was a distinct benefit to both the boy and his mother. Such arguments are, however, properly addressed to the Legislature

and not to the courts, whose sole duty is to administer the law and not to modify it to meet real or imaginary hard situations."

The unanimous opinion of the Appellate Division, stated by Justice Woodward, is given in full below.

The information on which the prosecution was based, after setting forth two previous convictions of the defendant, a domestic corporation, for violations of the Labor Law, charges in substance that on the 22d day of July, 1911, in the Borough of Brooklyn, the defendant did wilfully and knowingly employ, permit and suffer a certain minor child, under the age of fourteen years, to wit: one Joseph Kennedy, to work in and in connection with the defendant's mercantile establishment as a delivery boy.

There is no dispute in the evidence; the defendant was shown to have employed the boy, Joseph Kennedy, under fourteen years of age, on successive Fridays and Saturdays as a delivery boy, paying him seventy-five cents for the Fridays and one dollar for the Saturdays, such employment being within the City of New York, Borough of Brooklyn, and this is unquestionably contrary to the provisions of section 162 of the Labor Law. It is urged, however, that the crime of a third offense was not established. This contention seems to be based upon the theory that while the information charged that the defendant had been convicted of the "crime and misdemeanor of unlawfully employing a child under the age of fourteen years, as a second offense," the evidence merely went to the extent of showing that the defendant had been convicted of two prior offenses. We are of opinion that the statute does not require such proof; that it is sufficient to show that the defendant has been twice previously convicted of some violation of "The provisions of article eleven of the labor law, relating to mercantile establishments, and the employment of women and children therein." There are several things which are required in the performance of duties and obligations under this subdivision, and a violation of any of these or a failure to comply with the conditions prescribed, is declared to be a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, the defendant is to be "punished for a first offense by a fine of not less than twenty nor more than fifty dollars; for a second offense by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than two hundred and fifty dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than thirty days or by both such fine and imprisonment; for a third offense, by a fine of not less than two hundred and fifty dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than sixty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment." (1275 Penal Law, as amended by chapter 749, Laws of 1911). The things required and the things forbidden are set forth in sections 161 and 162 of the Labor Law, and the violation of any one of these, or the failure to comply therewith, is made a misdemeanor, and the punishment of such misdemeanor depends upon whether the defendant has been previously convicted of offenses under the provisions of the Labor Law above cited. It does not require that he shall have been convicted of the same offense, but upon the violation or failure to comply with any of the provisions he is guilty of a misdemeanor, and the punishment is meted out on the basis of the number of violations of the act of which the defendant has been convicted. It does not pretend to change the grade of the crime;

it is declared to be a misdemeanor, but the punishment is made to depend upon whether the defendant has merely transgressed in a single instance, or in more. *People v. James Butler*, 154 App. Div. 311.

Assignment of Wages.

In the Bulletin for March, 1912,* there was reported an unanimous decision of the Second Appellate Department sustaining a judgment in favor of plaintiff in a case involving the interpretation of section 42 of the Personal Property Law. This section requires one making a loan to employees on account of wages due or to be earned to give notice to the employer within three days "after the execution of such assignment or notes and the making of such loan." In this case, the loan was made in February but assignment of the wages was not made until April.† The rate of interest charged was excessive, the net amount received by the borrower being \$34.85 and the amount sued for \$60.50. The Court of Appeals reversed the decision and held that notice should have been given the employer within three days after loan was made. *Thompson v. Erie R. R. Co.*, 207 N. Y. 171.

Employers' Liability.

UNDER SECTION 81 OF LABOR LAW (GUARDING OF MACHINERY)

Slippery Floor — Unguarded Cogs.— Plaintiff, in employ of defendant, was injured by falling upon the moving cogs of a machine, which was not guarded as required by section 81 of the Labor Law. The fall was caused by the oily and slippery conditions of the floor.

Notice was served upon defendant under the Employers' Liability Act of 1902 and also at common law. The case was tried at common law. Judgment was rendered for plaintiff in the Supreme Court. The Second Appellate Department (136 App. Div. 315) reversed the decision, holding that, at common law, plaintiff assumed the risk of the slippery floor.‡ On a second trial in the Supreme Court, in which liability at common law and also under the Employers' Liability Act of 1902 was claimed, the complaint was dismissed. On appeal, the Second Appellate

* Page 42.

† An amendment to section 42 made in 1911 declares the day of making the loan to be the day when the money is delivered to the borrower within the meaning of the act.

‡ Reported in the June, 1910, Bulletin, p. 231.

Department (144 App. Div. 213) affirmed the dismissal, whereupon plaintiff took the case to the Court of Appeals. The latter court unanimously reversed the decision in favor of defendant and granted a new trial. All of the judges, save two, held that the notice served under the Employers' Liability Act was defective on the ground that:

A notice of the place of an injury which it is claimed has occurred by reason of slipping upon a greasy floor and by falling upon the cogs of the revolving wheels of a machine not properly guarded should be sufficiently accurate to enable the employer to identify the machine. A notice stating the wrong machine, even if it is located in the same factory as the right one, is not only misleading but it fails to give the employer any correct information of the employee's claim to enable him from the notice to investigate the same.

Two judges held that the notice was properly served, saying in part:

It subsequently appeared by a bill of particulars and by the evidence that the machine by which he was injured was not the one at which he worked. He was, at the time, going along a passage-way between machines in the same room in which he worked, when he slipped and, in an effort to save himself, thrust his hand out, and into, the unguarded gearing of a machine. The plaintiff incorrectly described the particular machine, from which he received his injury; but that could not have misled the defendant in his investigation of the occurrence. It was the defective condition of the passage-way, which had been allowed to become slippery from grease and oil, in connection with the unguarded gearing, that occasioned the accident and the defendant's attention and inquiry were sufficiently excited and directed by the notice he received.

All concurred, however, in holding defendant liable at common law, the majority saying:

The action can be maintained as one at common law, and the plaintiff relies largely upon the mandatory provisions of the Labor Law (Consolidated Laws, chapter 31). Section 81 of the Labor Law is as follows: "All * * * cogs, gearing, * * * shafting * * * and machinery, of every description shall be properly guarded."

The defendant claims that the cogs, gearing, shafting and machinery so used by it were properly guarded, but upon all the facts and circumstances relating to its exposure, as disclosed by the record, that a question of fact to be determined by the jury. (*Scott v. International Paper Co.*, 204 N. Y. 49.)

The risks occasioned by the failure of the employer to supply statutory safeguards were not, as a matter of law, assumed by the employee, though he had full knowledge of such failure. (*Fitzwater v. Warren*, 206 N. Y. 355.)

The two judges who thought that the notice was sufficient under the Employers' Liability Act also held defendant liable at common law, saying on this point:

If we regard the action as enforcing a common-law liability, then I agree that the case is controlled by our decision in *Fitzwater v. Warren* (206 N. Y. 355). That decision, squarely overrules the case of *Knisley v. Pratt* (148 N. Y. 372). In *Knisley v. Pratt*, it was held that an employee may assume the obvious risks of the business, as well under the Factory Act as at common law. The case, in its facts, was not dissimilar to the present one and had stood as authority until the *Fitzwater* case. Under the *Fitzwater* case this court now holds that, where the employer has failed to properly guard cogs, gearing, shafting, or machinery, as required by the Labor Law (section 81), the employee, who, voluntarily, entered his service, notwithstanding his knowledge of the risks from the former's failure to do so, does not assume them. *Welch v. Waterbury Co.*, 206 N. Y. 522.

Practicability or Necessity of Guards.—Incidentally the following case, together with that of *Heilback v. Consumers' Brewery*, also reported in this Bulletin, demonstrate the need for *certain* payment, without the intervention of tedious and expensive litigation, for injuries received in the course of employment. The long drawn-out proceedings in court defeat, in large measure, the purpose of such payments.

Plaintiff, in employ of defendant, stumbled and, to save himself, involuntarily placed his left hand on the unguarded track of a traveling crane just as a wheel of the crane truck was passing, with the result that three fingers, and most of a fourth, were cut off. The accident occurred in December, 1903. Action was brought under the Employers' Liability Act of 1902, alleging that section 81 of the Labor Law had been violated. This section provided then, as now, that:

All vats, pans, saws, planers, cogs, gearing, belting, shafting, set-screws and machinery, of every description shall be properly guarded.

In October 1905, a jury in the Rensselaer County Supreme Court, Justice Betts presiding, rendered a verdict for \$2,000. This was reversed, by a divided court, in the Third Appellate Department (112 App. Div. 729) on the ground that the trial judge had erroneously charged the jury as to the risk assumed by plaintiff.* In October 1906, on a second trial in the same Supreme Court, with the same justice presiding, a jury again ren-

* Reported in the December, 1906, Bulletin, p. 486.

dered a verdict for \$2,000. This was reversed, by a divided court, in the Third Appellate Department (119 App. Div. 928) on the ground that the finding of the jury that plaintiff did not assume the risk was against the weight of evidence. In January 1908, on a third trial in the same Supreme Court where it had been tried twice before, this time, however, Justice Howard presiding, a jury rendered a verdict for \$1,000. This was affirmed, without opinion, by a divided court, in the Third Appellate Department (126 App. Div. 939). In November 1909, the Court of Appeals (196 N. Y. 324) unanimously reversed the decision and granted a new trial.* In September 1911, the case was tried for the fourth time in the Rensselaer County Supreme Court and a verdict for \$6,000 was rendered by the jury. The trial judge set this verdict aside, however, on the ground that the Court of Appeals had determined that no negligence on the part of the defendant was shown, and issued an order granting a new trial. On appeal, the Third Appellate Department in November 1912, divided by a vote of three to two. Justices Smith, Kellogg and Houghton, constituting a majority of the court, were of the opinion that, in view of the decision of the Court of Appeals in this case, the jury had properly found that defendant was negligent in failing to guard the track and that a new trial should not have been granted, but they thought, also, that the verdict for \$6,000 was excessive. They held, therefore, that the order of the Supreme Court granting a new trial should be reversed upon the law, provided plaintiff would reduce the verdict to \$3,000. If, however, plaintiff were unwilling to reduce the verdict to \$3,000, the order should be affirmed and a new trial granted. Justices Kellogg and Lyon in dissenting held that, in view of the decision of the Court of Appeals, the order of the trial judge setting aside the verdict should be affirmed.

The division in the Appellate Department was caused by differing interpretations of the decision of the Court of Appeals, the majority interpreting it to mean that a guard was *impracticable*, and the minority that a guard was *unnecessary*.

The majority's interpretation of the decision, and the ground upon which they distinguished the case on its last trial, at which

* The opinion in full appeared in the March, 1910, Bulletin, p. 77.

new evidence was introduced, from the case at the time it was considered by the Court of Appeals, may be seen from the following excerpt from their opinion:

Under the case of *Fitzwater v. Warren* (206 N. Y. 355), recently decided by the Court of Appeals, the defendant cannot defend upon the ground that the plaintiff in continuing in the the employment, with full knowledge of the danger, assumed the risk as matter of law. But the Court of Appeals, when this case was before that court, put the reversal upon another ground, and that was that the defendant was not required to guard the track over which this crane passed because it was impracticable. Judge Chase, in the opinion, says: "There is no testimony in the record to show that it was practical to guard the rail, or that such a rail is now or ever has been guarded in any similar or other factory." Upon the retrial, however, evidence was introduced to the effect that in the General Electric Works in Schenectady, a similar track was guarded so as to remove the danger to employees that here exists. *Prima facie* it would seem that a guard rail might easily be placed in front of this track so that an employee working adjacent thereto would be protected in case he should fall or slip into danger. The proof that such a guard rail was in fact used to protect the employees from danger in another shop would seem to distinguish the case from the case as it appeared when it was considered by the Court of Appeals and would seem to present to the jury sufficient ground to enable them to say, in the exercise of their judgment, that the defendant was negligent in failing to guard this track. For these reasons we are of the opinion that the case should have been submitted to the jury, and a new trial should not have been granted upon the authority of the decision in the Court of Appeals upon the former appeal.

The minority's interpretation, and the ground of their inability to distinguish the case, appears in the following quotation from their dissenting opinion:

I think if the Court of Appeals decision means anything it means that this crane was not required to be guarded, and that the danger, if any, was so apparent and the situation such that the ordinary man would not anticipate that an accident was liable to happen or that a guard was necessary. The isolated instance at the General Electric Works, under circumstances which do not clearly appear, and which are decidedly different, cannot overcome the reasoning of that case. The opinion also states that where danger to the employee does not exist, and is not reasonably expected, it is not necessary to guard even the enumerated machines, and cites *Glens Falls P. C. Co v. Travelers' Ins. Co.* (162 N. Y. 399), which says: "We think, however, that the Legislature could not have intended that every piece of machinery in a large building should be covered or guarded. This would be impracticable. What evidently was intended was that those parts of the machinery which were dangerous to the servants whose duty required them to work in its immediate vicinity should be properly guarded, so as to minimize, as far as prac-

ticable, the dangers attending their labors. Human foresight is limited, and masters are not called upon to guard against every possible danger. They are required only to guard against such dangers as would occur to a reasonably prudent man as liable to happen." The opinion shows that there is no inherent danger in a track upon which a car or truck is run; that the danger of remaining on a track is neither hidden nor obscure.

The evidence here brings forth nothing new but a fence, and it seems to me we cannot draw a distinction from that case upon the testimony as to one or two tracks at Schenectady differently situated and which are operated under different circumstances. The trial justice correctly interpreted that decision. It is the law of this case, binding upon all courts, and, unless the Court of Appeals sees fit to overrule or limit it, the plaintiff cannot recover. *Wynkoop v. Ludlow Valve Manufacturing Co.*, 153 App. Div. 507.

Not Necessary to Make Accident Impossible.—Plaintiff, in employ of defendant, while operating two machines for making rope, received an injury in March, 1907, to one of her hands, necessitating the subsequent amputation of two fingers. Plaintiff could not read or speak English and had been employed a few weeks only. The two machines were set in a single frame, and, while one was stopped to be cleaned, the other continued in operation. Each machine had a revolving shaft with a disc end to which was fitted a nut. The disc on which the nut protruded was being operated at about 1,500 revolutions per minute. There was a space of four inches between the two discs and a board, fitted in this space, separated them. In the Kings County Supreme Court, the complaint was dismissed in July, 1911. On appeal, the Second Appellate Department unanimously affirmed the dismissal on the ground indicated in the following extract from the decision.

The proper guarding of machinery under the provisions of the Labor Law (Gen. Laws, chap. 32 [Laws of 1897, chap. 415], § 81, as amd. by Laws of 1906, chap. 366) does not require the master to make it impossible that an accident shall occur; it is only where it is practicable and where an accident is reasonably to be anticipated that the master is required to guard machinery, and clearly where a machine is duplicated in a single frame, and there is a partition between the disc ends of revolving shafts, in a space of four inches, and it is not made to appear that there is any requirement that the operator shall intrude his hand into a space of less than two inches while the particular machine is in operation, it would not seem either practicable to provide a more efficient protection, or reasonable to anticipate an accident. The end of the revolving shaft appears to have been properly protected. So long as the plaintiff confined herself to the cleaning of the machine which she had stopped for that purpose and did not go beyond the guard board

or partition, she was perfectly safe. She knew that the other machine was running; she was familiar with its construction and knew the nut was upon the revolving disc, and if she carelessly inserted her hand between the partition or guard board, where she was not called upon to do so, we are unable to see any reason why the master should be called upon to pay her damages under the laws of this State. *Moskewicz v. Allen's Sons' Rope Co.*, 153 App. Div. 376.

UNDER CHILD LABOR LAW.

Employment of Child Without Certificate.—Section 70 of the Labor Law forbids the employment in factories of any child between the ages of fourteen and sixteen years unless an employment certificate has been issued to such child. In the Queens County Supreme Court, damages in the sum of \$2,250 were awarded to a plaintiff who had been employed in violation of this provision of the statute. Appeal was taken to the Second Appellate Department where the judgment was affirmed by a vote of three to two. The facts are given in the following quotation from the prevailing opinion.

It appears that the plaintiff, a little girl under fifteen years of age, was employed by defendant to operate a machine used to form and fasten paste-board boxes. Upon the trial it was shown by satisfactory evidence which the jury believed, that plaintiff was employed without having obtained an employment certificate, and that the defendant furnished an unsafe and defective machine for her to operate, and that the accident occurred in consequence of its defective condition.

The question as to whether defendant was justified in believing that plaintiff was sixteen years of age was submitted to the jury, who have found the defendant negligent and the plaintiff free from contributory negligence.

The verdict is not excessive, and the judgment and order must be affirmed, with costs.

The dissenting opinion, given below, was based on alleged contributory negligence of the plaintiff.

Plaintiff, whose testimony is uncorroborated, is clearly a discredited witness. But assuming her testimony to be true, she was guilty of contributory negligence. She knew that the plunger sometimes repeated when her foot was not on the treadle. She knew that if it came down when her hand was on the anvil she would be hurt. Notwithstanding this, she deliberately placed her hand on the anvil in order to remove a box which had caught, when she could have used a hook which had been furnished for the purpose of removing boxes under such circumstances and which was there convenient to her use. *Crowley v. American Druggists Syndicate*, 152 App. Div. 775.

Employment of Child on Dangerous Machine.—Plaintiff, a little more than fourteen years old, lost three fingers from his right hand while working on an embossing machine in 1906. In June, 1911, a jury in the New York County Supreme Court awarded a verdict for \$1,500 which was set aside by the court and a new trial granted. On appeal, the First Appellate Department held that the verdict had been properly set aside.

The action was brought under section 81 of the Labor Law (now section 93) which provided as it stood at the time of the accident that:

Children under sixteen years of age shall not be permitted to operate or assist in operating dangerous machines of any kind.

The trial court submitted to the jury the question whether the machine were a dangerous one, but refused to permit defendant to offer proof that the machine was not dangerous, based upon the fact that the machine in question had been in use for eighteen months and that twenty other similar machines had been used for twenty years without an accident.

The trial court also refused to permit defendant to cross-examine plaintiff on the question of contributory negligence. These refusals were held by the Appellate Division to be errors and the setting aside of the verdict was sustained. *Bachmann v. Little and Preuss*, 152 App. Div. 811.

UNDER SECTION 18 OF LABOR LAW (SCAFFOLDING).

Liability of Contractor to Employee of Subcontractor.—Plaintiff, in the employ of a subcontractor, received serious injuries due to the breaking of a defective scaffold. In an action for damages against the general contractor, who had erected the scaffold, a jury awarded \$2,500 to plaintiff. The judgment was affirmed by the Second Appellate Department, one justice dissenting.* The Court of Appeals, one justice not voting, affirmed the decision. There was no evidence that the general contractor expressly agreed to furnish scaffolds for the use of the subcon-

* See December 1911, Bulletin, p. 527.

tractor. As to the liability of the general contractor for the safety of scaffolds under such circumstances, the court said:

We think that this question is to be answered in the affirmative, but for the purpose of doing this we do not deem it necessary to go so far as did the learned Appellate Division according to our understanding of its opinion. We doubt whether in the absence of express agreement there is so written into the contract between contractor and sub-contractor the provisions of the Labor Law that the former forthwith and without proof of other facts becomes liable to the latter and his employees for the safety of scaffolds erected by the contractor simply for the use of his own employees.

* * * * *

Without attempting to forecast other illustrations of liability which might thus arise, we think that when a contractor constructs and so locates a scaffold or platform that his sub-contractor must of necessity or under the requirements of reasonable convenience in the performance of his work use the same the contractor may be held to have anticipated such use and to have assumed liability to such sub-contractor and his employees for the safety thereof. Such is the present case. *Quigley v. Thatcher*, 207 N. Y. 66.

Term "Structure" Includes a Sewer.—Plaintiff's intestate, in employ of defendant as a hoisting engineer, was killed in April, 1911, by the collapse of a derrick used in the construction of a sewer. Complaint against defendant was dismissed in the New York County Supreme Court. On appeal, the First Appellate Department unanimously reversed the decision and ordered a new trial, holding that the term "structure" in section 18 of the Labor Law includes a "sewer."

This proof brought the case within the provisions of section 18 of the Labor Law (Consol. Laws, chap. 31; Laws of 1909, chap. 36), which forbids a person employing another to perform labor of any kind "in the erection, repairing, altering or painting of a house, building or structure," from furnishing scaffolding, hoists, stays, ladders or other mechanical contrivances which are unsafe, unsuitable or improper. We think it would be a very narrow and forced construction of this provision to limit its application to such works as are above ground and to deny its extension to subterranean operations. While the opening of a trench would not in itself come within the scope of the section, in the case at bar the construction of a sewer involved much more than that. A structure is defined by Bouvier as including "that which is built or constructed." "In the widest sense, any production or piece of work artificially built up, or composed of parts joined together in some definite manner." (Century Dictionary.) It has been applied to poles connected by wires for the transmission of electricity (*Forbes v. Willamette Falls Electric Co.*, 19 Ore. 61); to a mine or pit (*Helm v. Chapman*, 66 Cal. 291); to a railroad track (*Lee v. Town of Barkhamsted*,

46 Conn. 213); to a vessel (*Chaffee v. Union Dry Dock Co.*, 68 App. Div. 578); to an oil well with its derrick and other appliances (*Haskell v. Gallagher*, 20 Ind. App. 224). As was said in *Caddy v. Interborough Rapid Transit Co.* (125 App. Div. 681; *affd.*, 195 N. Y. 415): "I do not think the Legislature had in mind any particular kind of structure when it passed said statute. The evident purpose of the statute was to insure better protection to workmen whose work requires them to use scaffolds, hoists, stays, ladders or other like mechanical contrivances, under such circumstances as would imperil life or limb if the contrivance used were unsafe or insecure, and the word 'structure' was intended to include all structures which, like unto a house or building, require the use of scaffolds, hoists, stays or ladders in their construction, alteration or repair." So that it would seem clear that whether the work to be done is above, on or below the ground, where appliances of the kind enumerated are required for the proper doing of the work, they must be safe for the protection of those working upon or around them. *Stevens v. Stanton Construction Co.*, 153 App. Div. 82.

Installation of Sprinklers not Within the Law.—Plaintiff, in employ of defendant, was injured by reason of failure to provide a safe scaffold. The work on which he was engaged was the installation of a sprinkler system in a building which had been erected previously and had been used for some time. In an action for damages, a jury rendered a verdict for \$10,000. On appeal, the Second Appellate Department reversed the judgment and granted defendant a new trial. The court said that at common law plaintiff had no standing, since he "voluntarily" consented to work upon the scaffold and thereby assumed the risk of injury. But as to the liability of defendant under section 18 of the Labor Law, which requires the employer to furnish safe scaffolds, the court held that, under the decision of the Court of Appeals in *Fitzwater v. Warren*,* "if the evidence in this case discloses a violation of the statute, even though the plaintiff knew of the existence of such violation, and the dangers resulting therefrom, the defendant is deprived of asserting by way of defense that he assumed this open and obvious risk." The court then addressed itself to consideration of the question whether the installation of a sprinkler system in which plaintiff was engaged was "the erection, repairing, altering or painting of a house, building or structure," to which kinds of work the statute applies. The court found that it was not "erection" since the building was not a new one. It was not "repair of the building, within the accepted

* 206 N. Y. 355. The decision was printed in the December 1912, Bulletin, p. 414.

definitions of the word." The trial court had charged "as matter of law that the installation of these pipes in the manner here disclosed was within the meaning of the act an alteration of the building itself." The Appellate Division held this charge to be "fatal error," saying:

Without attempting an exhaustive definition, it would seem that to constitute an alteration in the building the sprinkler system must be in some manner installed so as to become an integral part thereof, and change its structural quality. It may be that even though the pipes could be shown to be in some manner attached to the building, it would become a question of fact for the jury rather than one of law for the court whether such annexation constituted an alteration in the structure itself. *Grady v. National Conduit & Cable Co.*, 153 App. Div. 401.

UNDER SECTION 20 OF THE LABOR LAW (HOISTWAYS IN BUILDING WORK).

Unguarded Shaft.—Defendant Wills, Incorporated, was the general contractor and defendant Otis Elevator Company was a subcontractor for the erection of a twenty-story building in Manhattan. Plaintiff's intestate, in the employ of Otis Elevator Company, was engaged in installing the elevator system. The main elevator was divided into five shafts, for as many different elevators, separated from each other, however, by a steel beam only. In shaft number two, there was a temporary concrete elevator, used for lifting materials to the various floors and operated for the several other contractors engaged in constructing the building. It was not used by either of the defendants in this case. Plaintiff's intestate was standing on a platform in shaft number three at the third floor when, for some unexplained reason, he fell forward into shaft number two and, it is claimed, simultaneously was struck by the descending elevator in that shaft. He was found fatally injured at the bottom of the shaft.

In a Supreme Court trial, the question, whether defendants had used reasonable care in failing to provide for a signal which should inform the decedent of the approach of the elevator, was submitted to the jury. A verdict for \$12,000 was rendered which was reversed by the Second Appellate Department.

The testimony is that this freight elevator was being operated upwards at a speed of about 900 feet per minute, and coming down at the rate of about 1,300 feet per minute, and that it was passing a given point at intervals of

two or three minutes all of the time, so that it must be obvious that shaft No. 2 was not in any sense the place provided for the plaintiff's intestate to do his work, and the evidence is undisputed that he was engaged in shaft No. 3, and there is no suggestion that at any time in the performance of his duty there was any occasion for him to be within the limits of shaft No. 2, and it is conceded by all parties that the freight elevator did not fill the space of shaft No. 2 within four or five inches, and that the I beam was four inches in thickness, and that the loops on the inside of the shaft were eight or nine inches, so that there was a clear space of more than one foot between the point where the plaintiff's intestate stood and the descending elevator.

The Supreme Court held, and on this point was sustained by the Appellate Division, that section 20 of the Labor Law was not applicable. This section provides that:

If elevators, elevating machines or hod-hoisting apparatus are used within a building in the course of construction, for the purpose of lifting materials to be used in such construction, the contractors or owners shall cause the shafts or openings in each floor to be inclosed or fenced in on all sides by a barrier at least eight feet in height, * * *.

On this point, the court said that the trial court held properly that section 20, which required the guarding of elevator shafts, did not apply, since

the situation presented here was merely the division of the elevator shaft, and that it was not intended to guard against possible accidents in the work of installing elevators within such shafts, but rather to prevent people from walking into shafts from the floors. *Swenson v. Wills, Incorporated*, 152 App. Div. 711.

UNDER LIABILITY STATUTES.

Negligence of Foreman.—Defendant was the general contractor for the erection of a building in Manhattan. In October, 1911, plaintiff's intestate, a boy seventeen years old, was killed while in employ of defendant. The accident occurred while plaintiff's intestate was leaning over an opening in the sixth floor to lower a bundle of bolts by means of a rope. A heavy timber, which had been left standing near the "wellhole," fell upon him from behind and knocked him into the opening, causing his instant death.

Action was brought against the general contractor and also against the owner of the building under the Employers' Liability Act as amended in 1910. At the first trial, a motion for a non-suit was granted, but, at a Special Term of the Supreme Court,

the nonsuit against the general contractor was set aside and a new trial ordered.* An appeal from this order was taken and the Second Appellate Department, by a vote of four to one, held that the motion for a nonsuit was properly granted in the first instance, and that the Special Term had erred in setting such nonsuit aside and in ordering a new trial.

As to the timber which caused the accident, the court said that:

In view of plaintiff's testimony that this timber was used for a temporary purpose and was shifted every ten minutes during the progress of the work, it may be doubted whether this can be said to be part of the "ways, works, machinery, or plant."

As to the negligence of the superintendent:

There is no evidence that the superintendent saw the timber placed in an insecure position before it fell. He was called as a witness by the plaintiff and testified that he did not see it before the accident in the vicinity of the wellhole. There is no evidence as to how long it had been near the wellhole before the accident happened, or that in the exercise of reasonable care defendant's superintendent should have discovered it. *Ferguson v. Turner Construction Co.*, 152 App. Div. 695.

Scaffold is Part of "Ways, Works, Machinery, or Plant"—Liability of Contractor to Employee of Subcontractor.—Defendant was the general contractor for alterations and additions to a building. Plaintiff was in the employ of a subcontractor, one Isele. Plaintiff was injured by the collapse of a scaffold. In the City Court of New York City, judgment was rendered for plaintiff under section 200 of the Employers' Liability Act as amended in 1910. The Appellate Term of the Supreme Court unanimously reversed the judgment and ordered a new trial.

Section 200 of the Employers' Liability Act as amended in 1910 provides for recovery by an injured employee received "by reason of any defect in the condition of the ways, works, machinery, or plant." As to whether this scaffold was included in the above statute, the court said:

Since the decision in *Caddy v. Interborough Rapid Transit Co.*, 195 N. Y. 415,† it cannot be doubted that this scaffold comes within the definition of "ways, works, machinery, or plant."

* Reported in September, 1912, Bulletin, p. 284.

† This decision was reprinted in full in the September, 1909, Bulletin, p. 377.

Section 200, above referred to, also provides that an employer shall be liable for injuries received by an employee of a subcontractor if such injuries are "caused by any defect in the condition of the ways, works, machinery, or plant, if they are the property of the employer or are furnished by him * * *." The court said further that the judgment against defendant, if sustained, must be because of one or both of two theories: "(1) That the scaffold was 'the property of the employer, or * * * furnished by him,' or; (2) That appellant (the defendant employer) directed the construction of the scaffold, and selected the material of which it was made."

It was proved on the trial that defendant owned the planks of which scaffold was made. But, on the first point mentioned above, the court said:

Assuming that appellant was the owner of the congeries of material of which the scaffold was composed, it might be said that legally, in a certain sense, it was the owner of the completed structure. But, it is clear that for the purposes of the work in hand, and the uses to which the scaffold was devoted, it was *qua* scaffold neither its "property" nor was it "furnished" by it. That fact that appellant loaned to Isele, its sub-contractor, or permitted him or his workmen to use its material for the construction of the scaffold, did not cast upon it any duty or responsibility with respect to the structure resulting from the use of such material. As a scaffold, the structure was Isele's, and his only. Appellant did not build it or cause it to be built, nor did it select the materials from which it was built, or use it in its work. So far as the work or the use which was made of the scaffold was concerned, appellant was as much of a stranger as it would have been had it borne no relation to the building.

As to the second point mentioned above, the court said:

Nor did the evidence justify the conclusion that appellant directed the construction of the scaffold or selected the materials composing the same. The only evidence connecting defendant with the direction of the work tended to show that when Isele's men were about to shift some of the other scaffolds to a point under the portion of the ceiling where the accident occurred, appellant's superintendent told Isele's foreman to leave them where they were for use by the plasterers, who were to follow, and to build another scaffold, which they proceeded to do; the scaffold so constructed being the one that fell. One of plaintiff's witnesses testified that appellant's superintendent also told Isele's foreman to use the "material that was laying on the floor." This was far from sufficient to cast upon appellant responsibility for the quality and character of the materials selected by the foreman or the manner in which they were put together in making the scaffold. See *Silverman v. Binder*, 130 App. Div. 581; *Kaplan v. Friedman Construction Co.*, 148 id. 14; *Lipschitz v. Koeppel*, 144 id. 352. *Keyser v. Reid-Palmer Construction Co.*, 78 Misc. 393.

Fall from Steel Chord Used as Runway.—Plaintiff's intestate, a structural steel worker in employ of defendant, while walking along a steel chord connecting two vertical columns, slipped and fell. It appeared from the evidence that the only way to pass in the performance of his work was along the chord; that the chord was slippery from a recent painting; and that defendant's foreman had been warned prior to the accident that it was unsafe to pass to and fro along the steel structure and had been asked to provide planks with which a runway could be constructed but had refused. In the New York County Supreme Court, the complaint was dismissed. Plaintiff's intestate appealed and the First Appellate Department unanimously reversed the judgment of the trial court and ordered a new trial, saying in part:

It is a matter of common knowledge that the erection of modern steel structures is, at the best, a dangerous occupation, but this fact does not justify an employer in refusing to adopt all reasonable precautions to minimize the danger. On the contrary, it should serve as an inducement to employers to endeavor, so far as possible, to lessen the risks of the work. Whether or not the employer fulfilled his complete duty in the case depends upon the conditions which existed at the time. Under some circumstances it might be reasonably safe to permit and direct the workmen to proceed from one part of the work to another by means of the steel chords and beams. Under other circumstances it might be very unsafe. In view of the slippery and greasy condition of the steel, and the warning given to the foreman before the accident that it was unsafe to use the chord as a passageway, a jury would have been justified in finding that the defendant failed in its duty to furnish deceased a safe place in which to do his work. There was also evidence excluded as to the slippery condition of the steel work. This we think is error, because that was one of the conditions which bore upon the employer's failure to fulfill his duty to his employee. The question as to whether or not deceased assumed the risk of using the chord was primarily a question for the jury, and since the accident happened after the passage of chapter 352 of the Laws of 1910, the question of decedent's contributory negligence, if there be any such question in the case, was a defense to be pleaded and proved by the defendant. *Dick v. Steel & Masonry Construction Co.*, 153 App. Div. 651.

Lapse of Decedent's Rights Bars Action by Administrator.—It was claimed by plaintiff, widow of plaintiff's intestate, that the latter was injured in November, 1906, solely through negligence of defendant, his employer, and that as a result of the injuries he died in February, 1912. Plaintiff's intestate had not commenced action for damages before his death. In May, 1912, plaintiff commenced an action alleging liability of defendant at

common law as well as under the Employers' Liability Act as amended in 1910. Several defenses were interposed by defendant, and, in a trial at the Steuben County Special Term, the plaintiff's demurrers to three of these defenses were sustained.* On appeal, the Steuben County Supreme Court issued an interlocutory judgment in favor of plaintiff. Defendant then carried an appeal to the Fourth Appellate Department where the judgment of the Supreme Court was reversed, and thereby the demurrers of plaintiff to the defenses overruled.

One of the defenses sustained by the Appellate Department was that action had not been commenced within three years after the *accident occurred* as provided by section 383 of the Code of Civil Procedure. Plaintiff contended that she had a right to bring action under section 1902 of the Code of Civil Procedure, which provides that the administrator of a decedent must commence action within two years after *decedent's death* in order to recover damages. On this point the court said:

In the case at bar it is clear that at the time of the bringing of the action the defendant would not have been liable to the decedent if he had then been living, for the reason that the action had been barred by the lapse of three years.

* * * * *

The precise question here involved has been considered by the courts of other states with conflicting results. It was considered by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eastern District of New York in the case of *Seaboard Air Line Railway v. Allen* (192 Fed. Rep. 480), and the court, construing a similar statute of the State of Alabama, held that the action could not be maintained, decedent's right to sue for the injury having been barred by limitations before his death. *Kelliher v. N. Y. C. & H. R. Railroad Co.*, 153 App. Div. 617.

UNDER COMMON LAW.

Assumption of Risk — Contributory Negligence.—In the following case, the Court of Appeals again laid down the familiar rule of the common law as to assumption of risk by an employee in the following words:

At common law, one who voluntarily enters into or continues in service without objection or complaint, having knowledge or the means of knowing the danger involved, is deemed to have assumed the risk.

* Reported in December, 1912, Bulletin, p. 422.

Plaintiff in this case had been the "barn boss" of defendant for three years. In this capacity, he, among other duties, received and stored on an average two loads of hay per week. In the scale house, when the hay was weighed, there was a six-inch steam pipe, which had been unused more than a year, supported by an iron bracket attached to a wooden beam, which extended across the entrance to the scale house. On the day prior to the accident, the pipe had been dislodged by a load of bar fixtures that had been driven through the scale house. Defendant's engineer replaced the pipe and assured plaintiff that it was safe. On March 16, 1907, an unusually large load of hay was driven into the house and weighed. The team being unable to back the wagon out of the house, the horses were taken from the front of the wagon and hitched to the rear for the purpose of pulling it out backward. At the driver's request, plaintiff took hold of the wagon tongue or "pole" to steer the wagon. As the load cleared the beam which supported the pipe, the pipe fell, inflicting "most serious and distressing" injuries upon plaintiff.

Action was brought at common law and also under the Employers' Liability Act, but the latter cause of action was abandoned at the trial. Two trials were had in both of which the juries disagreed. On the third trial, plaintiff recovered a verdict. Plaintiff assigned the claim to his wife after the verdict and later died.

On appeal, the Fourth Appellate Department affirmed the verdict by a vote of three to two. The Court of Appeals unanimously reversed the decision and ordered a new trial. As to the negligence of defendant, the court remarked:

If there was anything about the location or the condition of the pipe which rendered it dangerous for those who had to do with the weighing of hay, the plaintiff knew more about it than any one else, and his failure to bring his knowledge to the attention of his employer absolves the latter from liability.

The court held, moreover, that plaintiff was guilty of contributory negligence.

If the conditions were not such as to suggest the probability of danger to a person of reasonable prudence, the defendant cannot be charged with negligence; and if the contrary is true, then the plaintiff was plainly guilty of contributory negligence, for he knew more about it than any one else.

Whatever danger was involved was assumed by plaintiff. In the words of the court: “* * * he could not have worked there three years without knowing whether there was danger in drawing such loads under this pipe, and if this practice was attended with risk he assumed it so long as he did not bring it to the attention of the defendant.”

The accident, it will be noted, occurred in March, 1907. Since that time, plaintiff has died, there have been three jury trials, one trial each in the Appellate Division and Court of Appeals, and the case has been sent back for a fourth trial by jury. *Heilback v. Consumers Brewery*, 207 N. Y. 133.

Safety Rules.—Plaintiff, employed in defendant's railroad yard, was injured by being struck by a moving car. Following a trial in the Supreme Court, the Appellate Division (115 App. Div. 632*) held that plaintiff could not recover. In June, 1911, the Second Appellate Department (145 App. Div. 936) affirmed a judgment rendered in favor of plaintiff. In January, 1913, the Court of Appeals reversed the decision, one justice dissenting, and ordered a new trial.

The case was at common law. The alleged negligence of defendant was that of failure to promulgate safety rules which would have required the section foreman to have warned plaintiff of the approaching car, and the yard brakeman to have looked out for the safety of plaintiff on the track. The court held that “There is no proof and it does not appear that the rules submitted to the jury, had they existed and been enforced, would have prevented the accident to the plaintiff.” *Kascsak v. Central R. R. Co.*, 207 N. Y. 246.

Hod Hoist Signal — Safety Rules.—Plaintiff, in employ of defendant, was injured by falling from a hod-hoisting elevator in the fifth floor of a building in process of construction by defendant. The fall was caused by a signal wrongly given to the engineer who was in the cellar of the building. Plaintiff secured judgment for damages, which judgment was affirmed by a divided court in the First Appellate Department (143 App. Div. 905). On appeal, the Court of Appeals unanimously reversed the judgment and granted a new trial.

* Reported in the March, 1907, Bulletin, p. 52.

From the evidence, it seemed that the signal was given by some one not in the employ of defendant. As to the liability of defendant for such signal, the court said:

* * * there might be no occasion to interfere with a recovery in behalf of the plaintiff if the defendant had been held liable only because of its failure to prevent access to the signaling apparatus on the part of unauthorized persons who had given the signal which led to the injury.

The trial judge, however, permitted the jury to predicate negligence of defendant upon his failure to make and enforce reasonable rules for the protection of its employees. The court said on this point:

In the first place, the only rules that the defendant could enforce would be rules regulating the conduct of persons in its employ or in some manner under its control; and, as has already been pointed out, there is no evidence whatever that the untimely signal was due to the misconduct or was the act of any agent, servant or employee of the defendant. All of its agents, servants or employees whose action in the premises is disclosed by the record appear to have conducted themselves with due diligence.

In the second place, it is not shown that any suggested rule would have promoted the security of the plaintiff or other employees of the defendant without some change in the construction of the hod hoist or increase in the number of signalmen. Such a change or increase would be, not the establishment of a rule merely, but a modification of the mechanism and method of operation—quite a different thing.

Justice to the defendant, in my opinion, demands that this case be tried again, without submitting any issue arising out of the allegation that the employer was chargeable with negligence in failing to provide suitable rules for the operation of the elevator. If the plaintiff is entitled to recover at all—and I do not mean to imply that he is not—it must be upon the ground that the untimely movement of the hod hoist was caused by unauthorized interference with the bell rope against which the defendant ought to have guarded by the presence of additional signalmen or some change in construction which would have made the rope inaccessible to outsiders. *McDonnell v. Robinson Co.*, 206 N. Y. 489.

Contributory Negligence—Failure to Carry Out Instructions.—Plaintiff's intestate was employed, together with his father, the plaintiff, as an acid maker in defendant's sulphite mill. The father had the night shift and the son the day shift. Their duty was to pump acid into a tank supported above the roof by girders, the pump being located in the building below. Defendant's foreman had given instructions that the tank should not be filled to a point beyond three feet of the top. On November

16, 1910, plaintiff went off the night shift, after having told decedent that the tank lacked five feet of being full. Decedent continued to pump until the tank was filled within eight or ten inches of the top. The tank fell with this additional weight and injured decedent, causing his death on November 29th.

On trial for damages, the jury rendered a verdict for defendant. The trial judge ordered that the verdict be set aside and that a new trial be granted. On appeal, the Fourth Appellate Department affirmed, by a vote of three to two, the order of the trial court. The instruction of the trial judge upon which the Appellate Division disagreed was as follows:

If George Kelley, the deceased, received instructions from the foreman McNutt to not fill the tank to within three feet of the top and that in violation of those instructions he filled it to within eight or ten inches of the top and that was the cause, or contributed to the cause of the accident or the injury, that then the plaintiff cannot recover.

On this instruction, the majority held:

The only way the person whose duty it was to pump the acid into the tank could tell absolutely how full it was, was by going to the top of the roof where the tank was located, and measure or examine the tank. The pump was in the building below. It was not expected that the workman would be constantly at the tank to watch and see how full it was. His duties required him to be elsewhere. It was necessarily a matter of judgment with him as to how full the tank would be from time to time, as he was pumping the acid into the tank.

Furthermore, there is nothing contained in the instructions which would necessarily suggest to him that the tank was weak and was in danger of giving way if it was filled to a point beyond three feet of the top. Indeed, the evidence seems to indicate that the only purpose of giving the instructions was to keep the tank from overflowing, which it did occasionally.

The minority, in dissenting from the majority as to the above instruction, held:

In any event, we are of the opinion that where a master has given to the servant instructions not to do a certain thing in connection with his work, and the servant disobeys that instruction, and such disobedient act causes or contributes to the cause of his injury, he is guilty of contributory negligence as matter of law. It is not necessary that the servant be warned of the danger which might result from disobedience, nor that the master should be aware of any likelihood of injury to result from such disobedience. The master may have given the instructions for some other reason than to prevent possible injury to the servant, but we think the reason for giving the instruction is immaterial. It is sufficient that the warning if obeyed would have prevented injury. *Kelley v. Jefferson Power Co.*, 153 App. Div. 610.

Liability of Subcontractor to Employee of Contractor — Excessive Damages.— Plaintiff's intestate was in the employ of Milliken Brothers, a construction company engaged in the erection of a building in Manhattan. While doing work, in September, 1910, in connection with the elevator shaft on the third floor, he was struck on the back of the neck by a steel rod, which fell from the floor above and caused him to fall down the shaft, with fatal results. The rod, along with others, lay diagonally across the elevator opening on the fourth floor where they had been placed by one Watson, in the employ of same defendant, in such position that they could not easily be dislodged. One Molefsky, in employ of Smith Hoisting Company, a subcontractor, lowered a timber, attached to a rope, through the elevator opening on the fourth floor, and, in so doing, dislodged the rods.

Plaintiff's intestate secured judgment in October, 1912, for \$20,000 in the Kings County Supreme Court as the result of an action against both companies. On appeal, the Second Appellate Department, by a vote of four to one, reversed the judgment as to Milliken Brothers, and affirmed as to Smith Hoisting Company, provided plaintiff would agree to reduce the amount to \$10,000. Otherwise, the judgment against the latter should be reversed also. One justice voted to affirm the judgment as to Milliken Brothers and reverse as to Smith Hoisting Company.

On the question of the responsibility of Milliken Brothers because of the alleged negligence of their employee Watson, the court said:

It was no more the duty of Watson to watch to see that the materials which he had safely placed were not disturbed than it was to watch the man running the hand drill or the man running the riveting machine. He had, notwithstanding the charge of the court, the right to rely upon other persons working in and about the building to use reasonable care, and the sole proximate cause of the accident now under consideration, assuming it to have occurred as above described, was the act of Molefsky, and Milliken Brothers were in no wise responsible for his acts.

As to the amount of damages which plaintiff was entitled to recover from Smith Hoisting Company, the court said:

Under the statute (Code Civ. Proc., §§ 1902-1905) the survivors are only entitled to recover the amount of their pecuniary losses, and the only facts in evidence in this case bearing upon the question are his age, and the fact that he was said to be getting five dollars per day when he worked. He

was twenty-eight years of age. How many days he worked on an average, what amount of wages he had earned during the year last past, what his capabilities were of working, the condition of his health and his habits of life, as well as what portion of his earnings went to the support of his family, are all absent from the case. He may have been dissolute and improvident; only the most incidental part of his earnings may have gone to his family, or he may have worked only enough to support his family, and it seems to us that the verdict of \$20,000 damages is not supported by this evidence; that there is nothing in the evidence to show that his family has suffered such an amount of pecuniary damage." *Morton v. Smith Hoisting Company and Milliken Brothers, Inc.*, 152 App. Div. 738.

Validity of Agreement for Forfeiture of Wages.

There was recently mailed to the Commissioner of Labor without accompanying communication a printed form of contract of employment reading as follows:

The teaching and training of new operators in our mill is very costly to us both in point of time lost and materials wasted. It requires some little time and patience to become a good operator and demand good wages. In order, therefore, to protect ourselves and also to avoid any misunderstandings, you will kindly sign the attached agreement.

In entering the employment of the * * * Company, I hereby declare that I will perform my work to the best of my ability, and understand that payments are withheld one week to allow the making up of payroll. It is further understood that should I leave the employ of the * * * Company without giving the foreman in charge one week's notice, I forfeit the wages that are unpaid for one week.

In view of the doubtful legality of the last clause of this contract, a copy of the form was submitted to the Attorney-General, who rendered the following opinion, holding that such a contract is both a violation of the weekly pay law and is contrary to public policy.

OPINION.

"The whole subject has been recently in the Court of Appeals in the case of *N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co. v. Williams*, 199 N. Y. 109, 114 (reported also in 35 L. R. A. (N. S.) 549 with notes and references purporting to exhaust the authorities). Judge Willard Bartlett there says:

Where railroad corporations are commanded to pay the wages of their employees at fixed periods and are made liable to indictment and criminal punishment for failure so to do, the implication is tolerably clear that they

* Name of company here omitted.

may not enter into contracts containing provisions at variance with the legislative command. Accordingly I think we must treat the requirement of the Labor Law that the employees of a steam surface railroad corporation shall be paid semi-monthly and in cash as a restraint upon the freedom of such corporations to make any contract to pay the wages of their employees otherwise than semi-monthly and in cash. If this were not the necessary construction the legislation in question would present no serious constitutional difficulty. If we were at liberty to hold that the requirement for semi-monthly cash payments was to apply only in cases where it was not stipulated otherwise in the contract of employment, neither the railroad companies nor their employees would have even any plausible cause for complaint, inasmuch as both master and servant would be left at liberty to make any contract they pleased in regard to the time when the servant's wages should be payable and the medium in which they should be paid. The substance of the grievance which is asserted in behalf of the corporations in this litigation is that they are left no option in the matter but must pay in the method and medium prescribed, although their employees might be entirely willing to agree otherwise. Their contention is that the Labor Law deprives them of the right of making contracts with their employees on advantageous terms, and that this is beyond the power of the legislature.

"The court then holds that the statutory provision construed in the case is not in violation of the constitutional right of freedom of contract. It is therefore clear that a contract inconsistent with the provisions of section 11 of the Labor Law would be illegal and of no effect. The statute is as follows:

Section 11. When wages are to be paid.—Every corporation or joint-stock association, or person carrying on the business thereof by lease or otherwise, shall pay weekly to each employee the wages earned by him to a day not more than six days prior to the date of such payment.

"The statute provides that the wages earned shall be paid at the end of the week, while the agreement provides that they shall be forfeited at the end of the week. This in my opinion constitutes a clear violation of the law. Forfeitures and penalties are not looked upon with favor. I believe that a construction strictly regarding protection of the rights sought to be guarded by the statute may not uphold the penalizing provisions of the contract.

"Grounds of public policy should influence in a large measure the application to be given such a statute. The laborer is often in a very unequal position which affects his ability to contract with a free view of his best interests; from the vicissitudes of employment, and the conditions under which he lives I can readily

see it is often times impossible for him to fairly anticipate the continuance of his employment. That a certain protection is thrown by the law around persons in this condition is evinced by the line of cases represented by *Johnston v. Fargo*, 184 N. Y. 379. It was there found that a contract by an employee relieving the employer from liability for injuries due to the latter's negligence is against public policy and void.

"Inasmuch as the Legislature has indicated a line of policy, I believe it would be in contravention of that expressed intent to sanction a contract which may result in a negation of the benefits conferred. The agreement in general being condemned as illegal, it is unnecessary to discuss the more flagrant violations found in the withholding of all payments during the making up of the payroll exceeding the six days provided in the law."

Dated, March 18, 1913.

(Signed) THOMAS CARMODY,
Attorney-General.

TO HON. JOHN WILLIAMS, *Commissioner of Labor.*

RECENT LABOR REPORTS.

United States.

Publications of the United States Bureau of Labor, Washington, August-December, 1912.

Workmen's insurance and compensation series. No. 4. Law relating to insurance of salaried employees in Germany.

Industrial accidents and hygiene series. No. 1. Lead poisoning in potteries, tile works and porcelain enamel sanitary ware factories.

Retail prices and cost of living series. No. 3. Retail prices, 1890 to August, 1912. No. 4. Retail prices, 1890 to October 1912.

Miscellaneous series. No. 1. Statistics of unemployment and the work of employment offices.

Annual report of the Commissioner General of Immigration for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1912. Washington, 1913. Pp. 224.

The number of immigrant aliens entering the United States in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1912, was 838,172, or 40,415 less than in the preceding year, and the number of aliens classed as non-immigrants entering the United States in the same year was 178,983. Departures during the year numbered 615,292, of whom 333,262 were of the emigrant, and 282,030 of the non-emigrant class. The net gain in population by immigration therefore was 401,863, comparing with a net gain of 512,085 in 1911 and 817,619 in 1910. Rejections at the ports numbered 16,057 in 1912 compared with 22,349 in 1911. The number of immigrants giving New York state as their intended future permanent residence was 239,275, while the emigrants residing in the state of New York prior to their departure numbered 84,533. Of the immigrants giving their final destination as New York state, the nationalities or races numbering over 10,000 were the following: Italians, 65,165; Hebrews, 45,411; Polish, 19,911; Germans, 16,619; English, 12,217, and Irish, 11,642.

KANSAS.

Twenty-seventh annual report of the Bureau of Labor and Industry for 1911. Topeka, 1912. Pp. 276.

Contents. Part I. Statistics of wage-earners in manufacturing industries and in building trades (p. 1-46). Part II. Labor organizations (p. 47-94). Part III. Strikes, enforcement of labor laws and court decisions (p. 95-200). Part IV. Factory inspection (p. 201-225). Part V. Industrial accidents (p. 227-234). Part VI. Fire escapes and theater inspection (p. 235-248). Part VII. Manufacturing and industrial concerns (p. 249-272).

MASSACHUSETTS.

Sixth annual report on the State Free Employment Offices for the year ending November 30, 1912. Boston, 1913. Pp. 23.

The following table, taken from the report, gives the results as to positions filled for the year ending November 30, 1912, by the three employment offices of Boston, Springfield and Fall River.

Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Agricultural pursuits	1,837	11	1,848
Professional service	44	4	48
Domestic and personal service.....	6,501	8,230	14,731
Trade and transportation.....	3,237	457	3,694
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits....	4,658	1,382	6,040
Apprentices	223	3	226
Total	16,500	10,087	26,587

Directory of Labor Organizations in Massachusetts, 1912. Labor Bulletin No. 93. Bureau of Statistics. Boston, 1912. Pp. 39.

Report of the Commission on compensation for industrial accidents. July 1, 1912. Boston, 1912. Pp. 322.

The report contains a review of the work of the commission, the text of the Massachusetts compensation act and a commentary on the same, a brief description of compensation laws in foreign countries and in the United States, statistics of accidents in Massachusetts, May 1, 1911 to April 30, 1912, and the full text of compensation laws in the United States.

MINNESOTA.

Thirteenth biennial report of the Bureau of Labor, Industries and Commerce of the State of Minnesota, 1911-1912. St. Paul, 1912. Pp. 481.

Contents: Summary of bureau's activities and recommendations for legislation (p. 5-18); workmen's compensation (p. 19-66); industrial accidents and accident prevention (p. 67-279); occupational disease and industrial hygiene (p. 280-289); factory inspection and child labor (p. 291-338); special investigations (p. 339-362); Minnesota free employment bureau (p. 363-376); mine inspection (p. 377-426); labor organizations (p. 427-477).

MISSOURI.

Missouri Red Book, 1912. Part I. Labor section. State Bureau of Labor Statistics. Jefferson City, 1912. Pp. X, 196.

Contents: Organized labor in Missouri (p. 1-144); free employment bureaus (p. 145-153); factory inspection (p. 178-189); labor laws of Missouri (p. 194-198).

Twenty-fifth annual report of the Bureau of Mines, Mining and Mine Inspection of the State of Missouri, for the year ended December 31, 1911. Jefferson City, 1912. Pp. 160, ix.

The report contains statistics of mining output, wages, accidents, report on inspections, and a directory of mines.

NEW JERSEY.

The Industrial Directory of New Jersey. Bureau of Statistics. Trenton, 1912. Pp. lxvii, 670.

The industrial directory of New Jersey, issued every three years, contains information in regard to population, railroad, banking, express and postal

facilities and industries for all towns, cities and villages with a population of one hundred and over, an alphabetical list of articles manufactured in New Jersey with names of firms and location of factories, and a list of cities and towns offering special industrial opportunities.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Third annual report of the Bureau of Labor, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1912. Manila, 1912. Pp. 89.

Contents of the report include work of the free employment agencies, statistics of accidents, and statistics of industries (capital invested, output, total amount of wages, number of employees and hours of labor).

PORTO RICO.

Special Report of the Bureau of Labor to the Legislature of Porto Rico, December 16, 1912. San Juan, 1913. Pp. 90.

The Bureau of Labor of Porto Rico was organized on September 1, 1911, and the present report covers approximately three months' work of the bureau. Among the subjects dealt with in the report, the following may be mentioned: Prices and the cost of living; work of women and children; agricultural labor and wages; urban and rural housing; accidents; hookworm; and laws relating to labor in Porto Rico.

RHODE ISLAND.

Twenty-fifth annual report of the Commissioner of Industrial Statistics for the year 1911. Providence, 1912. Pp. vii, 212.

Contents: Municipal street cleaning (p. 1-34); wages and family income in the village of Lonsdale (p. 35-68); statistics of municipal finances (p. 69-126); free employment office (p. 127-176); strikes and lockouts and directory of trade unions (p. 177-202); selected industries (p. 203-212).

TENNESSEE.

Twenty-first annual report of the Mining Department. Mineral resources of Tennessee, 1911. Nashville, 1912. Pp. 177.

The report contains information in regard to output of minerals, wages of miners, accidents in mines, typical trade agreements in coal mines and a directory of coal mines.

TEXAS.

Second biennial report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the State of Texas, 1911-1912. Austin, 1912. Pp. 311.

Contents of the report include recommendations to the governor and to the legislature; wages of railroad employees; nativity of persons employed in industrial establishments; fatal and non-fatal accidents; directory of labor organizations; labor laws of Texas and report on factory inspection.

WASHINGTON.

Eighth biennial report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and Factory Inspection, 1911-1912. Olympia, 1912. Pp. 307, plates.

Contents: Recommendations to legislature; factory inspection law; accidents; eight hour law for public works; bakery inspection; cost of living; statistics of organized labor; farm labor; statistics of manufactures; steam railways, telegraph and telephone companies; free employment bureaus; court decisions; labor laws of Washington; and plates showing safe-guards against accidents in factories.

International Reports.

Bulletin trimestriel de l'Association Internationale pour la lutte contre le chômage. Deuxième année no. 4. Octobre-décembre 1912. Paris, 1912.

The number for October-December, 1912, of the Quarterly Journal of the International Association on Unemployment contains the proceedings of the third convention of the international committee in Zurich, September 6-8, 1912. Reports presented at the convention, and printed in extenso in the Journal, include: Unemployment and international working-class migrations, by D. I. Ferenczi; the possibility of making provisions for the unemployed by suitable regulation of public works, by W. F. Treub; and a report on the compilation of a bibliography of unemployment by M. Szabo and L. Varlez.

Foreign Countries.

AUSTRALIA.

Prices, price indexes and cost of living in Australia. Report No. 1. Labour and Industrial Branch. Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics. Pp. 96, lxii.

This is the first report issued by the recently established "Labour and Industrial Branch" in the Bureau of Census and Statistics of Australia. The report covers retail prices, house rents and cost of living; wholesale prices; import and export prices; comparison between index numbers for Australia, and for Australia and foreign countries; prices and cost of living in Australia and in other countries; change in standard of living in Australia; world's index numbers of prices; graphs and appendices, including a bibliography of the cost of living.

Western Australia.—Eleventh annual report of proceedings under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1902, and under the Trade Unions Act, 1902, by the Registrar of Friendly Societies, for the year ended 30th June, 1912. Perth, 1912. Pp. 23.

New South Wales.—Friendly societies, trade unions, building societies, co-operative societies, and transactions under the "workmen's compensation act, 1910". Report of the acting registrar for the year 1911. Sydney, 1912. Pp. 37.

The membership of friendly societies in New South Wales increased from 149,442 in 1910 to 164,780 in 1911. The amount expended on benefits in 1911 was £323,454, distributed as follows: £148,576 for sick pay, £31,838

for funeral donations, and £143,040 for medical attendance and medicine. The membership of trade unions rose from 130,346 in 1910 to 153,504 in 1911, with an income of £163,444 and expenditures of £146,959.

AUSTRIA.

Die Arbeitseinstellungen und Aussperrungen in Oesterreich während des Jahres 1911. Herausgegeben vom Arbeitsstatistischen Amte im Handelsministerium. Vienna, 1912. Pp. 181; 347.

Report on strikes and lockouts in Austria in 1911. The following table, taken from the report, gives number of strikes, establishments involved, men on strike and working days lost, for three years:

Year	No. of strikes	Establishments affected	Workmen on strikes	Working days lost
1909	580	1,741	61,978	729,309
1910	657	2,888	55,574	1,129,460
1911	706	3,507	122,001	1,710,277

Over half of the work people on strike were textile and clothing workers, the next highest number being miners and building workers respectively. As usual, demands for increased wages were the causes of a majority of strikes, while trade union questions were the next highest in number. The results of strikes were as follows:

Successful 127 strikes (18.0 per cent), 7,000 strikers (5.7 per cent).
 Partly successful 373 strikes (52.8 per cent), 97,066 strikers (79.6 per cent).
 Unsuccessful 206 strikes (29.2 per cent), 17,935 strikers (14.7 per cent).

Arbeitszeitverlängerungen im Jahre 1911 in fabrikmässigen Betrieben Oesterreichs. Arbeitsstatistisches Amt im Handelsministerium. Vienna, 1912. Pp. 30.

Amount of overtime in Austrian factories during the year 1911.

Die kollektiven Arbeits—und Lohnverträge in Oesterreich. Abschlüsse und Erneuerungen des Jahres 1910. Herausgegeben vom Arbeitsstatistischen Amte im Handelsministerium. Vienna, 1912. Pp. 272.

Collective agreements in Austria in 1910. The number of collective trade agreements signed or renewed, known by the Austrian Labor Bureau, and number of establishments and wage-earners affected, for four years, is as follows:

	No. of agreements	Number of establishments affected	No. of workers affected
1907	784	8,748	166,208
1908	483	5,776	64,482
1909	570	9,741	127,016
1910	696	8,508	118,103

CANADA.

Mine-rescue work in Canada. Committee on Minerals, Commission of Conservation. Ottawa, 1912. Pp. 50.

The report describes the history and present types of mine-rescue apparatus, the rescue work, rescue stations and equipment in Canada, and con-

tains text of laws requiring mine-rescue apparatus at mines in European countries.

Quebec.—General report of the Minister of Public Works and Labour of the Province of Quebec for the year ending 30th June 1912. Quebec, 1912. Pp. 156.

The report contains among others, the report of the registrar of councils of conciliation and arbitration, reports of industrial inspectors, and a report on the work of the provincial employment bureaus.

FRANCE.

Statistique des grèves et des recours à la conciliation et à l'arbitrage survenus pendant l'année 1910. Ministère du Travail et de la Prévoyance Sociale. Paris, 1912. Pp. XVIII, 580.

Strikes and official conciliation and arbitration in France in 1910. The number of strikes occurring in 1910 was 1,502, involving 281,425 strikers employed in 14,175 establishments, and resulting in a loss of 4,391,285 working days for the strikers directly involved and 448,759 days for workmen indirectly involved. Strikes involving 59.72 per cent of the strikers were caused by questions of wages, the next numerous causes being questions in regard to the employment of particular persons and hours of labor. The following table taken from the report gives the result of strikes for 1910 and for the ten-year period 1900–1909.

Results	Per cent of strikes		Per cent of strikers	
	1900–1909	1910	1900–1909	1910
Successful	21.86	20.44	12.33	11.01
Compromised	38.21	39.88	62.09	40.37
Unsuccessful	39.93	39.68	25.58	48.62

Recourse to official conciliation and arbitration, under the law of December 27, 1892, was had in 278 strikes, or 18.05 per cent of all the strikes.

Paris.—De la mortalité et des causes de mort par profession. Recueil de statistique municipale de la ville de Paris. Paris, 1912. Pp. 183.

Report on mortality and causes of death, by trades, issued by the Bureau of Statistics of the city of Paris.

ITALY.

Censimento della popolazione del regno al 10 giugno 1911. Ufficio del Censimento. Ministero di Agricoltura, Industralis e Commercio. Roma, 1912. Pp. 334.

Population of Italian communities as per census of June 10, 1911.

NETHERLANDS.

Statistiek van de berechting der overtredingen van de Arbeids—en Veiligheidswetten in 1911. Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek. The Hague, 1912. Pp. 39.

Results of prosecutions for violation of the labor law and the laws providing for the safety of workmen.

APPENDIX.

Statistical Tables for Fourth Quarter, 1912.

- I.** Number and percentage of unemployed members of trade unions.
- II.** Causes of unemployment.
- III.** Idleness in New York City.
- IV.** Building operations in principal cities:
 - (a) New York City.
 - (b) Buffalo, Rochester and Syracuse.
- V.** Work of deputy factory inspectors.
- VI.** Children's employment certificates.
- VII.** Licenses for tenement manufactures.
- VIII.** Work of deputy mercantile inspectors.
- IX.** Prosecutions for violations of the labor law.
- X.** Industrial accidents:
 - (a) Age and sex of persons injured, by industries
 - (b) Nature of injuries, by causes.
- XI.** Details of certain lead poisoning cases.
- XII.** Industrial diseases reported.

TABLE I.—NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYED MEMBERS

INDUSTRIES OR GROUPS OF TRADES	Un- ions	MEMBERS REPORTING*					
		July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1. Building, Stone Working, Etc.	50	30,826	30,861	31,072	30,919	31,030	31,318
Stone working.....	2	950	1,000	966	920	916	865
Building and paving trades.....	45	27,716	27,701	27,946	27,854	27,969	28,288
Building and street labor.....	3	2,160	2,160	2,160	2,145	2,145	2,165
2. Transportation	40	17,057	17,096	17,080	17,246	17,309	17,562
Railways.....	28	6,906	6,914	6,954	6,986	6,994	6,972
Navigation.....	4	5,522	5,522	5,315	5,328	5,327	5,372
Teaming and cab driving.....	5	3,596	3,627	3,798	3,917	3,973	4,233
Freight handling.....	3	1,033	1,033	1,013	1,015	1,015	985
Clothing and Textiles	19	30,398	30,729	30,989	30,064	30,146	30,445
Garments.....	12	27,963	28,003	28,113	28,166	28,273	28,608
Hats, caps and furs.....	3	1,525	1,816	1,945	977	942	892
Boots, shoes and gloves.....	2	645	645	677	676	686	710
Textiles.....	2	265	265	254	245	245	235
Metals, Machinery and Shipbldg.	24	7,282	7,212	7,280	7,364	7,417	7,448
Iron and steel.....	21	6,588	6,523	6,586	6,681	6,732	6,771
Other metals.....	2	344	339	344	333	335	327
Shipbuilding.....	1	350	350	350	350	350	350
Printing, Binding, Etc.	3	6,961	6,972	7,018	7,095	7,154	7,062
6. Wood Working and Furniture	7	2,886	2,944	3,038	2,975	2,986	3,016
7. Food and Liquors	12	4,225	4,255	4,237	4,201	4,206	4,219
Food products.....	7	1,722	1,745	1,738	1,703	1,711	1,710
Beverages.....	5	2,503	2,510	2,499	2,498	2,495	2,509
8. Theaters and Music	2	1,167	1,167	1,167	1,178	1,180	1,181
9. Tobacco	5	2,423	2,456	2,462	2,463	2,448	2,429
10. Restaurants, Trade, Etc.	8	2,179	2,192	2,201	2,281	2,277	2,232
Hotels and restaurants.....	4	1,542	1,553	1,573	1,641	1,637	1,599
Barbering.....	2	440	444	433	435	435	423
Retail trade.....	2	197	195	195	205	205	210
11. Public Employment	2	2,770	2,768	2,690	2,682	2,894	2,881
12. Stationary Engine Tending	4	2,529	2,541	2,547	2,538	2,527	2,539
13. Miscellaneous	7	1,292	1,317	1,329	1,344	1,344	1,342
Paper and paper goods.....	3	510	524	529	533	538	543
Leather and leather goods.....	1	45	45	45	50	49	45
Glass and glassware.....	2	447	452	455	461	457	454
Other distinct trades.....	1	290	296	300	300	300	300
Total	183	111,995	112,510	113,110	112,550	112,918	113,674

* Includes only those members who were reported as to idleness.

OF REPRESENTATIVE TRADE UNIONS, JULY TO DECEMBER, 1912.

NUMBER IDLE						PERCENTAGE IDLE					
July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
3,158	3,650	3,183	3,791	3,901	6,241	10.2	11.8	10.2	12.8	12.6	19.9
103	94	75	210	372	705	10.8	9.4	7.8	22.8	40.6	81.5
3,049	3,556	3,102	3,579	3,527	5,121	11.0	12.8	11.1	12.8	12.6	18.1
6	.....	6	2	2	415	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	19.2
1,176	1,583	810	692	807	1,259	6.9	9.3	4.7	4.0	4.7	7.2
269	268	173	227	242	237	3.9	3.9	2.5	3.2	3.5	3.4
506	305	204	133	194	293	9.2	5.5	3.8	2.5	3.6	5.5
361	980	373	292	313	664	10.0	27.0	9.8	7.5	7.9	15.7
40	30	60	40	58	65	3.9	2.9	5.9	3.9	5.7	6.6
16,090	2,448	635	1,915	10,675	24,421	52.9	8.0	2.0	6.4	35.4	80.2
15,089	1,151	365	1,596	10,517	24,328	54.0	4.1	1.3	5.7	37.2	85.0
889	1,128	22	53	47	46	58.3	62.1	1.1	5.4	5.0	5.2
82	139	242	241	80	11	12.7	21.6	35.7	35.7	11.7	1.5
30	30	6	25	31	36	11.3	11.3	2.4	10.2	12.7	15.3
617	599	607	619	555	762	8.5	8.3	8.3	8.4	7.5	10.2
544	533	534	546	492	687	8.3	8.2	8.1	8.2	7.3	10.1
23	16	23	23	13	25	6.7	4.7	0.7	6.9	3.9	7.6
50	50	50	50	50	50	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3
645	413	471	365	364	234	9.3	5.9	6.7	5.1	5.1	3.3
465	372	342	252	301	590	16.1	12.6	11.3	8.5	10.1	19.6
431	417	409	405	360	369	10.2	9.8	9.7	9.6	8.6	8.7
289	267	256	260	273	274	16.8	15.3	14.7	15.3	16.0	16.0
142	150	153	145	87	95	5.7	6.0	6.1	5.8	3.5	3.8
525	227	4	4	5	5	45.0	19.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
147	103	86	69	72	77	6.1	4.2	3.5	2.8	2.9	3.2
104	94	51	108	100	94	4.8	4.3	2.3	4.7	4.4	4.2
69	78	38	92	82	72	4.5	5.0	2.4	5.6	5.0	4.5
18	16	13	15	17	21	4.1	3.6	3.0	3.4	3.9	5.0
17	.....	.....	1	1	1	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.5
19	17	.....	32	28	17	0.7	0.6	0.0	1.1	1.0	0.6
30	38	42	36	32	57	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.3	2.2
222	253	16	42	47	36	18.0	19.2	1.2	3.1	3.5	2.7
2	28	4	4	2	2	0.4	5.3	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.4
10	5	5	3	4	5	22.2	11.1	11.1	6.0	8.2	11.1
202	190	.....	20	14	19	45.2	42.0	0.0	4.3	3.1	4.2
18	30	7	15	27	10	6.2	10.1	2.3	5.0	9.0	3.3
22,639	10,214	6,656	8,330	17,247	34,162	21.1	9.1	5.9	7.4	15.3	30.1

TABLE II.—CAUSES OF IDLENESS AMONG MEMBERS OF

INDUSTRIES OF GROUPS OF TRADES	LABOR DISPUTES					
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1. Building, Stone Working, Etc.	25	4		150	40	38
Stone working						
Building and paving trades	25	4		150	40	38
Building and street labor						
2. Transportation	275	700				
Railways						
Navigation	275					
Teaming and cab driving		700				
Freight handling						
3. Clothing and Textiles	809	1,100	40	45	6	6,558
Garments			40	20		6,552
Hats, caps and furs	800	1,100		25		
Boots, shoes and gloves						
Textiles	9				6	6
4. Metals, Machinery and Shipbuilding	68	109	43	26	16	3
Iron and steel	68	109	43	22	16	3
Other metals				4		
Shipbuilding						
5. Printing, Binding, Etc.						
6. Wood Working and Furniture					20	20
7. Food and Liquors		11	8			
Food products		11	8			
Beverages						
8. Theaters and Music						
9. Tobacco						
10. Restaurants, Trade, Etc.						10
Hotels and restaurants						10
Barbering						
Retail trade						
11. Public Employment						
12. Stationary Engine Tending						
13. Miscellaneous						
Paper and paper goods						
Leather and leather goods						
Glass and glassware						
Other distinct trades						
Total	1,177	1,924	91	221	82	6,629

* Includes lack of work, lack of material, the weather, etc.

REPRESENTATIVE TRADE UNIONS, JULY TO DECEMBER, 1912.

DISABILITY						ALL OTHER CAUSES*					
July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
346	395	399	503	459	321	2,787	3,251	2,784	3,138	3,402	5,832
1	4	5	25	17	17	102	90	70	185	355	688
342	391	394	476	440	301	2,682	3,161	2,708	2,953	3,047	4,782
3			2	2	3	3		6			412
198	202	164	219	229	249	703	681	646	473	578	1,010
157	170	106	148	179	170	112	98	67	79	63	67
			14	4	15	231	305	204	119	190	278
21	12	18	27	13	24	340	268	355	265	300	640
20	20	40	30	33	40	20	10	20	10	25	25
37	36	30	53	52	37	15,244	1,312	565	1,817	10,617	17,826
16	6	7	24	21	11	15,073	1,145	318	1,552	10,496	17,765
19	26	16	24	25	21	70	2	6	4	22	25
2	4	7	5	6	5	80	135	235	236	74	6
						21	30	6	25	25	30
125	120	114	186	109	158	424	370	450	457	430	601
97	89	82	104	78	127	379	335	409	420	398	557
3	6	7	7	6	6	20	10	16	12	7	19
25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
227	228	199	225	222	233	418	185	272	140	142	1
38	44	22	27	22	32	427	328	320	225	259	538
32	29	32	28	27	55	399	377	369	377	333	314
9	8	7	8	8	14	280	248	241	252	265	260
23	21	25	20	19	41	119	129	128	125	68	54
4	4	4	4	5	5	521	223				
54	67	47	61	64	64	93	36	39	8	8	13
49	20	9	42	43	37	55	74	42	66	57	47
43	14	4	36	37	23	26	64	34	56	45	39
6	6	5	5	5	13	12	10	8	10	12	8
			1	1	1	17					
19	17		32	28	17						
9	8	5	8	4	9	21	35	37	28	28	48
2		2	4	7	2	230	253	14	38	40	34
				2	2	2	28	4	4		
2		2	1	1		8	5	3	2	3	5
			3	4		202	190		20	14	19
						18	30	7	12	23	10
1,140	1,165	1,027	1,342	1,271	1,219	21,322	7,125	5,538	6,767	15,894	28,314

TABLE III.—IDLENESS IN REPRESENTATIVE TRADE UNIONS IN NEW YORK CITY AT THE END OF DECEMBER, 1912.

INDUSTRIES OR GROUPS OF TRADES	Unions	Members†	Number idle	Per cent idle	IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF—		
					Labor disputes	Disability	Other causes*
1. Building, Stone Working, Etc.	29	24,318	5,063	20.9	13	203	4,867
Stone working.....	1	800	680	85.0		16	664
Building and paving trades.....	26	21,458	4,003	18.7	13	187	3,803
Building and street labor.....	2	2,060	400	19.4			400
2. Transportation	10	9,520	833	8.8		65	768
Railways.....	3	623	20	3.2		20	
Navigation.....	3	4,772	143	3.0		15	128
Teaming and cab driving.....	3	3,850	660	17.1		20	640
Freight handling.....	1	275	10	3.6		10	
3. Clothing and Textiles	12	28,985	24,366	84.1	6,552	28	17,786
Garments.....	9	27,709	21,318	87.5	6,552	11	17,755
Hats, caps and furs.....	2	740	40	5.4		15	25
Boots, shoes and gloves.....	1	446	8	1.8		2	6
4. Metals, Machinery and Shipbuilding	13	5,014	491	9.8		101	390
Iron and steel.....	10	4,337	416	9.6		70	346
Other metals.....	2	327	25	7.6		6	19
Shipbuilding.....	1	350	50	14.3		25	25
5. Printing, Binding, Etc	2	6,921	234	3.4		233	1
6. Wood Working and Furniture	5	2,917	563	19.3		32	531
7. Food and Liquors	7	3,211	327	10.2		43	284
Food products.....	5	1,428	246	17.2		10	236
Beverages.....	2	1,783	81	4.5		33	48
8. Theaters and Music	1	1,036		0.0			
9. Tobacco	2	1,618	42	2.6		42	
10. Restaurants, Trade, Etc	4	1,181	36	3.0	10	21	5
Hotels and restaurants.....	2	971	35	3.6	10	20	5
Retail trade.....	2	210	1	0.5		1	
11. Public Employment	1	2,555	15	0.6		15	
Stationary Engine Tending.....	2	1,735	32	1.8		3	29
Miscellaneous.....	4	799	34	4.3			34
Leather and leather goods.....	1	45	5	11.1			5
Glass and glassware.....	2	454	19	4.2			19
Other distinct trades.....	1	300	10	3.3			10
Total	92	89,805	32,056	35.7	6,575	786	24,695

* Includes lack of work, lack of material, the weather, etc.

† Includes only those members who were reported as to idleness.

TABLE IV.—STATISTICS OF BUILDING OPERATIONS IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES.

(a) New York City: October, November and December, 1911 and 1912.

BOROUGH	NUMBER OF BUILDINGS AUTHORIZED		ESTIMATED COST OF PROJECTED BUILDINGS		NUMBER OF BUILDINGS —			
	1911	1912	1911	1912	COMMENCED		COMPLETED	
					1911	1912	1911	1912
NEW BUILDINGS:								
Bronx.....	314	274	\$5,331,625	\$6,862,050	302	251	380	345
Brooklyn.....	1,381	1,102	7,382,985	7,560,335	1,003	937	1,454	1,688
Manhattan.....	156	121	20,355,425	24,551,375	176	131	145	167
Queens.....	982	1,153	3,709,257	5,875,877	982	1,182	1,110	1,379
Richmond.....	194	206	494,740	533,186	179	185	257	158
Total.....	3,027	2,856	\$37,274,032	\$45,382,823	2,642	2,686	3,346	3,737
ALTERATIONS:								
Bronx.....	146	696	\$542,985	\$344,164	140	136	131	139
Brooklyn.....	853	1,592	730,426	887,612	725	775	440	2,326
Manhattan.....	705	827	2,668,204	2,363,284	613	748	795	903
Queens.....	336	425	237,994	503,297	336	420	270	383
Richmond.....	103	129	54,545	64,510	80	120	100	129
Total.....	2,143	3,669	\$4,234,154	\$4,162,867	1,894	2,199	1,736	3,880
TOTAL OF NEW BUILDINGS AND ALTERATIONS:								
Bronx.....	460	970	\$5,874,610	\$7,206,214	442	387	511	484
Brooklyn.....	2,234	2,694	8,113,411	8,447,947	1,728	1,712	1,894	4,014
Manhattan.....	861	948	23,023,629	26,914,659	789	879	940	1,070
Queens.....	1,318	1,578	3,947,251	6,379,174	1,318	1,602	1,380	1,762
Richmond.....	297	335	549,285	597,696	259	305	357	287
Total.....	5,170	6,525	\$41,508,186	\$49,545,690	4,536	4,885	5,082	7,617

Tenement Buildings Included Above.

BOROUGH	NUMBER OF BUILDINGS		ESTIMATED COST	
	1911	1912	1911	1912
NEW TENEMENTS:				
Bronx.....	77	132	\$3,344,500	\$5,786,500
Brooklyn.....	177	167	2,900,200	3,399,700
Manhattan.....	41	38	7,920,000	9,725,000
Queens.....	35	27	291,300	269,500
Richmond.....	.....	1	.....	5,000
Total.....	330	365	\$14,456,000	\$19,185,700
REMODELED TENEMENTS:				
Bronx.....	17	16	\$12,575	\$11,015
Brooklyn.....	226	208	82,564	66,390
Manhattan.....	217	201	226,788	325,105
Queens.....	18	21	10,095	18,125
Richmond.....	3	8	1,100	985
Total.....	481	454	\$333,122	\$421,620
TOTAL OF NEW AND REMODELED TENEMENTS:				
Bronx.....	94	148	\$3,357,075	\$5,797,515
Brooklyn.....	403	375	2,982,764	3,466,090
Manhattan.....	258	239	8,146,788	10,050,105
Queens.....	53	48	301,395	287,625
Richmond.....	3	9	1,100	5,985
Total.....	811	819	\$14,789,122	\$19,607,320

TABLE IV.—STATISTICS OF BUILDING OPERATIONS—Continued.

(b) Buffalo, Rochester and Syracuse.

CITY AND PERIOD	NEW BUILDINGS		ADDITION AND REPAIRS		ALL BUILDINGS	
	No.	Est. cost	No.	Est. cost	No.	Est. cost
BUFFALO						
October.....	430	\$1,563,690	51	\$52,310	481	\$1,616,000
November.....	214	771,321	76	64,680	290	836,000
December.....	136	330,370	47	28,630	183	359,000
October-December, 1912....	780	\$2,665,380	174	\$145,620	954	\$2,811,000
1911.....	615	\$2,695,840	240	\$220,160	855	\$2,916,000
1910.....	520	1,764,010	247	183,990	767	1,948,000
1909.....	491	2,432,880	213	297,120	704	2,730,000
1908.....	474	1,724,685	198	213,315	672	1,938,000
1907.....	446	1,410,460	247	540,140	693	1,950,600
1906.....	435	1,331,150	198	161,860	633	1,493,010
1905.....	423	1,561,845	209	239,737	632	1,801,582
1904.....	471	1,673,206	184	133,758	655	1,806,964
1903.....	386	1,348,255	139	121,851	525	1,470,106
1902.....	363	1,275,181	140	224,957	503	1,500,118
1901.....	187	1,903,164	82	78,414	269	1,981,578
1900.....	160	1,486,033	118	202,573	278	1,688,606
ROCHESTER						
October.....	243	\$830,729	130	\$84,392	373	\$915,121
November.....	218	913,472	72	55,031	290	968,503
December.....	119	441,765	59	107,837	178	549,602
October-December, 1912....	580	\$2,185,966	261	\$247,260	841	\$2,433,226
1911.....	704	\$2,221,573	276	\$187,842	980	\$2,409,415
1910.....	483	1,996,134	193	153,176	676	2,149,310
1909.....	621	1,950,848	200	195,045	821	2,145,893
1908.....	400	1,243,210	114	104,500	514	1,347,710
1907.....	294	765,400	113	142,440	407	907,840
1906.....	335	1,433,770	87	116,990	422	1,550,760
1905.....	303	1,535,727	74	75,300	377	1,611,027
1904.....	238	1,000,558	47	32,995	285	1,033,553
1903.....	125	364,605	50	316,093	175	680,698
1902.....	119	900,900	43	26,382	162	927,282
1901.....	144	570,002	48	88,533	192	658,535
1900.....	101	201,220	35	25,240	136	226,460
SYRACUSE						
October.....	111	\$390,778	40	\$91,130	151	\$481,908
November.....	84	340,525	43	56,285	127	396,810
December.....	70	316,910	24	22,890	94	339,800
October-December, 1912....	265	\$1,048,213	107	\$170,305	372	\$1,218,518
1911.....	268	\$936,646	118	\$133,740	386	\$1,070,386
1910.....	234	860,766	104	151,481	338	1,012,247
1909.....	252	887,035	90	187,434	342	1,074,469
1908.....	188	692,525	103	65,525	291	758,050
1907.....	164	1,185,147	100	126,115	264	1,311,262
1906.....	178	670,277	99	117,245	277	787,522
1905.....	119	283,150	84	223,835	203	506,985
1904.....	91	406,250	67	41,990	158	448,240
1903.....	59	201,000	47	27,540	106	228,540
1902.....	74	342,775	54	82,590	128	425,365
1901.....	65	405,380	60	31,335	125	436,715
1900.....	84	677,705	87	45,253	171	722,958

a Includes fire-proof factory to cost \$100,000 and fire-proof store building to cost \$140,000.

FACTORY INSPECTION.

Table V.—Work of the Deputy Factory Inspectors.

	FOURTH QUARTER, 1912				Fourth quarter, 1911
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	
Regular inspections:					
Factories in separate buildings.....	1,549	1,539	1,214	4,302	3,263
Tenant factories.....	3,029	3,474	3,719	10,222	4,586
Bakeries.....	230	187	170	587	1,100
Mines and quarries.....	15	10	11	36	20
Tunnel and caisson workings.....	18	13	13	44	*97
Tenement buildings (licensed).....	1,406	1,195	1,311	3,912	2,545
Total.....	6,247	6,418	6,438	19,103	11,611
Special inspections.....					
	295	246	913	1,454	1,048
Investigations:					
Applications for license.....	156	126	187	469	357
Complaints.....	89	138	123	350	627
Compliances, first visits (No. of establishments)...	3,555	2,843	3,639	10,037	7,453
Compliances, subsequent visits (No. of establishments).....	2,481	2,042	2,110	6,633	4,673
Total.....	6,281	5,149	6,059	17,489	13,110
Observations:					
Tenement buildings (unlicensed).....	121	172	242	535	411
Tunnel workings.....	12	19	15	46	30
Tagging, to stop work:					
Goods in tenements (§ 100).....	9	2	2	13	17
Goods in tenant factories (§ 95).....	161	141	114	416	127
Articles in bakeries (§ 114).....	2	.....	1	3	9
Unsafe machinery (§ 81).....	1	2	.....	3	.....
Scaffolding (§ 19).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	173	145	117	435	153
Prosecutions begun†.....					
	69	47	98	214	260
Children for whom proof of age was demanded:					
Age proven { 16 years +.....	7	12	7	26	†
14 to 16 (certificate secured).....	5	4	1	10	†
Under 14 (discharged).....	.....	3	4	7	†
Discharged without proof of age.....	5	9	5	19	†
Total.....	17	28	17	62	†

* Caisson workings not included in 1911.

† Not compiled.

‡ See table IX.

Table VI. — Number of Children's Employment Certificates Issued by Boards of Health in First and Second Class Cities.

CITY	FOURTH QUARTER, 1912				Fourth quarter, 1911
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	
New York City:					
Bronx Borough.....	323	323	227	873	706
Brooklyn Borough.....	1,437	915	690	3,042	3,047
Manhattan Borough.....	2,011	1,509	1,137	4,657	4,149
Queens Borough.....	336	169	132	637	580
Richmond Borough.....	11	32	23	66	23
Total.....	4,118	2,948	2,209	*9,275	*8,505
Buffalo.....	173	281	249	*703	209
Rochester.....	105	142	122	369	355
Syracuse.....	101	58	49	208	400
Albany.....	6	14	2	22	33
Yonkers.....	17	12	6	*35	*39
Troy.....	38	33	41	112	97
Utica.....	38	34	29	*101	*96
Schenectady.....	34	17	17	68	74

* Includes "mercantile" as well as "manufacturing" certificates.

FACTORY INSPECTION.

Table VII.— Licenses for Tenement Manufactures.

	FOURTH QUARTER, 1912			Fourth quarter, 1911
	New York City	Re-mainer of State	Total	
Applications pending September 30.....	27	.....	27	6
Applications received during quarter.....	485	13	498	352
Total.....	512	13	525	358
On first investigation:				
Applications granted.....	411	6	417	312
Applications refused.....	53	7	60	29
Applications cancelled.....	5	.....	5	4
Applications pending December 31.....	43	.....	43	20
On reinvestigation of applications previously refused:				
Applications granted.....	11	5	16	7
Applications refused.....	3	.....	3	1
Applications cancelled.....	2	.....	2	1
Total.....	16	5	21	9
Licenses cancelled at request of licensee.....	441	.....	441	472
Licenses revoked for unlawful conditions.....	47	.....	47	34
Net increase or decrease in —				
Outstanding licenses.....	—66	+11	—55	—187
Refused applications.....	+40	+2	+42	+21
Cancelled applications.....	+7	.....	+7	+5
Outstanding licenses December 31, 1912.....	11,184	556	11,740	13,477

MERCANTILE INSPECTION.

Table VIII.—Work of the Deputy Mercantile Inspectors.

	FOURTH QUARTER, 1912				Fourth quarter, 1911
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	
Regular inspections:					
Mercantile.....	691	363	608	1,662	930
Office.....	15	11	28	54	25
Hotel.....			1	1	2
Bowling alleys.....		57	27	84	22
Places of amusement.....	2	2	6	10	15
Shoe polishing.....	3	1	6	10	.....
Barber shops.....	2	.....	5	7	.....
Total.....	713	434	681	1,828	994
Special inspections:					
Mercantile.....	54	45	85	184	127
Office.....					1
Hotel.....		1	1	2	.....
Bowling alleys.....					.....
Places of amusement.....					2
Total.....	54	46	86	186	130
Investigations:					
Complaints.....	18	17	24	59	45
Compliances (No. of establishments).....	112	143	201	456	310
Total.....	130	160	225	515	355
Prosecutions begun*.....	37	25	52	114	142
Children illegally employed:					
Under 14 { Girls.....	1	4	9	14	5
{ Boys.....	46	36	54	136	109
14 to 16 { Girls.....	13	17	15	45	58
{ Boys.....	87	96	120	303	183
Total.....	147	153	198	498	355
Children for whom proof of age was demanded:					
Age proven { 16 years +.....	2	4	10	16	10
{ 14 to 16 (certificate secured).....		5	2	7	3
{ Under 14 (discharged).....					1
Discharged without proof of age.....	6	1	20	27	36
Total.....	8	10	32	50	50

* See Table IX.

TABLE IX.—PROSECUTIONS FOR VIOLATIONS OF

OFFENSE (With reference to section of Labor Law violated)	NUMBER OF CASES		
	Pending Sept. 30	Begun during quarter	Total in court
ADMINISTRATION.			
Interfering with deputy factory inspector, § 43.....	1	.....	1
SANITATION AND SAFETY.			
Failure to provide lights in halls, § 81.....	.....	1	1
Failure to provide dressing rooms for females, § 88.....	2	8	10
Failure to provide sinks in workrooms, § 88.....	.....	1	1
Failure to clean water-closets, § 88.....	.....	2	2
Failure to provide sufficient or separate water-closets, § 88.....	3	3	6
Failure to whitewash walls and ceilings of stairways and work-rooms, § 84.....	.....	2	2
Failure to provide exhaust system, § 81.....	1	2	3
Failure to guard machinery, § 81.....	3	3	6
Permitting doors to be locked or barred during working hours, § 80.....	2	4	6
Failure to provide handrails on stairs, § 80.....	2	1	3
CHILDREN.			
Employing child under 14, § 70.....	21	6	27
Employing child under 16 without Board of Health certificate, § 70.....	49	27	76
Employing child under 16 more than 8 hours a day, or before 8 A. M. or after 5 P. M., § 77.....	124	81	205
WOMEN AND MINORS.			
Employing woman more than 60 hours a week, § 77.....	1	.....	1
Employing woman more than 54 hours a week, § 77.....	.....	13	13
Employing male minor under 18 more than 54 hours a week, § 77.....	.....	2	2
Employing woman more than 10 hours a day, § 77.....	.....	5	5
Employing woman more than 9 hours a day, § 77.....	.....	30	30
Employing female under 21 after 9 P. M., § 77.....	.....	1	1
Employing woman at hours other than those provided in printed notice, § 77.....	.....	16	16
Employing male minor at hours other than those provided in printed notice, § 77.....	.....	1	1
WORKSHOPS IN TENEMENTS.			
Manufacturing in tenement-house in which there was disease, § 100.....	1	.....	1
Removing "tenement made" label from articles, § 102.....	.....	1	1
LAUNDRIES.			
Permitting public laundry work to be done in sleeping or living rooms, § 92.....	6	.....	6
BAKERIES.			
Failure to provide proper floors in bakery, § 112.....	1	2	3
Failure to whitewash walls and ceilings of bakery, § 113.....	.....	2	2
Failure to provide pipes and hoods in bakery, § 112.....	.....	1	1
Permitting the use of tobacco in bakery, § 113.....	.....	1	1
WAGES.			
Failure to pay wages in cash, § 10.....	1	.....	1
Failure to pay wages weekly, § 11.....	1	.....	1
Total — Factories.....	219	216	435
B. MERCANTILE			
Refusing to give information to deputy mercantile inspector, § 43.....	.....	1	1
Interfering with deputy mercantile inspector, § 43.....	1	1	2
Failure to provide seats for female employees, § 170.....	.....	1	1
Employing child under 14, § 162.....	9	31	40
Employing child under 16 without Board of Health certificate, § 162.....	13	29	42
Employing child under 16 before 8 a. m. or after 7 p. m., § 161.....	4	34	38
Employing female under 21 after 10 p. m., § 161.....	5	17	22
Total, Mercantile Establishments.....	32	114	146
Grand Total.....	251	330	581

* Includes one case in which fine of \$20 was imposed; \$15 of which was remitted.

THE LABOR LAW, OCTOBER-DECEMBER, 1912.

Pending Dec. 31	Com- pleted during quarter	RESULTS OF COMPLETED CASES					Amount of fines imposed
		CONVICTIONS			Dis- missals or acquittals	With- drawals	
		Sentence suspended	Fine imposed	Total			
TORIES.							
.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	\$50 00
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	8	6	1	7	1	.....	25 00
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	3	1	1	2	1	.....	50 00
.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
2	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	50 00
1	5	2	3	5	.....	.....	120 00
3	3	1	2	3	.....	.....	75 00
1	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
2	25	10	12	22	3	.....	330 00
11	65	32	26	58	7	.....	535 00
25	180	84	86	170	10	.....	1,925 00
.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	20 00
13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	5	3	.....	3	2	.....	.....
22	8	5	3	8	.....	.....	60 00
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	20 00
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	6	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
.....	3	2	.....	2	1	.....	.....
1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
111	324	159	138	297	27	.....	\$3,260 00
ESTABLISHMENTS.							
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	.....	1	1	1	.....	\$50 00
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	32	23	6	29	2	1	120 00
3	39	23	14	37	2	.....	*325 00
15	23	14	7	21	2	.....	†122 00
7	15	6	9	15	.....	.....	240 00
35	111	66	37	103	7	1	\$857 00
146	435	225	175	400	34	1	\$4,117 00

† Includes one case in which fine of \$20 was imposed, \$18 of which was remitted.

TABLE X.—INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS REPORTED UNDER SECTIONS 20a, 87 AND 126 OF THE LABOR LAW, FOURTH QUARTER, 1912.

(a) Number, Age and Sex of Persons Injured and Number of Fatalities, by Industries.

INDUSTRY	Sex	ACCIDENTS BEFORE OCTOBER 1, REPORTED AFTER NOVEMBER 1		ACCIDENTS DURING OCTOBER-DECEMBER REPORTED PRIOR TO FEBRUARY 1, 1913				Deaths re- ported to Feb. 1
		Total	There- of fatal	Total	THEREOF WITH AGE REPORTED			
					Under 16 yrs.	16-18 yrs.	18+ yrs.	
A. FACTORIES.								
I. STONE, CLAY AND GLASS PRODUCTS.								
1. Stone	M			70		1	54	
2. Miscellaneous mineral products.	F			63	1	3	54	1
	F			6		5	3	
3. Lime, cement and plaster	M			174	1	3	168	3
4. Brick, tile and pottery	M	2		59		4	48	
5. Glass	M			171	3	17	150	
	F			6		2	4	
Total	M	2		537	5	28	474	4
	F			12		6	7	
II. METALS, MACHINES AND CONVEYANCES.								
1. Gold, silver and precious stones.	M	1		41		4	35	
	F			2		1	1	
2. Brass, copper, aluminum, etc.	M	11		380	2	21	338	2
	F	1		20		2	17	
3. Iron and steel products	M	27		3,836	8	115	3,540	7
	F	3		78		13	64	
4. Electrical apparatus	M	8		655		34	603	1
	F			74	1	24	48	
5. Vehicles	M	7	2	3,767	1	70	3,626	12
	F			3			3	
6. Boat and ship building	M			205		6	197	4
7. Agricultural machinery	"	2	2	218		4	211	1
8. Instruments and appliances	"	57		166	1	8	152	
	F	13		24		2	22	
9. Sorting old metal	M			25		1	18	
Total	M	113	4	9,293	12	263	8,720	27
	F	17		201	2	42	156	
III. WOOD MANUFACTURES.								
1. Saw-mill products	M	4		20			16	
2. Planing-mill products	"	8		290		9	259	2
	F			1			1	
3. Cooperage	M	2		19			19	
4. Miscellaneous wood articles	"	3		32	1	4	26	
	F			3		1	1	
5. Furniture and cabinet work	M	4		220	1	7	199	1
	F			4			4	
6. Pianos, organs and musical instruments	M			79	2	6	64	
	F			2			2	
7. Pencils, pipes, cork, brooms, etc.	M			47		1	39	
	F			10		4	4	
Total	M	21		707	4	27	622	3
	F			20		6	12	
IV. LEATHER AND RUBBER GOODS.								
1. Leather	M			29	1	1	27	1
	F			1		1		
2. Furs and fur goods	M			4		1	3	
3. Leather and canvas goods	"	5		203	3	13	175	3
	F	2		22	1	4	17	
4. Rubber and gutta percha goods.	M			51		4	45	
	F			2		1	1	

TABLE X.—Industrial Accidents, Fourth Quarter, 1912 — Continued.
(a) Number, Age and Sex of Persons Injured, by Industries — Continued.

INDUSTRY	Sex	ACCIDENTS BEFORE OCTOBER 1, REPORTED AFTER NOVEMBER 1		ACCIDENTS DURING OCTOBER-DECEMBER REPORTED PRIOR TO FEBRUARY 1, 1913				Deaths reported to Feb. 1
		Total	There-of fatal	Total	THEREOF WITH AGE REPORTED			
					Under 16 yrs.	16-18 yrs.	18+ yrs.	
A. FACTORIES — Continued.								
IV. LEATHER AND RUBBER GOODS								
—Concluded.								
5. Pearl, horn, bone, hair, etc.	M	5		218		14	200	
	F			14		5	8	
Total	M	10		505	4	33	450	4
	F	2		59	1	11	26	
V. CHEMICALS, OILS, PAINTS, ETC.								
1. Drugs and chemicals	M	2	1	305		5	281	4
	F	1	1	19		6	9	
2. Paints, dyes and colors	M			38	2	2	32	
	F			2			2	
3. Wood alcohol and essential oils	M			14			14	
5. Animal and mineral oil products	M			64		1	62	2
6. Soap, perfumery and cosmetics	M			67		2	64	
	F			3		3	5	
7. Miscellaneous chemical products	M			87		3	83	
	F			6	1	1	4	
Total	M	2	1	575	2	13	536	6
	F	1	1	56	1	10	20	
VI. PAPER.								
2. Pulp and paper	M	1		431		4	405	5
	F			1			1	
Total	M	1		431		4	405	5
	F			1			1	
VII. PRINTING AND PAPER GOODS.								
2. Paper goods	M	2		130	1	18	108	1
	F	3		109	9	26	70	
3. Printing and book making	M	10		272	3	26	210	1
	F	2		58	1	10	22	
4. Wall paper	M			5			4	
	F			1			1	
Total	M	12		407	4	44	322	2
	F	6		148	10	36	93	
VIII. TEXTILES.								
1. Silk and silk goods	M	1		25	2	4	14	
	F			17	2	4	10	
2. Wool manufactures (exclusive of knit goods)	M			166		9	135	
	F			57		9	39	
3. Cotton goods	M			135	1	11	120	1
	F			32		3	29	
4. Hosiery and knit goods	M	2		111		9	99	1
	F	1		44	2	5	35	
5. Other textiles of silk, wool or cotton	M			53	1	5	46	
	F			10		1	8	
6. Flax, hemp and jute manufactures	M			12		3	9	
	F			7		3	4	
7. Oil cloth, window shades, etc.	M			47		3	43	
Total	M	3		549	4	44	466	2
	F	1		167	4	25	125	

TABLE X.—Industrial Accidents, Fourth Quarter, 1912 — Continued.
(a) Number, Age and Sex of Persons Injured, by Industries — Continued.

INDUSTRY	Sex	ACCIDENTS BEFORE OCTOBER 1, REPORTED AFTER NOVEMBER 1		ACCIDENTS DURING OCTOBER-DECEMBER REPORTED PRIOR TO FEBRUARY 1, 1913				Deaths reported to Feb. 1
		Total	There- of fatal	Total	THEREOF WITH AGE REPORTED			
					Under 16 yrs.	16-18 yrs.	18+ yrs.	
A. FACTORIES — <i>Concluded.</i>								
IX. CLOTHING, MILLINERY, LAUNDRY, ETC.								
1. Men's garments and furnishings.	M	10		64	2	6	52	2
	F	6	1	42	2	15	24	
2. Women's garments and furnishings.	M	1		34		3	30	1
	F	2		53		2	55	
3. Men's cloth and straw hats and caps.	"			1		1		
4. Women's headwear.	M			4	1		2	
	F			8		1	7	
5. Miscellaneous sewing.	M	1		5		1	4	
	F	2		3		1	2	
6. Laundering, custom dyeing, etc.	M	4		14			12	
	F	3		10		2	8	
Total.	M	16		121	3	10	100	3
	F	13	1	122	2	20	94	
X. FOOD, LIQUORS AND TOBACCO.								
1. Flour, cereals and groceries.	M	8	1	346		4	329	2
	F			23	1	5	16	
2. Slaughtering and meat packing.	M	3		88			79	
3. Dairy products.	"			20			20	
4. Bakery products, confectionery, etc.	"	2		162		11	140	1
	F	1		33		8	23	
5. Beverages.	M	7	3	113		3	104	1
6. Cigars and other tobacco products.	"			55		1	53	
	F			34	1	7	26	
Total.	M	20	4	784		19	725	4
	F	1		90	2	20	65	
XI. WATER, LIGHT AND POWER.								
1. Water pumping.	M	1	1					
2. Gas.	"			188			188	
3. Gas and electric power.	"			24			22	1
4. Electric light and power.	M	1		239		2	223	4
	F			2			2	
5. Steam heat and power.	M			6			5	
6. Garbage disposal.	"			34			34	1
Total.	M	2	1	491		2	472	6
	F			2			2	
XIII. MISCELLANEOUS.								
1. Elevators in tenant factories.	M			2			2	
2. Warehousing and cold storage.	"			1			1	
3. Other or indefinite.	"			1	1			
Total.	M			4	1		3	
	"							
Total — Factories.	M	202	10	14,404	39	487	13,295	66
	F	40	2	836	22	174	600	
B. MINES AND QUARRIES.								
Mines.	M			94		2	84	
Quarries.	"	2		136		2	132	2
Total — Mines and Quarries	M	2		230		4	216	5

TABLE X.—Industrial Accidents, Fourth Quarter, 1912 — Continued.
(a) Number, Age and Sex of Persons Injured, by Industries — Concluded.

INDUSTRY	Sex	ACCIDENTS BEFORE OCTOBER 1, REPORTED AFTER NOVEMBER 1		ACCIDENTS DURING OCTOBER-DECEMBER REPORTED PRIOR TO FEBRUARY 1, 1913					Deaths re- ported to Feb. 1
		Total	There- of fatal	Total	THEREOF WITH AGE REPORTED				
					Under 16 yrs.	16-18 yrs.	18+ yrs.		
C. BUILDING AND ENGINEERING.									
I. EXCAVATING.									
1. Open excavations.....	M	16		736		6	677	4	
2. Shafts and tunnels.....	"	89		1,613	1	4	1,462	14	
3. Dredging.....	"			54			52	5	
Total.....	M	105		2,403	1	10	2,191	23	
II. ERECTING AND STRUCTURAL WORK.									
1. Iron and steel.....	M	13		336			284	9	
2. Masonry.....	"	13		375			318	6	
3. Concrete.....	"	16		407		5	369	2	
4. Wood.....	"	15	3	257	1		249	3	
5. Structural work (branch not specified).....	"	12		285	3	1	252	2	
Total.....	M	60	3	1,660	4	6	1,472	22	
III. FINISHING AND FURNISHING.									
1. Roofing (except sheet metal)...	M			15			15		
2. Sheet metal work.....	"			35	1		30	1	
4. Glazing.....	"			13			13		
6. Painting and decorating.....	"	5		35			33	5	
7. Plumbing, piping, etc.....	"			152		3	140	1	
8. Electric wiring and installation.	"	7		337		8	315	3	
9. Installation of machinery, boil- ers, elevators, etc.....	"	3		177			164	1	
Total.....	M	15		764	1	11	710	11	
IV. WRECKING AND MOVING.									
.....	M	4	1	101			96	1	
V. OTHER OR MISCELLANEOUS.									
1. Road making and paving.....	M			145	1	1	134	1	
2. Track laying and maintaining..	"	6	1	564		2	548	16	
3. Dock building.....	"			2			1		
Total.....	M	6	1	711	1	3	683	17	
Total — Building and Engineering.	M	199	5	5,639	7	30	5,152	74	
Grand Total.....									
	M	403	15	20,273	46	521	18,663	145	
	F	40	2	855	22	174	600		
	T	443	17	21,108	68	695	19,263	145	

TABLE X.—Industrial Accidents,
(b) Part of Person Injured, Nature of

CAUSE [n. e. c.= not elsewhere classified]	Total cases*	PART OF PERSON INJURED (NUMBER)				
		HEAD AND NECK		Trunk (in- cluding in- ternal in- juries)	Arms or hands	Fin- gers
		Total	There- of eyes			
B. MINES AND						
WEIGHTS AND FALLING OBJECTS—Concluded.						
Falling objects not dropped—Concluded.						
Run or fall of rock, ore, etc. from chute or pocket or in or from bins.....	3					2
Falling objects or tools dropped by other persons	1					1
Fall or weight of objects being handled by injured person:						
Rock or ore being handled at working face (except loading).....	5					1
Rock or ore being moved or carried by hand.....	2					1
Rock, ore, etc., while loading at working face.....	37	1		1	4	20
Other or indefinite weights handled.....	14	1		1	1	6
Total.....	97	8		2	9	35
VEHICLES AND ANIMALS.						
Mine and quarry cars.....	11				1	3
Dump cars or wagons.....	5				1	1
Other vehicles.....	3	2				
Kick, push, bite, etc., of animals.....	4	1			1	
Total.....	23	3			3	4
HAND TOOLS.						
Hammer, hatchets, etc.....	6	4	3		1	
Flying pieces of rock, etc., from sledging.....	16	16	14			
Bars and prying tools, etc.....	7	2		1		2
Total.....	29	22	17	1	1	2
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Striking against, or catching between edges, projecting parts, n. e. c.....	1	1	1			
Sharp edges of material being handled, n. e. c.....	1					1
Nails.....	3					1
Flying objects not from machines, tools or explosions.....	2	1	1			
Total.....	7	2	2			2
Total-Mines and Quarries.....	230	58	29	8	24	54
C. BUILDING AND						
MECHANICAL POWER.						
Transmission of power:						
Motors (engines, flywheels, etc.).....	13	3	1		2	3
Air fans, steam pumps, etc.....	7					6
Gearing.....	10	1			1	7
Set screws.....	2				1	
Shafting.....	1					
Belts and pulleys.....	7				4	1
Conveying and hoisting machinery:						
Elevators and hoists.....	62	14		10	7	5
Breaking and slipping of apparatus.....	8	3		1	1	
Unexpected starting or stopping.....	12	1		3	1	1
Struck by elevators, etc.....	16	6		2	1	
Struck by counterweight.....	4	1		1	1	1
Caught between elevator and shaft, etc.....	3			2		
Other or indefinite.....	19	3		1	3	

* As in fourth column

Fourth Quarter, 1912 — Continued.

Injury and Number of Deaths — Continued.

OF CASES)			NATURE OF INJURY (NUMBER OF CASES)							Complete severance or loss of member or part at time of accident	Deaths re- ported to Feb. 1
Legs or feet	Sev- eral parts	Other or indefi- nite	Lacer- ations, cuts and bruises	Burns	Sprains and dislo- cations	Frac- tures	Suffo- cation, effects of heat, gas, etc.	Plural in- juries	Other or indefi- nite		
1			2								
			1				1		1	1	
1			3								
1											
1			1								
3	1		3					1			
1			1							1	
3	1	1	5		2			1	3	1	2
1			1							1	
		1	1		1				1		1
2			3		1			1	2		1
		1							1		
1	1		7					1			
			1						3		
10	3	2	26		2	1		3	8	3	2
	2		2					5	5		3
	1							1			1
	1		1					3	4		1
			1								
				3							
				1							
				1							
1									1		
1	2		2	6				5	6		3
1						1					
1						1	1				
1						1					
1	1		1			1					
1	2		6					1	1		
3	3		7		4	2		1	1		
6			6				1		1		
4			11		1	1					
8	1		10					1			
2			2								
			1								

of preceding table.

TABLE X.—Industrial Accidents,
(b) Part of Person Injured, Nature of

CAUSE [n. e. c.= not elsewhere classified]	Total cases*	PART OF PERSON INJURED (NUMBER)				
		HEAD AND NECK		Trunk (in- cluding internal injuries)	Arms or hands	Fin- gers
		Total	There- of eyes			
C. BUILDING AND						
MECHANICAL POWER—Concluded.						
Conveying and hoisting machinery—Concluded.						
Derricks, cranes, shovels, etc.	249	56	2	18	31	51
Breaking or slipping of apparatus	33	8		6	6	
Swinging of load, bucket, etc.	64	24		5	7	2
Unexpected starting or stopping	7	1		1		1
Loading or unloading	88	7	1	4	11	36
Other or indefinite	57	16	1	2	7	12
Conveying and hoisting apparatus, n. e. c.	115	28	2	7	15	23
Locomotives and cars.	157	14		14	11	16
Boarding and alighting.	11			4		
Coupling or uncoupling	19	1			2	11
Unexpected starting or stopping	11			3	2	
Collisions or derailments	36	1		3	2	1
Struck by train	54	8		3	4	1
Fall from train	13	3		1		
Other or indefinite	13	1			1	3
Other machinery used in building, etc.:						
Crushers and mixers	17	7				4
Drills, hammers, etc.	82	16	6	5	12	36
Saws	7	1			2	3
Grindstones, etc.	7	5	5			2
Pile drivers	8	1		1	1	1
Jacks and other mechanical instruments	41	9		5	5	13
Compressed air hoses, etc.	40	23	11	1	6	2
Other or indefinite	5	1			1	1
Total	831	179	27	61	99	174
HEAT AND ELECTRICITY.						
Explosives:						
Powder and dynamite (except blasts)	4	1		1		
Blasts	17	8	1		2	
Other (including flying objects)	17	8	1		2	
Explosion and ignition of gases, dust, etc.	17	5			4	
Explosion of boilers, steam pipes, etc.	4				1	
Other injuries from steam and hot liquids	31	6			13	2
Caustics (lime)	25	10	8		10	1
Explosion of molten metal	2	1	1			
Other accidents from molten metal	5	2	1	1	1	
Electricity	74	15	7	2	23	12
Fire and heat n. e. c.	19	1			11	
Total	198	49	18	4	65	15
FALL OF PERSON.						
From ladders	66	7		8	10	1
By breaking of ladder	6			2		
By slipping or twisting of ladder	22	3		2	4	
By fall from ladder	38	4		4	6	1
From scaffolds	188	18		26	22	2
By breaking of scaffold	70	5		9	7	2
By breaking of tackles or supports	21	1		2	4	
By tilting of scaffold	2	1				
By slipping or tilting of loose boards	22	1		4	6	
Fall from scaffold n. e. c.	70	10		11	5	
Other or indefinite	3					
Collapse of structure or part	7	2			2	
From telephone poles, etc.	35	7	1	3	1	
Into shafts, hoistways or openings	60	2		10	7	1
From girders, joists, roofs, etc.	138	13	1	18	11	1
On stairs, steps, etc.	17	1		1	4	

* As in fourth column

Fourth Quarter, 1912 — Continued.

Injury and Number of Deaths — Continued.

OF CASES)			NATURE OF INJURY (NUMBER OF CASES)							Complete severance or loss of member or part at time of accident	Deaths reported to Feb. 1
Legs or feet	Several parts	Other or indefinite	Lacerations, cuts and bruises	Burns	Sprains and dislocations	Fractures	Suffocation, effects of heat, gas, etc.	Plural injuries	Other or indefinite		

ENGINEERING — Continued.

59	26	8	165	.....	8	18	.....	25	33	5	6
4	6	3	12	.....	2	6	.....	3	10	.....	2
18	7	1	45	.....	3	6	.....	5	5	.....	1
2	2	.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
24	5	1	65	.....	2	1	.....	8	12	4	1
11	6	3	38	.....	.....	5	.....	8	6	.....	2
26	11	5	75	.....	4	5	.....	7	24	6	.....
57	29	16	93	.....	13	4	.....	22	25	2	15
6	1	.....	7	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1
2	.....	1	15	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....
22	3	.....	6	.....	3	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1
11	15	12	26	.....	2	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....
5	3	1	22	.....	.....	2	.....	11	18	1	12
6	2	.....	7	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	10	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	1	.....	15	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	10	2	.....
11	2	.....	69	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
1	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
3	1	.....	5	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	2	.....	30	.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	1	.....
5	3	.....	27	.....	.....	1	.....	3	4	.....	.....
1	1	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	12	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
197	85	36	550	1	30	42	.....	75	133	21	28
.....
3	2	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	1	2
3	1	3	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	2
2	1	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
2	8	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	2	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
2	2	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....
1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	12	8	52	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	4	6	3
.....	6	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
13	41	11	19	140	2	.....	.....	7	9	21	5
.....
19	16	5	17	.....	15	3	.....	12	19	.....	2
.....
2	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1
4	7	2	7	.....	2	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
13	8	2	8	.....	13	2	.....	.....	3	12	1
46	47	27	61	.....	22	20	.....	.....	22	63	8
.....
18	14	15	22	.....	6	12	.....	4	26	.....	1
5	7	2	4	.....	3	3	.....	4	7	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
7	3	1	8	.....	7	1	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
12	23	9	25	.....	5	4	.....	14	22	.....	7
3	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
2	1	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
14	8	2	11	.....	7	5	.....	.....	4	8	.....
19	12	9	25	.....	10	4	.....	.....	4	17	4
33	49	13	39	.....	15	16	.....	.....	29	39	.....
6	4	1	5	.....	6	1	.....	.....	3	2	.....

of preceding table.

TABLE X.—Industrial Accidents,
(b) Part of Person Injured, Nature of

CAUSE [n. e. c.= not elsewhere classified]	Total cases*	PART OF PERSON INJURED (NUMBER)				
		HEAD AND NECK		Trunk (in- cluding in- ternal in- juries)	Arms or hands	Fin- gers
		Total	There- of eyes			
C. BUILDING AND						
FALL OF PERSON—Concluded.						
Into trenches, excavations, etc.	40	9		8	7	3
Fall by slipping, n. e. c.	99	12		20	20	6
Fall by tripping, n. e. c.	71	6		5	11	5
Fall by slipping of tool.	23	3		9	2	5
Other or indefinite.	139	16		23	22	9
Total.....	883	96	2	131	119	33
WEIGHTS AND FALLING OBJECTS.						
Falling objects not dropped:						
Rock, earth, etc. (open excavations).....	65	12		9	3	3
Rock, earth, etc. (tunnels).....	169	52	2	7	32	28
Pile of material or part thereof.....	39	2		1	2	12
Objects from trucks in transit.....	58	15		6	9	4
Collapse of structure or part.....	16	3		3	1	1
Other or indefinite.....	483	269	11	30	48	29
Falling tools or objects dropped by other persons	138	71	1	12	15	5
Fall or weight of objects being handled by in- jured person:						
Objects used in construction or repair by injured person.....	167	26		9	11	62
Objects being moved or carried by hand.....	557	19	1	37	54	203
Objects being loaded or unloaded.....	309	16		15	33	133
Other or indefinite.....	1					
All other or indefinite.....	73	17		1	5	16
Total.....	2,075	502	15	130	213	496
VEHICLES AND ANIMALS.						
Boarding and alighting.....	8				2	
Coupling or uncoupling.....	4				2	2
Unexpected starting or stopping.....	19			2	2	3
Collisions or derailments.....	18	5		3	1	
Fall from wagons, cars, etc.....	8	4				
Struck by wagons, cars, etc.....	59	1		2	4	9
Dump wagons, cars, etc.....	57	6	1	3	9	23
Kick, push, bite, etc., of animals.....	16	3		2	4	2
Other or indefinite.....	59	14		6	7	10
Total.....	248	33	1	18	31	49
HAND TOOLS.						
Hammers, hatchets, etc.....	420	176	63	3	66	119
Knives, saws, etc.....	31	1	1		8	19
Bars and prying tools, etc.....	94	31	3	3	10	40
Total.....	545	208	67	6	84	178
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Striking against or catching between edges, pro- jecting parts, etc., n. e. c.....	105	32		3	20	32
Cut on glass.....	16				9	3
Injuries from sharp edges of material being handled, n. e. c.....	90				42	48
Injuries from nails, slivers, etc.....	478	7		2	89	49
Flying objects not from machines, tools or ex- plosions.....	92	84	62	1	1	1
Poisonous gases.....	12					
All other causes.....	67	13	3	3	14	11
Total.....	860	136	65	9	175	144
Total — Building and Engineering.....	5,639	1,203	195	359	786	1,089
Grand Total.....	21,108	4,184	1,874	1,137	3,302	6,829

* As in fourth column

61st Quarter, 1912 — Concluded.

Injury and Number of Deaths — Concluded.

OF CASES)			NATURE OF INJURY (NUMBER OF CASES)								Complete severance or loss of member or part at time of accident	Deaths reported to Feb. 1
Legs or feet	Several parts	Other or indefinite	Lacerations, cuts and bruises	Burns	Sprains and dislocations	Fractures	Suffocation, effects of heat, gas, etc.	Plural injuries	Other or indefinite			
ENGINEERING — Concluded.												
8	4	1	25		6	2		3	4			
35	4	2	50	1	27	5		5	11	1		
41		3	31		26	1			13			1
1	2	1	17			2			2			
47	14	8	62		31	11		3	23			5
271	161	72	346	1	167	70	3	95	201	1		26
26	8	4	43		2	5		4	11			2
35	12	3	113		3	7		7	39			3
21	1		31		4	3		1		1		
23	1		46		1	1		1	9	1		1
4	2	2	7		1	1		1	6			1
88	17	2	304		6	15		10	148			1
25	9	1	94	1	3	5		4	31			
55	2	2	129	1	9	5		5	18	2		2
227	14	3	436		40	13		15	53	1		1
107	5		248		12	7		13	29	2		
1			1									
28	4	2	50		4	4		2	13			
640	75	19	1,502	2	85	66		63	357	7		11
6			4		3	1						
12			4									
3		6	17		4	2			2			1
3		1	5		1	2			1			
36	4	3	42		1	6		2	8			
9	7		45		1	3		3	5	1		
3	2		11		1	2		1	1			
19	3		43		5	4		2	5			
91	16	10	182		16	20		8	22	1		1
52	3	1	331	1	1	3		6	78	1		
3			31									
10			80	1	1	1		2	9			
65	3	1	442	2	2	4		8	87	1		
18			87		1				17	1		
4			16									
			90									
330	1		476		2							
3	2		28	3	1				60			
14		12	32	1	6		9	1	3			2
		12					1	1	26	1		2
369	3	24	729	4	10		10	1	106	2		4
1,646	384	172	3,770	150	312	202	20	259	926	34		74
4,445	929	282	14,403	1,345	918	582	39	755	3,066	482		145

of preceding table.

TABLE XI.—DETAILS OF CERTAIN LEAD POISONING CASES REPORTED

Case Number	INDUSTRY.	Occupation.	Sex.	Age.	Place of birth.	Conjugal condition.	Date of entering present occupation	Previous occupation.
19	<i>Manufacturing.</i> Automobiles.....	Painter.....	Male.	44	U. S.....	Married.	Oct., 1909	House painter, 1882-1909....
33	Automobiles.....	Leading and puttying.	Male.	28	U. S.....	Single...	Sept., 1911	Coal wagon driver, 1900-1911
4	Brass goods.....	Filer.....	Male.	38	Ireland...	Married.	April, 1910	Driver.....
40	Electric batteries.	Applying red lead to storage battery plates.	Male.	19	U. S.....	Single...	Nov., 1910	Plumber's helper, 1907-1908; machinist's helper, 1908-1910.
5	Electric batteries.	Battery maker.....	Male.	25	U. S.....	Married.		
59	Electric batteries.	Lead worker.....	Male.	27	Poland...	Single...	Oct., 1912	Laborer, 1910-1912.....
62	Electric batteries.	Lead worker.....	Male.	27	Poland...	Married.	Aug., 1912	Laborer in steel plant, 1910-1912.
61	Electric batteries.	Laborer.....	Male.	35	Italy.....	Married.	Nov., 1912	
12	Electric cables...	Pipe fitter.....	Male.	52		Widower		
44	Inks and colors...	Grinder.....	Male.	34	Germany...	Married.	July, 1910	Laborer in asbestos works, 1908-1910.
25	Ink.....	Mixer.....	Male.	43	Germany...	Married.	Oct., 1908	Waiter from 14th year.....
46	Paints.....	Can filler and paint mixer.	Male.	50	Ireland...	Married.	1882	
7	Paints.....	Mixer.....	Male.	35	Russia...	Single...	June, 1912	Laborer.....
52	Plows.....	Painter.....	Male.	50	U. S.....		1887	
8	Printing.....	Typesetter.....	Male.	51	U. S.....	Widower	1882	Tailor, 1875-1877; engineering department, Navy, 1877-1882.
49	Printing.....	Typesetter.....	Male.	27	U. S.....	Single...	1904	
17	Rubber.....	Mixer.....	Male.	32	Ireland...	Married.	1904	
10	Shades (window).	Painter.....	Male.	54	Germany...	Married.		Motorman and conductor....
18	Signs.....	Painter.....	Male.	40	Germany...	Married.	Mar., 1911	Barkeeper, 1903-1911.....
48	Smelting.....	Lead handler.....	Male.	32	Russia...	Single...	1909	Coal miner, 1903-1905; brass worker, 1905-1909.
2	Smelting.....	Lead burner.....	Male.	21	U. S.....	Single...		
16	Taxicabs.....	Painter and sand paperer.	Male.	22	Hungary...	Married.	Mar., 1911	Clerk (in Hungary).....
30	White metal goods	Superintendent.....	Male.	50	U. S.....	Married.	1882	
43	<i>Building.</i> Painting.....	Painter.....	Male.	21	Austria...	Married.	1908	
47	Painting.....	Painter.....	Male.	42	Ireland...	Widower		

IN SIX MONTHS, SEPTEMBER, 1912-FEBRUARY, 1913.

Date of present attack (first symptoms.)	Previous attacks.	Chief symptoms reported.	Complicating diseases reported.	Remarks.
Oct., 1912	None	Colic; constipation; anemia; blue line on gums.		Physician reported on January 20, 1913 that patient had recovered and returned to work, but was wearing a sponge over his mouth to prevent another attack.
Sept., 1912	None	Colic; constipation; anemia; blue line on gums.	None	
June, 1912	None	Gastric colic; lead line on gums	None	
Dec., 1912	Jan., 1912	Abdominal cramps	None.	Physician reported on January 20, 1913 that patient had entirely recovered from acute symptoms and had returned to work.
Oct., 1912				
Jan., 1913	None	Poor nutrition; lead line on gums; colic; constipation.	None	
Nov., 1912	None	Colic; lead line on gums; constipation.	None	
Jan., 1913		Coated tongue; colic; lead line on gums.	None	
Jan., 1913	Jan., 1913	Wrist drop and palsy in right hand. Lead line on gums; wrist drop; constipation; cramp in legs.	None	
Oct., 1912	None	Colic; lead line on gums; granular degeneration of red blood cells	None	Physician reported on January 20, 1913 that patient had entirely recovered from acute symptoms and had returned to work.
Oct., 1912	1906	Lead line; wrist drop; colic; constipation; emaciation; arterio-sclerosis.	Influenza	
Sept., 1912	None	Lead line on gums; metallic taste in mouth; pain in abdomen and calves of legs; headaches.	None	
Dec., 1912	1904	Secondary anemia following chronic lead poisoning, causing degeneration of red blood cells.	None	Physician reported on January 18, 1913 that patient left the hospital in December apparently cured.
Oct., 1912	None	Weakness of muscles, especially biceps of arms and quadriceps of legs.	None	
	1907, 1910	Ankles and wrists weak; mucus diarrhoea; gripping pains in abdomen; constipation; ringing in ears.	None	
Nov., 1912	1908	Pain in abdomen and usual symptoms of lead poisoning.		Patient was reported by the physician on January 20, 1913 as having recovered after 3 weeks loss of time.
Aug., 1912	Lead colic 1900 and since.	Colic	Arterio-sclerosis; alcoholism.	
Jan., 1912	None	Tremor of extremities; abdominal cramps; weakness.	None	
Dec., 1912	None	Colic; lead line on gums; anemia; basophilia.	Drinks 2-3 pints of beer per day.	Poor environment.
Aug., 1912	Several attacks of lead colic.	Vertigo; nausea; loss of control of left arm and leg; severe headache.		
Sept., 1912	None	Lead line on gums; constipation; abdominal cramps; headache.	None	
1908	None	Anemia; general muscular weakness; loss of weight; loss of appetite; pains along nerve trunks.	None	Physician reported on January 20, 1913 that patient had been discharged from hospital to his home in an improved condition. Physician reported on January 22, 1913 that patient was well on the way toward recovery.
Dec., 1912	1909, 1911	Constipation; weakness; sharp paroxysmal pain in abdomen.	None	
		Lead line on gums; constipation; colic; weakness, especially in arms.		

TABLE XI.—Details of Certain Lead Poisoning Cases Reported

Case Number.	Industry.	Occupation.	Sex.	Age.	Place of birth.	Conjugal condition.	Date of entering present occupation.	Previous occupation.
54	Building—Contd. Painting.....	Painter.....	Male.	60	Ireland.....	Married.		
36	Painting.....	Painter.....	Male.	33	U. S.....	Single...	1894	
45	Painting.....	Painter.....	Male.	43	Ireland.....	Single...	1891	
20	Painting.....	Painter.....	Male.		U. S.....	Married.	1906	
9	Painting.....	Painter.....	Male.	31	Roumania.	Married.	1906	Salesman (woolen house)....
24	Painting.....	Painter and sand paperer.	Male.	57	Germany..		1877	None.....
26	Painting.....	Painter.....	Male.	43	U. S.....	Single...		Farmer throughout life.....
29	Painting.....	Painter.....	Male.	27	Russia....	Single...	1906	Tinsmith.....
23	Painting.....	Painter.....	Male.	26	Italy.....		June, 1912	Baker, 1904-1912; carpenter, prior to 1904.
1	Painting.....	Painter.....	Male.	32	U. S.....	Married.	1896	None.....
32	Painting.....	Painter.....	Male.	52	Russia....	Married.	1884	
11	Painting.....	Painter.....	Male.	46	U. S.....	Married.	1883	None.....
15	Painting.....	Painter.....	Male.	60	Austria....	Married.	1867	None.....
14	Painting.....	Painter.....	Male.	37	Denmark..	Married.	1889	Painter all his working life...
28	Painting.....	Painter.....	Male.	17	Norway....	Single...	April, 1912	Farmer, childhood up to 1912.
34	Painting.....	Painter.....	Male.	46	Sweden...	Widower		
41	Painting.....	Painter.....	Male.	49	U. S.....			
51	Painting.....	Painter.....	Male.	26	U. S.....	Single...		

in Six Months, September, 1912-February, 1913 — Concluded.

Date of present attack (first symptoms).	Previous attacks.	Chief symptoms reported.	Complicating diseases reported.	Remarks.
May, 1912	Every year for last 12 years.	Inability to eat because of tender teeth and gums; pain in abdomen in front of stomach; chronic constipation; great loss of weight; poor appetite.	Gingivitis; pyorrhea-alveolaris (inflammation of teeth and gums); arterio-sclerosis.	The attacks come on 2 hours after breakfast; are relieved by food at noon; return at 4 p. m. and continue until night.
Sept. 1912	.....	Frontal headache; pain in spine; constipation.	.....	.....
Dec., 1912	1910	Lead line on gums; wrist drop; intestinal colic; constipation; loss of appetite; excess of urine; headache.	.....	Patient's general condition good.
Oct., 1912	None	Lead line on gums; colic; sub-acute nephritis.	None	Physician reported on January 18, 1913 that patient had recovered; lost 3 weeks in time.
Aug., 1912	.....	Digestive symptoms; thickened arteries; progressive weakness and loss of appetite; anemia; sordes.	.....	.....
Nov., 1912	1887	Prostration; colic; marked constipation.	.....	Physician reported that patient returned to work on December 7, 1912; still had slight colic.
Oct., 1912	None	Lead line on gums; pain in abdomen; pain and swelling in hand, arm and glands.	.....	Patient accidentally ran a thorn in the little finger of right hand while painting; septicemia developed, causing death on November 1, 1912.
Nov., 1912	1911	Colic; constipation; very severe abdominal pain.	None	.....
Aug., 1912	None	Lead line on gums; colic; constipation; neuritis.	None	.....
July, 1912	None	Lead line on gums; poor appetite; constipation.	.....	.....
Sept., 1911	.....	Abdominal cramps; constipation	Arterio-sclerosis	.....
Sept., 1912	None	Pains in abdomen and in nerves of both thighs.	None	.....
Sept., 1912	None	Gastro-intestinal cramps; pain in arms and legs.	.....	Died October 25, 1912 of chronic lead poisoning and acute dilatation of heart.
July, 1912	Several attacks of colic	Colic; dyspepsia; constipation; inflammation of the mouth.	Arterio-sclerosis; chronic intestinal nephritis; chronic alcoholism.	.....
May, 1912	.....	Lead line on gums; constipation; abdominal pain; nausea.	.....	.....
.....	None	Chronic lead poisoning	Acute endocarditis	Died January 11, 1913. Death certificate gives cause of death as chronic lead poisoning with acute endocarditis; respiratory paralysis as contributory.
Dec., 1911	.....	Pains all over body; loses control of legs on exertion.	Chronic myocarditis; gonorrhea twice; syphilis denied.	Died January 12, 1913. Death certificate gives cause of death as lead poisoning; chronic myocarditis.
Jan., 1913	Yes; date unknown.	Constipation; cramps; suppression of urine.	Nephritis	Died February 3, 1913. Death certificate gives cause of death as uremia; suppression of urine; chronic lead poisoning.

TABLE XII. — INDUSTRIAL DISEASES REPORTED UNDER SECTION 53 OF THE LABOR LAW.

[Known fatal cases are in parentheses.]

DISEASE AND INDUSTRY.	Three months, Dec., 1912- Feb., 1913.	Six months, Sept., 1912- Feb., 1913.	Twelve months, Sept., 1911- Aug., 1912.
<i>Lead Poisoning.</i>			
Manufacturing:			
White lead.....	1	1	7
White metal goods.....		1	
Smelting.....	1	2	(1) 2
Paints, inks and colors.....	(1) 2	(1) 5	2
Electric batteries.....	6	7	*21
Tinware.....			2
Brass goods.....		1	
Wire and wire goods.....	2	3	3
Electric cables.....			1
Cut glass.....	(1) 1	(1) 1	1
Rubber goods.....		1	
Linoleum.....			1
Cigars (labeling).....			1
Artificial flowers.....		(1) 1	
Printing.....	(1) 2	(1) 3	1
Shipbuilding.....			1
Painting (in shops, etc.).....	(1) 4	(3) 10	(1) 22
Carriages, wagons, automobiles and cars.....	(1) 2	(2) 5	(1) 14
Agricultural implements.....	1	1	4
Heating apparatus.....			1
Metal house trim.....	†1	1	
Pianos.....			1
Architectural iron work.....		1	1
Theatrical scenery, signs, etc.....		(1) 2	1
Total.....	(4) 19	(7) 36	(2) 65
Building:			
House painting, etc.....	(2) †10	(4) 26	(4) 51
Plumbing, etc.....		1	(2) 3
Total.....	(2) 10	(4) 27	(6) 54
Other or indefinite.....	(1) 2	(1) 2	6
Total — Lead poisoning.....	(7) 31	(12) 63	(8) 125
<i>Other Poisonings.</i>			
Arsenic:			
Manufacture of colors.....			2
Manufacture of paint.....			1
Tanning of leather.....			1
Total.....			4
Mercury:			
Manufacture of rubber goods.....			(1) 1
Phosphorus:			
Manufacture of matches.....			(1) 1
Total — Other poisonings.....			6
<i>Anthrax.</i>			
Tanning of leather.....			†1
Baggage handling (steamship).....			1
Manufacture of rugs.....	1	1	
Total.....	1	1	2
<i>Caisson Disease.</i>			
Shafts and tunnels.....		1	(1) †29
Grand Total.....	(7) 32	(12) 65	(11) 162

* Includes 5 reported by employers as accidents.

† One case reported by employer as accident.

† Includes 3 cases for same person, and 2 in each of two others. Of the 29 cases, 18 were reported by employers as accidents.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE New York State Department of Labor

ANNUAL REPORTS

Beginning with 1901 the reports of the Department of Labor have included annually four separate documents, as follows: (a) Report of the Commissioner of Labor; (b) Report of the Bureau of Factory Inspection; (c) Report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics; (d) Report of the Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration. Beginning with 1909 there is also, (e) Report of the Bureau of Mercantile Inspection, and beginning with 1911 there is (f) Report of the Bureau of Industries and Immigration.

The reports of the Commissioner of Labor for 1909 and 1911, of the Bureaus of Factory Inspection and Labor Statistics for 1905 and 1908, except Part I of the report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics for 1908, are out of print. Reports for other years can be supplied, including the following which are the latest published of the several annual reports.

1911.—ANNUAL REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION (415 pages).

Contains the reports of the Factory Inspector, the Medical Inspector, the Tunnel Inspector and Mine Inspector and statistics of factories, mines and quarries inspected.

1911.—ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS. Part I (xx + 717 pages and illustrations) contains a detailed history of Typographical Union No. 6. Part II (xlviii + 601 pages) contains statistics of the number, idleness, wages, hours and earnings of organized wage earners in the state.

1911.—ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF MEDIATION AND ARBITRATION (641 pages). Contains report on Bureau's intervention work, statistics of strikes and lockouts, and copies of provisions for arbitration and conciliation in trade agreements.

1911.—ANNUAL REPORT OF BUREAU OF MERCANTILE INSPECTION (33 pages). Contains the report of the Mercantile Inspector.

1911.—FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF INDUSTRIES AND IMMIGRATION (184 pages and 10 charts). Reviews the immigration policy of the state, the organization of the bureau and its first year's work, with recommendations.

1912.—TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF LABOR (383 pages). Contains, in appendices, general reports of the Bureaus of Factory Inspection, Mediation and Arbitration, Mercantile Inspection, and Industries and Immigration; index of bills and statutes relating to labor acted upon by the Legislature of 1912; a compilation of all the labor laws in force in 1912; and opinions of Attorney-General in 1912 concerning provisions of the Labor Law.

QUARTERLY BULLETINS

[Index and title-page for each volume except II sent on application.]

1899. Vol. I. Nos. 1-3. (242 pages.)	Nos. 1 and 3 are out of print.
1900. Vol. II. Nos. 4-7. (356 pages.)	Out of print.
1901. Vol. III. Nos. 8-11. (346 pages.)	Out of print.
1902. Vol. IV. Nos. 12-15. (364 pages.)	Nos. 13 and 14 are out of print.
1903. Vol. V. Nos. 16-19. (480 pages.)	Nos. 16, 17 and 19 are out of print.
1904. Vol. VI. Nos. 20-23. (449 pages.)	Nos. 20, 21 and 23 are out of print.
1905. Vol. VII. Nos. 24-27. (480 pages.)	Nos. 24 and 25 are out of print.
1906. Vol. VIII. Nos. 28-31. (556 pages.)	Nos. 28, 29 and 30 are out of print.
1907. Vol. IX. Nos. 32-35. (509 pages.)	No. 32 is out of print.
1908. Vol. X. Nos. 36-39. (492 pages.)	
1909. Vol. XI. Nos. 40-42. (437 pages.)	Nos. 40 and 41 are out of print.
1910. Vol. XII. Nos. 43-45. (464 pages.)	Nos. 43 and 44 are out of print.
1911. Vol. XIII. Nos. 46-49. (473 pages.)	No. 46 is out of print.
1912. Vol. XIV. Nos. 50-53. (466 pages.)	
1913. Vol. XV. Nos. 54—	

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MISCELLANEOUS

Department Publications

1902.—THE GROWTH OF INDUSTRY IN NEW YORK (678 pages).

1904.—MONOGRAPHS: I. Typical Employers' Welfare Institutions, by G. A. Stevens and L. W. Hatch (30 pages, 4 illustrations). II. Labor Legislation in New York, by A. F. Weber (30 pages). III. The Work of the Department of Labor, by A. F. Weber and L. W. Hatch (42 pages, with tables and charts). IV. The Growth of Industry in New York, by A. F. Weber (60 pages and charts).

No. I is made up of material from a fuller report of 107 pages on the same subject in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labor for 1903. No. IV is based on the larger report of 1902 above noted.

Separate Bureau Reports Prior to 1901

State Factory Inspector: Of the fifteen annual reports (1886-1900), there can be furnished only those for 1898 and 1900.

Board of Mediation and Arbitration: Of the fourteen annual reports (1887-1900), only that for 1900 can now be supplied.

Bureau of Labor Statistics: Of the eighteen annual reports (1883-1900), there are still available those for 1890 (2 vols., 1,187 pages), 1891 (2 vols., 1,190 pages), 1892 (2 vols., 1,087 pages), 1895 (2 vols., 1,256 pages), and 1900 (1,072 pages).

Proceedings of Associations

Proceedings of the annual conventions of the International Association of Officials of Bureaus of Labor: Fourteenth (1898), Nineteenth (1903) to Twenty-eighth (1912).

Proceedings of the annual conventions of the International Association of Factory Inspectors of America: Seventh (1893) and Fourteenth (1900) to Twenty-fifth (1911).



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* Concurrent resolution.

New York Labor Bulletin

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Whole No. 55

EDITORIAL SUMMARY.

Unemployment.

Returns from practically all labor organizations in the state show, for 578,796 members for whom idleness returns were received, 15.9 per cent idle on the last working day in March. This is not only a smaller percentage than that for March 1912 but smaller than that for any March since 1906. This showing is especially favorable in view of the fact that the number for whom reports were received exceeded by more than 100,000 the number reported in March, 1911, which was the greatest number for whom reports had been received in any March. The returns as to causes of idleness make it clear that the reduction in idleness this year was due chiefly to a better demand for labor. Thus while the number of members reporting was one-fourth greater this March than last practically the same number were reported as idle for "lack of work," with two-thirds as many more idle than last year on account of labor disputes and little change as to the number idle on account of disability. Of the leading industries, the building and metals-machinery trades showed the greatest improvement over last year. In none of the three industries which reported an increase in idleness — theaters and music, tobacco and public employment — was such increase large.

* * *

Labor Organizations.

The number of labor organizations in the state on March 31 was 2,530 and the membership was 638,818. As compared with September 30, 1912, this is an increase of 61 organizations and 112,146 members, a larger semi-annual increase in membership than has occurred in any other entire year. The increase in

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membership occurred chiefly in New York City (88 per cent of the total). Each of the nine first and second class cities gained in members, except Yonkers which lost 278 members. After New York City, the gain of 51 per cent in Rochester was the most notable. Although each of the four leading industries gained in excess of 3,000 members, the bulk of the membership increase was in clothing and textiles which had 87 per cent of the total, thereby placing its membership far in excess of that of the building industry. This increase was almost wholly in the garment trades. In the two industries which reported decreases in membership — food and liquors and tobacco — such decreases were small. The larger part of the increase in the building industry was in New York City (chiefly painters and decorators), while the gain in transportation was almost evenly divided between the metropolis and up-state. In the metals-machinery industry practically all of the increase was among machinists in up-state localities. The increase among organized women from September, 1912, to March, 1913 (89 per cent) was relatively much greater than among men (21 per cent). This increase was chiefly among the clothing trades in New York City, where 85 per cent of the organized women are found.



**Industrial
Relations.**

The number of new strikes and lockouts recorded by the Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration in the first quarter of 1913 was considerably greater than for the corresponding period of last year and the number of workers involved was much greater than in the first quarter of any other year since records have been kept. As compared with 1911, there were 44 strikes and lockouts this year as against 31 last, with 80,142 employees involved this year as against 8,818 last year, and with number of working days lost in the quarter by reason of the disputes beginning in the quarter 1,076,738 as against 103,718 last year. In addition to the time lost by reason of the new disputes, there was a loss of 4,887,238 working days in the quarter by reason of disputes continued from the previous quar-

ter, practically all of which was occasioned by the strike of men's clothing workers in New York City, which was ended on March 12. The largest new dispute of the quarter was that of garment workers in Rochester, and there were four separate strikes, each of importance, in New York City, three among the clothing workers and one among the cooks and waiters. One-half the number of disputes involving three-fourths the number of employees were for wage increases and practically one-fourth of the disputes were on account of trade unionism. Sympathetic strikes involved the second largest number of employees with reduction of hours in third place. Employees won 10 of the disputes beginning in the quarter, 16 were won by employers, 15 were compromised and 3 were pending at the end of the quarter. Of the 10 disputes won by employees, 8 were for wage increases and involved more than three-fifths of the total number of employees concerned. In the 10 disputes over trade unionism, employers won six, three were compromised and one was pending at the end of the quarter. Interventions by the Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration during the quarter numbered 16, resulting in 6 conferences of the parties in dispute and 6 direct settlements. A formal investigation of the Yonkers street railway strike was conducted by the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration, the report of which, while not immediately successful in ending the strike, led later to a settlement on practically the same terms as the result of a conference under the direction of the Public Service Commission. A detailed account of this intervention and of a number of others, including the strikes of textile workers at Auburn, garment workers at Rochester, and iron miners at Mineville are given in the Bulletin.



**Labor Laws
of 1913.**

Few, if any, other sessions of the New York Legislature have produced so many or so important labor laws as the session of 1913. This exceptional record was the result of the work of the Factory Investigating Commission appointed two years ago and which made its report this year following a preliminary report last year. The Bulletin contains the text of no less than 44

acts of 1913, which relate to labor, showing in the usual fashion charges made in existing law as well as new provisions.

To afford ready reference to this large mass of laws, a classified reference list arranged according to field of industry affected and subject treated is also given. Three general facts appear as perhaps the most notable features of the year's labor laws. First is the great prominence of the subject of health and safety in manufacturing employments including home work, a large majority of the year's acts being devoted thereto, resulting in practically a general revision of the laws upon that subject. Second, is the large advance made in the matter of enforcement of labor laws including a general reorganization of the Labor Department together with an increase in its resources amounting to an addition of 151 attachees and over \$300,000 in appropriations, so that for the coming year the personnel of the Department will include 343 persons and its total appropriations will amount to \$691,220. Third, and most far-reaching in its significance is the adoption of the principle of administrative regulation of particular conditions by delegation of legislative authority to an Industrial Board created in connection with the reorganization of the Department of Labor. In order to complete the record of the year's legislative action concerning labor the Bulletin presents, in addition to the text of new statutes, an index of all bills relating to labor introduced at the session, showing the final status of each. This index has heretofore been published as an appendix of the annual report of the Commissioner of Labor early in the year following the session of the Legislature, but is now included in the Bulletin for the sake of earlier publication and to present in one place a complete record of the year's legislation.



**Court
Decisions.**

The usual summaries of decisions of New York courts relating to labor appear in the Bulletin. Among the more important of these are a unanimous decision by the Court of Appeals that the prevailing rate of wages law does not apply to work done in another state for a public contractor in this state (*Ewen v.*

Thompson-Starrett Co., 208 N. Y. 245); another by the same court that an agreement by an employee that voluntary acceptance of payment from a relief fund shall act as a bar to action for damages in case of injury, is valid (*Colaizzi v. Pennsylvania R. R. Co.*, 208 N. Y. 275); and an Appellate Division decision giving an extended interpretation of the word "plant" which was added to the employers' liability law in 1910 as an extension of the field for the safety of which the employer is responsible under the liability statute (*Lipstein v. Provident Loan Society*, 154 App. Div. 732).

UNEMPLOYMENT.

The usual returns as to idleness of union members on the last day of March were received from 2,475 of the 2,530 labor organizations in the state. Those reporting as to idleness included more than 90 per cent of the total membership. The percentage of idleness (19.6), as will be seen below was less than that on the corresponding date of any other year since 1906. Since 1897, there have been only four years — 1902–1906 inclusive with the year 1904 excepted — in which the percentage of idleness was lower at the end of March than in 1913. The showing is all the more favorable in view of the fact that the number reporting as to idleness exceeded by more than 120,000 the number reported in March, 1912, and by more than 100,000 the number in March, 1911, which was the greatest number previously reported in any March.

IDLENESS OF MEMBERS OF LABOR UNIONS AT THE END OF MARCH.

YEAR	Number reported	THEREOF IDLE	
		Number	Per cent
1897.....	142,570	43,654	30.6
1898.....	179,955	37,857	21.0
1899.....	173,516	31,751	18.3
1900.....	221,717	44,336	20.0
1901.....	228,327	42,244	18.5
1902.....	270,855	36,710	13.6
1903.....	347,492	41,941	12.1
1904.....	382,344	103,996	27.2
1905.....	363,155	54,916	15.1
1906.....	377,283	37,237	9.9
1907.....	404,028	77,270	19.1
1908.....	387,450	138,131	35.7
1909.....	353,035	74,543	21.1
1910.....	389,501	62,851	16.1
1911.....	475,890	96,608	20.3
1912.....	458,070	89,733	19.6
1913.....	578,796	91,952	15.9

The reported causes of idleness at the end of March are given in the following table. The proportions of the total idleness due to the specified causes do not differ particularly from those of the previous March except in two cases. The idleness reported as caused by the state of the weather was less, the improvement appearing in the building and paving trades and in navigation, while the idleness caused by labor disputes was greater. More than 90 per cent of the latter idleness was in the building and

clothing industries and practically all of it was in New York City. More than 2,900 painters, on strike in Manhattan, constituted the major portion of the idleness due to this cause in the building industry. In the clothing industry, there were 350 clothing pressers and tailors on strike in Brooklyn, while in Manhattan there were on strike 900 laundry workers and shirt workers, 360 straw hat makers and 1,300 silk workers.

CAUSES OF IDLENESS OF MEMBERS OF LABOR UNIONS AT THE END OF MARCH.

Cause	NUMBER OF MEMBERS IDLE FOR EACH CAUSE						
	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Lack of work.....	52,031	123,706	60,585	42,010	79,866	71,813	72,647
Lack of stock.....	1,819	576	804	2,667	548	476	1,370
Weather.....	15,472	8,064	7,890	7,329	8,544	8,834	5,799
Labor disputes.....	3,970	1,573	1,498	6,864	3,289	4,197	7,025
Disability.....	3,563	3,811	3,467	3,838	3,752	4,086	4,325
Other causes.....	315	274	181	56	450	133	651
Cause not stated.....	100	127	148	87	159	179	135
Total.....	77,270	138,131	74,543	62,851	96,808	89,718	91,952

PERCENTAGE OF IDLENESS DUE TO EACH CAUSE

Cause	PERCENTAGE OF IDLENESS DUE TO EACH CAUSE						
	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Lack of work.....	67.3	89.6	81.3	66.8	82.7	80.0	79.0
Lack of stock.....	2.4	0.4	1.1	4.2	0.6	0.5	1.5
Weather.....	20.0	5.8	10.6	11.7	8.8	9.8	6.3
Labor disputes.....	5.2	1.1	2.0	10.9	3.4	4.7	7.6
Disability.....	4.6	2.8	4.6	6.1	3.9	4.6	4.7
Other causes.....	0.4	6.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.7
Cause not stated.....	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Inspection of the following table giving returns as to idleness by industries reveals a smaller percentage of idleness as compared with the previous year in ten of the industries as against a greater in only three — theaters and music, tobacco and public employment. The differences are not important except in two of the leading industries. One of these, the building industry, reported a marked decrease. As already noted, this industry had smaller idleness on account of weather conditions and greater idleness on account of labor disputes, but the explanation of the percentage reduction is the smaller number (more than 11,000 less) idle on account of lack of work. In the metals-machinery industry, there were less than half as many idle on account of lack of work as in the preceding March and the dispute idleness had been reduced to a nominal amount.

IDLENESS OF MEMBERS OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS AT THE END OF MARCH, BY INDUSTRIES.

INDUSTRY	Num- ber, 1913	PERCENTAGE									
		1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904
1. Building, stone working, etc.....	37,863	28.9	37.6	39.2	26.6	36.3	56.0	37.3	11.1	21.9	
2. Transportation.....	9,268	11.3	11.9	14.9	14.9	19.6	25.6	12.7	14.1	14.6	
3. Clothing and textiles.....	33,146	15.1	16.5	17.8	17.1	14.2	46.7	12.4	14.3	19.5	
4. Metals, machinery, etc.....	2,314	7.6	13.4	17.2	6.3	18.3	31.8	4.2	4.8	9.2	
5. Printing, binding, etc.....	2,203	7.5	8.6	4.9	7.4	7.9	17.9	9.9	9.4	8.0	
6. Wood working, etc.....	1,720	14.8	17.8	17.6	14.9	17.6	31.1	13.0	7.1	18.7	
7. Food and liquors.....	1,280	7.6	10.9	8.2	8.9	11.4	10.2	7.1	5.6	7.7	
8. Theaters and music.....	292	5.9	4.3	0.9	0.1	9.7	8.8	13.2	7.3	8.0	
9. Tobacco.....	1,052	12.6	11.7	11.5	14.5	13.6	25.8	3.5	6.4	11.7	
10. Restaurants, trade, etc.....	442	4.6	9.1	7.2	5.7	7.6	11.4	2.5	3.3	5.6	
11. Public employment.....	683	4.2	1.7	1.9	2.2	8.6	8.8	13.9	2.6	6.0	
12. Stationary engine tending.....	513	4.6	7.7	6.6	3.2	6.3	7.7	1.9	2.7	3.3	
13. Miscellaneous.....	1,176	14.1	14.5	14.5	23.3	13.9	29.9	4.4	8.8	11.5	
Total.....	91,952	15.9	19.6	20.3	16.1	21.1	35.7	19.1	9.9	15.1	

The idleness in each industry classified by causes appears in the following table. As usual, the disability idleness shows no marked change. The dispute idleness in the building and clothing industries has already been noted in connection with a preceding table. The ending of the strike of the boiler makers and helpers in the New York Central shops accounts for the decline of dispute idleness in the metals-machinery group. In connection with the greatly increased number idle, due to unemployment in the strict sense, in the clothing industry should be remembered the fact that the membership of that industry has more than doubled since March, 1912. In other words, the increase in idleness was not so great proportionately as the increase in membership.

CAUSES OF IDLENESS OF MEMBERS OF LABOR UNIONS AT THE END OF MARCH, BY INDUSTRIES

INDUSTRY	UNEMPLOYMENT*			LABOR DISPUTES			DISABILITY		
	1911	1912	1913	1911	1912	1913	1911	1912	1913
1. Building, stone working, etc.....	48,073	44,969	32,749	155	1,053	3,374	1,148	1,633	1,698
2. Transportation.....	9,830	8,298	8,247	30	10	175	643	629	783
3. Clothing and textiles.....	19,686	17,330	29,379	1,549	1,162	3,092	255	176	170
4. Metals, machinery, etc.....	4,207	2,056	1,560	1,155	1,320	173	507	478	546
5. Printing, binding, etc.....	1,003	2,036	1,793	35	12	11	338	425	394
6. Wood working, etc.....	1,748	1,649	1,571	108	.....	13	153	96	127
7. Food and liquors.....	1,287	1,635	1,064	.....	103	1	135	103	203
8. Theaters and music.....	83	155	243	4	12	.....	4	9	6
9. Tobacco.....	754	665	761	1	55	43	291	298	239
10. Restaurants, trade, etc.....	516	632	370	30	100	3	113	126	68
11. Public employment.....	256	259	674	.....	.....	.....	63	6	9
12. Stationary engine tending.....	692	800	451	.....	.....	12	61	77	50
13. Miscellaneous.....	823	639	954	222	370	128	41	30	32
Total.....	88,958	81,123	79,816	3,289	4,197	7,025	3,752	4,086	4,325

* Inclusive of lack of work, lack of stock, and weather.

LABOR ORGANIZATION.

On March 31, 1912, there were 2,530 labor organizations in the state with a membership of 638,818. This was the greatest number of organizations in any year except 1903-4 and by far the largest membership on record. As compared with September, 1912, the increase in membership was 112,146 (21 per cent), and as compared with March, 1912, the increase was 141,153 (29 per cent). The increase in membership in the half-year since September, 1912, was greater than the increase in any other entire year.

NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS, WITH SEMI-ANNUAL INCREASE.	
ORGANIZATIONS	MEMBERS

YEAR	Increase,			Increase,		
	March	Sept.	Sept.-Mar.	March	Sept.	Sept.-Mar.
1907	927	1,009	.....	142,570	168,454	.....
1898	1,048	1,087	39	179,955	171,007	11,501
1899	1,156	1,320	60	173,518	209,020	2,449
1900	1,452	1,635	132	232,533	245,381	23,513
1901	1,742	1,871	107	244,851	276,141	*53)
1902	1,930	2,229	59	279,950	329,101	3,809
1903	2,362	2,583	133	357,102	395,598	28,001
1904	2,555	2,504	*28	399,699	391,676	4,101
1905	2,420	2,402	*84	374,531	383,236	*17,145
1906	2,411	2,420	9	394,270	398,494	11,034
1907	2,459	2,497	39	414,719	436,792	16,225
1908	2,451	2,444	*46	398,582	372,459	*38,210
1909	2,398	2,368	*46	367,139	372,729	*5,220
1910	2,357	2,457	*11	407,226	481,924	34,497
1911	2,497	2,498	40	495,770	504,314	13,846
1912	2,454	2,469	*44	497,665	526,672	*6,649
1913	2,530	.....	61	638,818	.....	112,146

* Decrease.

There was a net increase of 61 in the number of labor organizations in the half-year ended March, 1913. New organizations to the number of 134 were formed, offsetting which were losses of 73. Of these latter, 12 were amalgamations with other organizations and 61 organizations were disbanded. Each of the four largest industries gained in number of organizations, the gain being especially marked in the clothing industry. Of the new organizations in the miscellaneous group, 6 were paper and pulp workers, all in up-state localities. In this group, there were also 2 organizations of the Industrial Workers of the World. There were altogether 5 new organizations of the I. W. W. during

the half-year, making a total of 8 in the state affiliated with that body.

NUMBER OF LABOR UNIONS DISBANDED, AMALGAMATED OR ORGANIZED, OCTOBER 1, 1912-MARCH 31, 1913.

INDUSTRY	Dis- banded	Amalga- mated	Total lapsed	New organi- zations	Net change
1. Building, stone working, etc.....	18	5	23	29	+6
2. Transportation.....	9	1	10	15	+5
3. Clothing and textiles.....	5	2	7	20	+13
4. Metals, machinery and shipbuilding.....	14	3	17	23	+6
5. Printing, binding, etc.....	.....	.....	.....	1	+1
6. Wood working and furniture.....	1	.....	1	7	+6
7. Food and liquors.....	1	.....	1	1	.....
8. Theaters and music.....	.....	.....	.....	4	+4
9. Tobacco.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10. Restaurants, trade, etc.....	9	1	10	11	+1
11. Public employment.....	1	.....	1	2	+1
12. Stationary engine tending.....	.....	.....	.....	5	+5
12. Miscellaneous.....	3	.....	3	16	+13
Total.....	61	12	73	134	+61

As the following table shows, the increase in the number of organizations was general in the industries both in New York City and throughout the state. The same was true of the membership, there having been no decrease of significance in any industry either in the city or the remainder of the state. But, as usual, the increase in the number of organizations upstate was much greater than in the city, while the major part of the increase in membership was in the city. It will be noted that the increase was concentrated industrially in clothing and textiles, in which was 87 per cent of the total, and localized geographically in New York City, in which was 88 per cent of the total. Of New York City's total increase in all industries 90,597 (92 per cent) was in the clothing industry. This increase was chiefly in the garment trades and consisted of additions to the membership of existing organizations, only 1,100 of the 86,000 new members in the garment trades in New York City being included in new unions. The most notable increases were of 27,000 members in one union of coat, pants and vest makers and 16,500 members, of whom 70 per cent were women, in one union of waist, dress and wrapper makers. The increase in the membership of a union of coat, pants and vest makers, from 60 to 7,200 was reported from Rochester as a result of the clothing workers' strike in January-February. The great increase in the clothing industry placed its member-

ship far in excess of that of the building industry, as may be seen by reference to Table 1 in the Appendix. The latter industry had always been the largest in membership until in September, 1912, at which time the clothing industry exceeded it by 200. There were numerous changes in the building industry, the largest being a gain of 3,750 painters and decorators in New York City. In transportation, there was an increase of 1,150 longshoremen in Buffalo and nearly 500 truck and wagon drivers in New York City. In the metals-machinery industry, there were numerous gains in machinists, the largest being a new union of 1,200 members reported from Ilion. Increases among machinists were also reported from Rochester (600), Watertown (400), Schenectady (370), Syracuse (150). In the restaurant group, there was an increase of more than 1,100 hotel employees in Manhattan.

CHANGES IN NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN NEW YORK CITY AND THE REMAINDER OF THE STATE, OCTOBER 1, 1912, TO MARCH 31, 1913.

INDUSTRY	ORGANIZATIONS		MEMBERS		
	New York City	Other places	New York City	Other places	New York State
1. Building, stone working, etc.....	+2†	+5*†	+3,294	+512	+3,806
2. Transportation.....	+2	+4‡	+1,417	+1,788	+3,205
3. Clothing and textiles.....	+7	+6	+90,597	+7,265	+97,862
4. Metals, machinery, etc.....	+2	+3‡	+347	+3,203	+3,550
5. Printing, binding, etc.....		+1	+185	+111	+296
6. Wood working and furniture.....	+1	+4*	+270	-160	+110
7. Food and liquors.....	+1	-1	-528	-18	-546
8. Theaters and music.....	+1	+3	+217	+104	+321
9. Tobacco.....			-86	-2	-88
10. Restaurants, trade, etc.....	-3	+4	+1,007	+47	+1,054
11. Public employment.....	+1		+981	+81	+1,062
12. Stationary engine tending.....	+1	+4	+318	+277	+595
13. Miscellaneous.....	+4	+9	+574	+345	+919
Total.....	+19	+42	+98,593	+13,553	+112,146

It will be noted by inspection of the following table that in only one — Yonkers — of the first and second class cities of the state was there a decrease in the union membership. In three cities — Albany, Buffalo and Troy — the membership was practically constant. The percentage increase (26.1) in the union membership of New York City was remarkable when considered in connection with the already large membership. The 51 per cent increase in Rochester was chiefly in the one union of coat, pants and vest makers, as already noted. There were also gains

* Inclusive of transfer of one organization from Group VI to Group I.

† Inclusive of transfer of one organization from "other places" to New York City.

‡ Inclusive of transfer of one organization from Group IV to Group II.

of 600 machinists, more than 300 in the building and paving trades and more than 200 boot and shoe workers. There was a loss of 300 hotel employees, due to the lapsing of the union, and of 120 truck and wagon drivers. The decrease in Yonkers was due to losses of 170 excavators and tunnel workers and 200 rock drillers and tool sharpeners with other minor changes. In Buffalo, the gain of 1,150 in transportation (longshoremen) was offset by losses in other industries, chief of which were more than 400 bricklayers', masons' and plasterers' laborers, 200 carriage and wagon drivers and 200 hotel employees. In Schenectady, there were increases of nearly 900 in the electrical trades, more than 200 in stone working and street labor and other minor changes. In Utica, the chief changes were increases of more than 500 truck and wagon drivers and 350 cotton goods workers, and a decrease of 200 foundry laborers.

NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF LABOR UNIONS IN FIRST AND SECOND CLASS CITIES.

CITY	ORGANIZATIONS			MEMBERS			
	Sept., 1912	March, 1913	In- crease	INCREASE			Per cent
				Sept., 1912	March, 1913	Number	
New York†.....	693	712	19	377,709	476,302	98,593	26.1
Buffalo.....	165	164	*1	28,250	28,388	138	0.5
Rochester.....	87	94	7	16,054	24,261	8,207	51.1
Syracuse.....	86	91	5	9,981	10,791	810	8.1
Albany.....	84	84	.....	8,969	9,073	104	1.2
Schenectady.....	53	56	3	7,307	8,661	1,354	18.5
Utica.....	55	57	2	6,384	7,167	783	12.3
Yonkers.....	36	36	.....	5,992	5,714	*278	*4.6
Troy.....	46	†48	2	4,537	4,578	41	0.9
Total.....	1,305	1,342	37	465,183	574,935	109,752	23.6
All other places.....	1,164	1,188	24	61,489	63,883	2,394	3.9
Total state.....	2,469	2,530	61	526,672	638,818	112,146	21.3

The number of trades in the state with a union membership of 4,000 or more at the end of March, 1913, was 41, as against 37 in September, 1912, and 33 in March, 1912. Each of the trades which appeared in this list six months ago remained, except sheet metal workers, and five others — bartenders, basters, clothing cutters and trimmers, longshoremen and underwear makers — were added. The increasing strength of organization in the clothing industry is evidenced by the appearance of four clothing

* Decrease.

† All boroughs.

‡ Includes one organization transferred from Cedarhurst, L. I., to New York City.

†† Includes one organization transferred from Green Island to Troy

trades among the first five, whereas in the similar list of six months ago only one such appeared. The phenomenal increase of coat, pants and vest makers already noted brought that trade from twentieth to first place. Waist, dress and wrapper makers moved from sixteenth to fourth place.

NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN TRADES HAVING 4,000 OR MORE MEMBERS, JULY 1, 1894, AND MARCH 31, 1911-1913.

TRADES	UNIONS				MEMBERS			
	1894	1911	1912	1913	1894	1911	1912	1913
Coat, pants and vest makers§....	12	23	23	25	7,323	12,708	8,462	47,385
Cloak and suit makers.....	3	8	9	9	10,380	38,246	38,595	42,716
Carpenters and joiners.....	86	201	204	204	9,021	31,496	30,639	30,795
Waist, dress and wrapper makers.....	....	5	5	4	....	11,800	8,598	28,390
Clothing pressers.....	4	9	10	8	1,085	10,109	11,201	18,439
Painters and decorators.....	25	102	97	98	4,458	15,939	15,506	18,301
Hod carriers.....	27	50	49	52	6,742	17,028	18,732	18,079
Basters.....	1	1	1	1	1,240	1,200	1,050	18,000
Hotel employees†.....	11	10	11	19	1,014	1,850	2,666	15,114
Truck and wagon drivers and chauffeurs.....	1	44	40	42	47	14,244	12,189	13,820
Bricklayers and masons.....	47	67	66	69	7,738	12,682	12,796	13,306
Firemen, marine.....	1	3	3	4	526	5,392	10,184	12,650
Musicians.....	17	52	52	52	4,584	11,202	11,780	12,039
Actors and chorus singers.....	2	6	5	5	393	5,876	11,000	11,000
Machinists.....	17	57	60	62	1,180	9,320	8,064	10,830
Compositors.....	27	47	47	47	7,068	9,981	10,464	10,687
Skirt makers.....	....	2	1	1	....	10,175	8,500	10,600
Trainmen.....	29	49	50	50	1,521	9,613	9,751	10,135
Cigar makers.....	47	51	51	50	8,198	9,670	9,423	9,259
Jacket makers.....	3	6	6	6	2,675	6,762	6,519	9,085
Cloak and suit cutters.....	¶7	1	1	1	¶3,454	4,880	4,000	9,080
Brewery employees*.....	24	47	48	48	3,153	8,068	8,436	8,290
Engineers, stationary.....	10	54	54	53	939	7,792	7,617	7,406
Underwear makers.....	....	2	2	2	....	315	520	7,220
Firemen, locomotive.....	31	48	49	49	2,439	5,451	6,021	6,215
Electrical workers.....	2	39	39	37	666	4,802	5,961	6,022
Seamen.....	1	3	3	3	5,000	3,700	3,900	6,000
Longshoremen**.....	1	28	28	24	1,200	3,840	5,255	5,741
Iron molders.....	30	44	43	41	3,158	5,954	5,545	5,634
Cooks and stewards, marine.....	....	3	3	2	....	2,099	5,919	5,550
Plumbers and gas fitters.....	†11	58	56	55	†3,895	5,295	5,442	5,550
Letter carriers.....	2	98	97	112	1,183	5,085	5,460	5,543
Bookbinders.....	11	11	13	13	1,208	5,125	5,306	5,472
Engineers, locomotive.....	24	45	44	44	3,241	5,107	4,995	5,076
Post-office clerks.....	....	90	88	93	....	4,867	5,484	4,986
Clothing cutters and trimmers....	††	8	7	7	††	3,244	3,215	4,944
Bakers and confectioners.....	19	35	33	35	1,864	5,307	4,994	4,923
Plasterers.....	4	10	11	11	2,703	4,223	4,369	4,450
Street railway employees.....	1	15	18	21	2,500	2,953	3,756	4,306
Bartenders.....	5	34	35	39	363	3,508	3,689	4,167
Fur workers.....	3	5	5	4	565	1,176	2,517	4,142

* All branches, including grains workers and maltsters.

† Includes steam fitters and helpers.

‡ Includes knee pants makers.

§ Includes clothing cutters and trimmers, and wrapper, shirt and waist cutters.

¶ Includes only cooks and waiters previous to 1912.

†† Included in cloak and suit cutters.

** Grain shovellers only in 1894. Thereafter, in addition, lumber and ore handlers and coal heaver.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS IN NEW YORK, FIRST QUARTER, 1913.

Strikes and Lockouts.

Forty-four strikes and lockouts were begun during the first three months of 1913, involving averages of 1,800 workmen and 24,000 days of lost time per dispute. The high averages were caused by an unusual proportion of large disputes. Seventeen, nearly 40 per cent of the whole number, produced time losses of more than 2,000 days each. Eight of them involved from 1,394 to 35,000 direct participants and caused losses in working time from 11,000 to 345,000 days per dispute.

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF DISPUTES, FIRST QUARTER.

YEAR	NEW DISPUTES				WORKING DAYS LOST BY ALL CONCERNED	
	EMPLOYEES CONCERNED				In all* disputes in quarter	Thereof in disputes of earlier quarters
	Number	Directly	Indirectly	Total		
1908.....	34	1,611	858	2,469	44,131	14,129
1909.....	31	12,166	7,731	19,897	431,597	60,702
1910.....	42	18,565	7,462	26,027	998,369	422,830
1911.....	46	13,377	1,405	14,782	233,757	66,665
1912.....	31	4,821	3,997	8,818	131,457	27,739
1913.....	44	79,095	1,047	80,142	5,963,976	4,887,238

The comparative table shows that disputes were considerably more frequent than in the first quarter of 1912, when only 31 were recorded, but about equal in frequency to 1911 and 1910, when there were 46 and 42, respectively. The unusual number of large disputes, noted above, caused a great increase in the number of people directly involved. That number was 79,095, more than 16 times as many as last year when there were only 4,821. The number indirectly involved, that is, deprived of employment because of disputes, was only 1,047 this year as compared with 3,997 last year. In time lost, however, the increase in labor disturbances in 1913 was still more notable. The direct participants lost 1,069,375 working days and those thrown out of employment lost 7,363, making a total of 1,076,738, whereas last year the

* Including both new disputes and earlier disputes which lasted into the quarter.

total loss was 103,718, less than one-tenth as much. In addition to the large amount of time lost in the quarter's new disputes, the loss occasioned by strikes of last year which were carried over into the first quarter of this year was the enormous sum of 4,887,238 days, 4,845,900 of which were caused by the strike of men's clothing workers in New York City which began December 30 and lasted until March 12. That strike, as noted in the March Bulletin, was the largest single dispute in the records of the Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration. The aggregate loss of time during the first quarter of 1913, occasioned by labor disputes, was therefore 5,963,976 working days. Last year the aggregate loss in the first quarter was 131,457 days.

Ninety-eight per cent of the time lost through the 44 new disputes of the quarter (which means the elimination of those disputes which began before January 1) was due to the 17 principal disputes listed below.

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES			EMPLOYEES AFFECTED		Aggregate days lost
LOCALITY	Trade	Date	Directly	Indirectly	
Rochester.....	Garment workers.....	Jan. 22-Mar. 19.	9,500	.....	345,924
New York City..	White goods workers.....	Jan. 7-Feb. 19..	6,700	.....	254,600
New York City..	Dress and waist makers..	Jan. 14-17.....	35,000	.....	140,000
New York City..	Cooks and waiters.....	Jan. 1-31.....	8,000	.....	126,780
New York City..	Kimono makers.....	Jan. 6-Feb. 11..	3,500	.....	112,000
New York City..	Children's dress makers..	Mar. 10-13.....	8,000	.....	24,000
Auburn.....	Textile workers.....	Mar. 19-May 10	1,394	.....	*13,702
New York City..	Painters.....	Mar. 24-Apr. 14.	2,550	.....	*11,274
New York City..	Smoking pipe makers....	Feb. 5-Apr. 23..	150	.....	*7,000
New York City..	Panama hat makers.....	Feb. 25-Mar. 26.	350	.....	5,900
New York City..	Silk weavers.....	Mar. 17-.....	180	250	*5,590
Dunkirk.....	Molders.....	Mar. 11-May 3..	194	104	*3,492
Mineville.....	Mine laborers.....	Jan. 23-.....	499	.....	*3,992
Yonkers.....	Conductors and motormen	Jan. 1-15.....	225	.....	3,375
New York City..	News writers.....	Jan. 7-Mar. 16..	46	.....	2,880
New York City..	Kimono makers.....	Jan. 22-29.....	400	.....	2,800
Lincoln Park....	Machinists.....	Feb. 19-26.....	310	.....	2,170

The largest new dispute of the quarter was that of garment workers in Rochester, involving 9,500 employees and a loss of 345,924 days. In New York City there were five separate strikes of clothing workers, involving from 400 to 35,000 employees in each. Among the principal disputes were also the strikes of cooks and waiters in New York City hotels and restaurants, textile workers in Auburn rope and twine mills, painters, smok-

* To March 31.

ing pipe makers, panama hat makers and silk weavers in New York City, radiator molders in Dunkirk, mine laborers at Mineville and street railway conductors and motormen in Yonkers.

Half the disputes of the quarter, in which nearly three-fourths the direct participants were involved, were caused by their efforts to advance wages. The next largest number of workmen were involved in sympathetic strikes, including the 9,500 garment workers in Rochester who struck against the alleged manufacture of clothing for New York shops where employees were on strike. Ten trade-union disputes were recorded, involving 3,066 workmen, and two strikes for a shorter work-day, involving 6,894 workmen. Other causes of disputes, involving smaller numbers, were reduction of wages and employment or discharge of particular persons.

CAUSE OR OBJECT.	CAUSES OF DISPUTES					Total	Employees directly concerned
	NUMBER OF DISPUTES						
	WON BY —			Pending or not reported			
	Workers	Em- ployers	Com- promised				
Increase of wages.....	8	7	7	1	23	58,671	
Reduction of wages.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	127
Reduction of hours.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	6,894
Trade unionism.....	.....	6	3	1	10	3,066
Employment of particular persons.....	1	2	1	.....	4	513
Sympathetic.....	.....	1	1	1	3	9,824
Total disputes.....	10	16	15	3	44	.....
Employees directly concerned.	50,058	10,083	18,737	217	.....	79,095

Most of the disputes affecting large numbers of workmen resulted in their favor or in compromises. The ten disputes won by the workers numbered over 50,000 employees, most of these being engaged in strikes for wage increases among the clothing trades in New York City. The Rochester garment workers, New York white goods workers, Auburn textile workers and Dunkirk molders won compromise settlements. The largest strike won by employers was that of cooks and waiters in New York City. Three disputes were pending on the first of June.

State Intervention in Disputes.

The Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration intervened in sixteen labor disputes during the months of January, February and

March. Conferences of the differing parties were arranged by the Bureau in six disputes, leading to successful adjustments in all but one case. In the Yonkers street railway strike, a public investigation was conducted by the State Board. The Rochester and Auburn disputes were particularly serious and persistent, requiring the continued efforts of the mediators, which finally resulted successfully in both cases.

The following table presents a summary of intervention work during the first quarter as compared with the corresponding quarter of previous years. Detailed accounts of the work of the Bureau in the most important cases are given on following pages, preceded by brief notes on the less important ones.

FIRST QUARTER	NUMBER OF DISPUTES IN WHICH INTERVENTION OCCURRED			Number of disputes in which conferences were arranged	Settlements directly effected
	Total	Before strike	By request		
1909.....	19	2	1	4	3
1910.....	15	1	.....	5	3
1911.....	19	1	3	6	3
1912.....	19	2	3	11	10
1913.....	16	.....	3	6	6

Auburn: Textile workers. (*See detailed account below.*)

Binghamton: 140 conductors and motormen on the street railway struck March 6 for reinstatement of discharged men who had been active in union affairs and for increase of wages. Bureau intervened by request of union and held interviews with the parties separately. Strikers were willing to confer or to arbitrate but company refused to arbitrate any question with its employees. Strikers' places were filled with new employees.

Dunkirk: Molders. (*See detailed account below.*)

Mineville: Mine laborers. (*See detailed account below.*)

New York City: 8,000 cooks and waiters employed in 50 hotels and restaurants struck January 1 and 24 for increase of wages and recognition of the union. Bureau intervened January 13 and endeavored to bring the parties together in conference but the members of the Hotel Men's Association refused to meet the strikers as members of the Hotel Workers' Union. Strike was declared off January 31 and strikers returned to work.

New York City: 38 glove cutters and operators in one factory struck January 28 for discharge of assistant foreman and for increase of wages. Bureau intervened January 31 and made numerous efforts to arrange a conference of both parties to the dispute. The superintendent refused to meet or treat with the strikers' committee but stated there would be no discrimination in their re-employment. Dispute lasted until February 24 when nearly all strikers returned to work.

New York City: 400 kimono makers employed in 18 establishments struck January 22 for increase of wages and reduction of hours. Bureau inter-

vened the following day and arranged conferences on January 28 and 29 between representatives of the manufacturers and the union, also of the American Federation of Labor. As a result, the demands of the strikers were granted and the strike ended.

New York City: 46 news writers employed in four Jewish newspaper offices struck January 7 for recognition of the union. Bureau intervened February 6 and tried to arrange a conference but failed as the publishers claimed such a conference would be a recognition of the union. On March 5, at a conference held in Indianapolis attended by Mr. James M. Lynch, president of the International Typographical Union and Mr. H. N. Kellogg of the Publishers' Association, an agreement was signed and all the strikers returned to work March 16.

New York City: 350 Panama hat makers employed in 18 shops struck February 25 for "union shop." Bureau intervened February 28, making an effort to arrange a conference of the parties but both sides refused to confer. Strike ended March 26, union claiming to have won in part of the shops, but this was denied by the Manufacturers' Association.

New York City: 180 silk weavers and warpers in one establishment struck March 17 in sympathy with strike at Paterson, New Jersey. Bureau intervened March 20 and suggested that a conference be held, but the parties refused to go into conference, as the trouble would have to be adjusted in Paterson first. Dispute was pending June 1.

New York City: 150 smoking pipe makers in one factory struck February 5 for discharge of assistant superintendent, afterward adding other demands. Bureau intervened March 10 and arranged a conference on April 3 between employers and strikers' representatives, which failed of settlement. Bureau's representatives advised strike committee to accept proposition offered by firm, which they finally agreed to do and strikers returned to work April 24.

New York City: 200 stage employees in three theatres struck February 27 against employment of non-union men in one theatre under the same management. Bureau intervened March 5 and asked the manager of the theatres to meet the union business agent but he refused to do so. On March 24 the stage hands were returned to work, the question of control of the theatre to be investigated.

New York City: 6,700 white goods workers employed in 140 establishments struck January 7 for reduction of hours and other demands. Bureau intervened January 20 and on January 28 attended conference arranged by other persons. Strike was settled by further conferences on February 19, hours being reduced as demanded and compromise increase in wages granted.

Rochester: Garment workers. (*See detailed account below.*)

Saugerties: 22 machine tenders and others in a paper mill struck March 17 against discharge of an employee who was active in the union, also for increase of wages and reduction of hours. Bureau intervened April 1 by request of union representative and tried to arrange a conference, but the employer refused to meet committee of former employees or treat with them in any manner, stating that they had joined a union and he would not tolerate a union in his mill. Strike was pending June 1.

Yonkers: Motormen and conductors. (*See detailed account below.*)

TEXTILE WORKERS' STRIKE—AUBURN.

(A) COLUMBIAN ROPE CO.

On March 19, 1913, the employees of the Columbian Rope Company at Auburn, N. Y., went on strike. A union of textile workers affiliated with the American Federation of Labor had been formed in the plant during a "Labor Forward" movement at Auburn. The strike was precipitated by the discharge, among other men, of two newly elected presidents and other officers of the Italian and Polish unions. The company claimed that all these men were discharged for business reasons and infractions of rules, but the employees believed the company was trying to disrupt the union. Following their strike the men presented four demands to the company: Reinstatement of the discharged officers, recognition of the union, increase in scale of pay varying from 15 to 35 per cent in various departments and abandonment of the piecework system.

Nearly all the 900 employees joined the strike, and the plant was practically closed down.

The Bureau of Mediation sent a representative to Auburn on March 24, and during the continuance of the strike Chief Mediator Rogers and Mediators Downey and McManus were engaged in the negotiations for settlement.

On first intervention it was found that the directors of the company were unwilling to have anything to do with the union, partly because it was understood by the company to have demanded "closed shop" conditions, and largely because of the disfavor in which the company held certain labor organizers who were not in their employ but who were in charge of the strike. The strikers committee were unwilling to confer with the company without the presence and advice of these organizers.

An April 4 a serious riot occurred at the Rope Company plant between city police and a crowd. Minor disturbances had occurred before. On this occasion a woman striker was arrested charged with interfering with an employee who tried to enter the plant to go to work. The mob attempted to prevent the arrest of the woman and in the riot which accompanied this attempt five men and women were shot. Two were wounded seriously but not fatally. Three companies of the state militia were immediately called out and remained on duty till the strike terminated. There was no further disorder of any note.

On April 6 the State mediators, with the assistance of the Hon. Thomas M. Osborne who was one of the directors of the company, prevailed on the board of directors to meet a committee of their former employees accompanied by Mr. John Golden, International President of the United Textile Workers of America, who had come to Auburn to assist in conducting the strike and negotiations for its settlement.

This conference did not occur until April 12, when the local organizers were also admitted to participate in the discussion of the demands of the workers. The conference continued several days.

On April 16 the following terms of settlement were proposed by the company and accepted by the committee of the union at the conference arranged by the State mediators. The strikers voted favorably on the proposal and returned to work on April 17, 1913.

TERMS OF SETTLEMENT.

1. All employees who were in the employment of the Company before the strike, will be reinstated in their old positions as fast and as far as the work of the Company will permit.

In the cases of the five employees, whose discharge before the strike it has been alleged was on account of the Union, the Company repeats its statement that their discharge was for business reasons in no way connected with the Union. To prove its good faith in this matter, the Company is willing to have these employees return to work, with the distinct understanding that they do so upon the same basis, conforming to exactly the same rules and regulations, and subject to discharge for the same causes as all other employees.

2. Believing that a piece-price system properly based upon a fair rate,—determined neither upon the faster worker nor yet upon the slower,—is to the advantage of our employees as well as of the Company, we cannot change back to a day-work system.

3. The difficult and complicated question of wages we propose to treat as follows:

Any individual grievance arising from inequality (and in any system of wages such grievances are certain to arise) will be remedied, so far as we can in justice to the Company, and with justice to the employees, upon due complaint being made. The proper person for the employee to deal with in the first instance is the foreman; if the complaint is not satisfied, the employee has the right to carry it to the superintendent, and, if necessary, to the Executive Officers.

A Guaranteed Minimum Wage.

No employee, on the basis of a fifty-four hour week, to receive less than the sixty-hour rate received before October 1, 1912.

But no wages shall be lower than the following:

Operators in Charge of Machines.

Males, such as Feeders, Pliers, Carters, Tenders, Rope and Thread Machine Operators, etc., at the rate of \$9.00 per week.

Female Spinners at the rate of \$8.00 per week.

Other Females, such as End Tenders, Pliers, Twisters, Winders, etc., at the rate of \$7.00 per week.

Other Employees.

Males, such as Helpers, Doffers, Bobbin Boys, Sweepers, etc., at the rate of \$7.50 per week.

Females, such as Doffers, Sweepers, Knot Cutters, etc., at the rate of \$6.50 per week.

These figures will not apply to learners for four weeks, nor to apprentices under contract; nor to those under sixteen years of age working less than fifty-four hours per week.

Shipping and Storehouse Gang, Openers and Repair Men.

At the rate of \$9.00 per week for six months;

At rate of \$9.50 per week for second six months;

Thereafter \$10.00 per week.

Previous continuous service to count.

4. In regard to the "Recognition of the Union," we find that nothing is asked that is different from the system so long in force with D. M. Osborne & Co., and to which this Company has always acceded.

We shall make no discrimination in any way on account of the Union. Our employees shall be as free to join the Union, if they so desire, as to join any religious or political organization.

We are willing at any time to recognize any committee of the Union, as representing the employees who are members of the Union; and any grievance of any employee may be carried by his Union committee to the foreman, the superintendent, or the Executive Officers, exactly like any complaint of an individual workman.

The Rope Company asserts its readiness, on all proper occasions to receive the advice and assistance of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration.

The minimum rates provided for in this agreement were substantially 10 per cent to 20 per cent increase for about 40 per cent of the lowest paid employees.

(B) TWINE MILL, INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY.

This strike which involved 550 of the 650 men and women employed by the Twine Mill of the International Harvester Company occurred on March 21, 1913.

The strike was in sympathy with the strike at the Columbian Rope Company. No union had been formed in the Harvester Company's twine mill, and no demands were made on the company until March 24, when the following written requests were presented by the committee, which was appointed by the union after its organization subsequent to the strike.

"The readjustment of the wages and conditions requested by the workers in the twine shop. We ask the company to consider the following and give to us their favorable reply if possible together with any suggestions they may desire us to make to the meeting of our fellow workers.
A nine hour day, for all employees, with no reduction in wages as a result of the shortened work day, and in addition a 10% increase in wages over the present wages paid.

Committee,

FRED MILLER.
JOHN MILLER.
RIFF. CAMPANE."

Several meetings were held between representatives of the company and the employees' committee but without result, and the early efforts of the Bureau were without avail in settling the strike. The company sent out a letter to the individual strikers, giving an explanation of the attitude taken by the company, also making known their intention to remove the plant to Germany if the employees did not apply for employment on the company's terms by April 14. The strikers failed to return to work on that date and the company at once began the dismantling of the machinery and equipment in the mill for shipment to foreign countries. The chief mediator of the department at once left Auburn and reported this fact to the Labor Commissioner, Hon. John Williams, and with him requested Governor Sulzer to interfere and prevent if possible the removal of this industry from the state. The following telegram was sent by direction of the Governor to the International Harvester Company:

"ALBANY, N. Y., April 15, 1913.

To President, International Harvester Company, Chicago, Ill.:

By direction of Governor Sulzer I am appealing to your company to reconsider its apparent determination to remove the twine manufacturing department of its Auburn plant on account of the strike of operatives or at least to hold the matter in abeyance until our State Board of Mediation and Arbitration shall have made further efforts to effect an amicable adjustment. We believe an honorable and just settlement is possible and we shall do everything in our power to bring about such a result. Governor Sulzer earnestly hopes that this request will meet with a favorable response and that you will issue instructions to your representatives at Auburn to suspend all preparations for removal and to confer with the members of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration with a view to a settlement of the strike and the resumption of operation. Please respond directly to me or to Governor Sulzer.

(Signed) JOHN WILLIAMS,
Commissioner of Labor."

After returning to Auburn the following reports were made to Governor Sulzer:

"April 19, 1913.

Hon. WILLIAM SULZER, Governor, Executive Chamber, Albany, N. Y.:

SIR.—We beg leave to submit the following brief report of progress in the matter of the effort we were directed to make to settle the strike at the Auburn plant of the International Harvester Company:

We reached Auburn on Thursday morning, April 17, and immediately went into conference with representatives of the Company. The dismantling of the plant was then in progress. Later in the day we were informed that an order had been received to discontinue dismantling. We also had a conference with representatives of the striking employees.

The outlook now is hopeful. The plant will not be moved unless our efforts are wholly unavailing. We are now examining data relating to rates of compensation in the industry affected, and we shall return to Auburn on Monday night to continue our efforts to effect an adjustment of the trouble.

Respectfully,

JOHN WILLIAMS,
Commissioner of Labor.
WILLIAM C. ROGERS,
Chief Mediator.
P. J. DOWNEY,
Mediator.
JAMES A. PARSONS,
Deputy Attorney-General."

"April 25, 1913.

ALBANY, WILLIAM SULZER, Governor, Executive Chamber, Albany, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR.—Supplementing our joint communication of April 19 in re strike at the Twine Mill of the International Harvester Company, Auburn, N. Y., we beg to submit the following:

In company with Mr. P. J. Downey of the Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration, we reached Auburn on Tuesday morning, April 22d. During that day we conferred with representatives of the Company and of the strikers. As a result of our conference with the Company officials, we prepared a formal statement of the terms of settlement which the Company would agree to. In this statement we embodied the attitude of the Company completely, as it was explained to us in detail by the officials. Nothing was held in reserve. We secured the best proposal that we could. It read as follows:

- I. The Mill to be operated upon a fifty-four hour a week basis.
- II. That no female employee shall receive less than eight dollars for a full's week work.
- III. That no man shall receive less than \$9.72 for a full week's work.
- IV. The guaranteed minimum of \$8 per week for women is based upon a general upward revision of piece-work prices. No employee will suffer a reduction in wages under this plan.
- V. All night work is discontinued for this season.
- VI. The Company will endeavor to provide employment at one or another of its local mills for those night workers who cannot be placed on the day shift at the Twine Mill.
- VII. The work of dismantling the plant and removing of machinery to tidewater has progressed to such an extent that not more than 275 can hope to secure work within three days after the Mill is opened. The Company will have the machinery sent back and reset, but this will take at least two weeks, after which the full force of day workers will be put to work. Employees will be given their former positions without discrimination.
- VIII. The Company will continue its policy of receiving and considering complaints or grievances presented by individuals or through a committee of its own employees.

Tuesday afternoon arrangements were made for the Board of Mediation to meet the strikers in a body, and to present to them the Company's basis of settlement. Meetings were held Wednesday, both morning and afternoon. Inasmuch as the strikers were composed almost of Italian and Polish people, we had our own interpreters present to read to each nationality a correct translation of the above proposal. Ample opportunity was given for questions and explanations.

In presenting the matter to the strikers, the Board expressed its views as follows: 'The members of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration are convinced that these terms are the very best that can be obtained at this time. The settlement in all essential respects is as favorable as that secured for the employees of the Columbian Rope Company.'

We urge most serious consideration of the basis of settlement presented, and we do not hesitate to recommend action looking to its acceptance forthwith, for we are convinced that failure to do so means the permanent closing down of the Mill.'

The strikers to the number of 209 were present on Wednesday afternoon, and by a vote of 159 to 50 decided to reject the Company's proposition.

In view of the rejection of the basis of settlement, further conferences were had Wednesday evening with the representatives of both sides, but to no purpose further than to secure a clearer understanding of the future policy of the International Harvester Company with respect to the Twine Mill. We were authoritatively advised that the Company will maintain the Twine Mill for a reasonable length of time in a condition ready to resume operations, and under these circumstances, and as soon as its former employees in sufficient numbers to operate the plant indicate their willingness to return to work upon the terms submitted through the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration, the Mill will be reopened.

While our efforts to bring about a settlement of the strike were not successful, we are pleased to call attention to the fact that one of the principal objects of Your Excellency's active interest in this matter has been accomplished, namely: The prevention of the removal of the plant to a foreign country. And there is yet hope for a resumption of operations after the excitement of the strike shall have passed away.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) JOHN WILLIAMS,
Commissioner of Labor.
WILLIAM C. ROGERS,
Chief Mediator."

Although this proposal was rejected by the strikers in the first instance, the Board felt assured of its fairness and acceptability to the persons on strike and took no further action in the matter. A week later the strikers voted again on the proposition and accepted it unanimously and immediately applied for reinstatement. The company was able to take back about three-fourths of the help on May 5, 1913, and the balance were taken back on May 12, 1913.

STRIKE OF MOLDERS, DUNKIRK.

Radiator molders and coremakers employed by the United States Radiator Corporation at Dunkirk to the number of 194 went on strike March 11, claiming they were compelled to work twelve to fourteen hours a day with no dinner hour allowed, and that the shop conditions under which they were compelled to work were unsanitary. There was no form of organization among the men when they quit work. The Trades and Labor Council of Dunkirk requested an investigation by the Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration and on April 25, P. J. Downey of that bureau and L. C. Wagner of the Bureau of Industries and Immigration went to Dunkirk. They succeeded in arranging conferences between representatives of the company and the men which terminated the strike by resumption of work on May 5 under the following agreement:

CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH THE EMPLOYEES OF THE UNITED STATES RADIATOR CORPORATION WILL AGREE TO CALL OFF THE STRIKE:

1. The employees now on strike in the Dunkirk Plant of the United States Radiator Corporation agree to return to work on a piece-work schedule submitted by the Corporation which bears date of April 17th, 1913, excepting that part of the schedule which applies to the 38" 3 Column coils on double floors. The employees working on the last named coils are to receive for 115 good castings as follows:

\$3.25 for moulder and \$2.75 for helper with a 25c. premium for moulder as well as helper on 10% loss on 128 loops which is a basis for the 38" 3 Column, piece-work schedule being attached hereto and which goes into effect on May 2nd, 1913.

2. A fair and honest trial is to be given on the 38" 5' Column coils on the piece schedule which went into effect April 17th, 1913, by 6 moulders and 6 helpers who are agreeable to this Corporation and the employees in order to give this new system a fair test. The working hours on this new system are to be from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M., with one hour intermission for lunch.

3. Employees having any grievances, whether individual or in whole, to take them through regular channels and to be permitted to lay same before the Manager for final disposition, to be taken up by him at all reasonable hours.

4. The new piece schedule is to be posted conspicuously in the shop so that it can be easily consulted by any employee at any time.

5. The shop is not to be opened before 6 A. M. and is to close after 6 P. M. except by mutual agreement between company and employees.

6. The management will insist upon a steady attendance to work and any employees wishing to be absent is to obtain, first a leave of absence from his foreman. Any violation of this rule of absence without any reasonable cause will lead to dismissal.

M. H. STIMSON,
Manager.

For the Employees:

WALTER GAWLOWICZ.
ANTHONY F. TOMKIEWICZ.
JOSEPH WALCZAK.
J. WOJCLOWSKI.
T. SMYTH.

his
STEPHEN X TARNOWSKI.
mark.

STRIKE OF MINERS, MINEVILLE.

On January 23, 500 miners employed by Witherbee, Sherman & Company and the Port Henry Iron Ore Company went on strike for recognition of their union, and eight-hour day and reinstatement of all men discriminated against. On the 26th Governor Sulzer sent a copy of the following telegram to Commissioner of Labor Williams and requested that an investigation be made.

Hon. WM. SULZER, Governor, Albany, N. Y.:

A reign of terror exists in Mineville owing to the conduct of the Witherbee Sherman and Co.'s mounted and foot police, bosses and foremen who are breaking into the homes of the strikers and compelling them to go to work at the point of guns. Some who refuse are thrown into jail, some of whom are taken from their beds and marched through the streets with no clothing except undershirt, drawers and stockings. This is in New York's coldest climate. In houses into which they are denied admission they shoot through doors and under threat of smashing the

door in gain admission and search the rooms, even to those of the women. Houses in which are women and babies are riddled with bullets and the people of the community are informed that they, the company and officers, are running the section and that the state and its power is back of them. Owing to the procrastination of the Labor Department in other matters concerning this district, this statement finds ready credence. One John J. Navin, Justice of the Peace, who has a notorious reputation as a grafter in office, is active on the streets in this violence and has even urged murder. This morning he and several officers followed a man who had committed no offense shooting at him and Navin kept shouting "kill him, drop him." One Kelly, a recently released lunatic from the asylum, is commissioned as an officer and armed with gun and club, is given full play in exercising his proclivities, and finds it rare sport to fell innocent and unarmed men with his weapons. Can we expect help in maintaining law here?

JOHN D. CANNON,
Union Organizer.

On the 27th, Mr. Downey of the Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration went to Mineville and after investigation submitted the following report to the Commissioner of Labor under date of February 1:

"I herewith submit my report on the dispute between the Witherbee Sherman Company and the Port Henry Iron Ore Company and their employees at Mineville.

"On the 27th ultimo I went to Mineville and held a conference with Joseph D. Cannon, organizer of the Western Federation of Miners, Joseph Tytkoff, organizer of the American Federation of Labor, George Waldron, President, and James Young, Treasurer, of the local union of miners. They stated that the cause of the strike was the demands made upon the companies for an eight-hour day, recognition of the union, reinstatement of all men discriminated against, restoration of wages to engineers, firemen and brakemen as before January 1st, and an eight-hour day for engineers, firemen and brakemen. They also stated that a reign of terror existed, that men were driven from their homes to the mines at the point of guns by the foremen and deputy sheriffs employed by the companies, and that in many cases when the men refused to go to work their homes were riddled with bullets and their members were beaten up by the deputies and put in jail without any provocation on their part. I also conferred with George Foote, President, and Mr. Le Fevre, General Manager, of the Witherbee Sherman Company, who stated that on January 2nd they posted the following notice with an increase of ten cents a day in wages:

NOTICE.

On and after January 2nd, 1913, the following schedule of hours will be in force:—

Standard time will be used exclusively.

SURFACE.

7:00 o'clock A. M. all men to start to work.
From 12:00 noon to 1:00 o'clock P. M. lunch hour.
5:00 o'clock P. M. quit work.

UNDERGROUND.

6:50 o'clock A. M. all men to report for work at shaft house or tunnel entrance.
7:30 o'clock must be in the mine ready for work.
12:00 o'clock noon to 12:30 lunch will be eaten underground.
4:00 o'clock quit work and machine men start to take down machines.

SATURDAY.

Day Shift — Underground.

5:50 o'clock all men to report for work at shaft house or tunnel entrance.
From 12:00 o'clock noon to 12:30 lunch will be eaten underground.
3:00 o'clock quit work and machine men start to take down machines.

Night Shift — Underground.

3:00 o'clock P. M. all men to report for work at shaft house or tunnel entrance.
From 9:00 to 8:30 lunch will be eaten underground.
12:00 o'clock quit work.

WITHERBEE, SHERMAN & COMPANY, INC.,
General Manager.

"They stated that the eight-hour day above adopted by the company was agreed to at a conference held previously between Messrs. Waldron, Wykes and Young and the representatives of the company and that they would continue to operate their mines on the schedule posted on January 2d. The company would not recognize the union or be a collection agency for the members' dues, and under no circumstances would they re-employ Waldron or Wykes and that the reason for their discharge was not on account of their activity in union affairs, but for disloyalty to the company and their share in the publication of malicious, scandalous and libelous statements that appeared in the public press, and for those reasons and those only. The company would continue to meet committees of their employees at any time to adjust any grievances they might have, and there would be no discrimination against any man for his membership in the union. They also stated that no forcible means were employed by them to have those on strike return to work, that many of the men wished to return to work if they were guaranteed protection, and that in the morning the foremen accompanied with deputy sheriffs went to the homes of the men and asked them if they were willing to go to work, saying that they would be given protection, but in no instance was any man forced against his will, and that in so far as they were concerned the strike was a thing of the past as shown by the following taken from the pay-roll:

WITHERBEE, SHERMAN & Co.

Total number at work	Jan. 22	923
" " "	Jan. 23	528
" " "	Jan. 30	764
" " paid off from Jan. 22 to Jan. 30 (men who wished to leave)		66

PORT HENRY IRON ORE CO.

Total number at work	Jan. 22	198
" " "	Jan. 23	89
" " "	Jan. 30	178
" " paid off		11

"I have made a personal investigation accompanied by Albert Delisser of the Bureau of Industries and Immigration who acted as interpreter. The charges made by the representative of the union were much exaggerated. From the twenty houses visited by me and from interviews with both men and women I was unable to find one case where men were forced to go to work at the point of a gun. I also visited the locality where the trouble originated on the 25th and the houses supposed to be riddled with bullets but I was unable to see any evidence to substantiate that fact nor could I find any houses riddled with bullets nor where the doors of any houses were broken, and this in the locality where all the trouble occurred on the morning of the 25th, which is known as the back road.

"The three women who started the trouble told me that on the morning of the 25th a few deputies with the company's foreman were taking men to work, and they picked up rocks and old dishpans and hurled them at the deputies on horses. They then ran into the house and closed the door and heard some shots fired. In the home of Lewis Estergol, his wife, one of the women who participated in firing the rocks, put her back to the door and refused to admit the deputies and one of her boarders came from upstairs in his night clothes and assisted her in keeping the door closed against the deputies. When they finally broke in they arrested her boarder and took him off to jail together with two others who were standing outside. This

was the house that was supposed to be riddled with bullets but it showed no evidence that such was the case. In two instances I was informed that the deputies went into the homes of the strikers with guns but in both cases, the occupants told me, they searched the houses for concealed weapons. There were some instances where the people told me that the foreman came and told them that if they did not go to work they would have to vacate the houses. I have seen two three-day dispossession notices served by the company and in another instance a 30-day notice. I was unable to find any general order to dispossess those on strike.

"Conditions around the mines are very peaceful and quiet. The strikers meet every day at three o'clock and after the adjournment of their meeting they parade around the mines. They are not interfered with in any manner.

"I am firmly convinced that the bone of contention at Mineville is the recognition of the union, but the company seems to be determined not to yield that point. There are a great many conflicting stories in circulation. Affidavits made by the strikers to the union officials have been repudiated by the same persons to the company's officials. I am appending hereto samples of these affidavits."

On February 25 a conference was arranged by the Bureau between George Foote, President of Witherbee, Sherman & Company and P. J. Duffy, General Organizer of the American Federation of Labor. No agreement was reached, the strike continued with about 150 men and was declared off some months later.

GARMENT WORKERS' STRIKE, ROCHESTER.

Investigation and efforts for settlement of this strike by Mediator McManus up to February 17th were reported to the Commissioner of Labor by Mr. McManus on that date as follows:

"Upon intervening in the strike of garment workers of Rochester on January 29, I found that the strikers had left the different factories without first presenting any demands upon the employers further than to claim that the firms were doing work for New York houses whose employees were on strike.

"Strike was declared at a meeting of garment workers held in Convention Hall on January 22. The order went into effect the next morning, probably 3,000 operatives staying away from the factories; the number was augmented during the next two days to such an extent that the clothiers announced on Saturday that if a number of the strikers sufficient to properly operate the plants did not return to their places on the following Monday, they would close their establishments. The strikers did not return and the places were closed. Those affected by the strike then numbered more than 10,000.

"For three days I sought to arrange a conference by personal interviews with the parties concerned, but finding that impossible, I sent the following circular letter to the parties involved, delivering one copy to the adjustment committee of the Garment Workers' Union and one to Mr. Samuel Weill, President of the Clothiers' Exchange. In order to avoid raising what might prove to be a false issue in relation to recognition of the union or the Exchange, the letter was addressed to the Clothing Manufacturers and the Employees.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 5, 1913.

To the Clothing Manufacturers and Employees:

The strike of garment workers which became general on Jan. 23 and which on Jan. 27 involved more than 10,000 workers, has resulted in an almost complete suspension of the garment making industry in the city of Rochester.

My investigation into the causes of the strike has not shown that there is an irreconcilable difference of opinion between the manufacturers and the operatives as to working conditions and until such a condition is shown the directly interested parties should not continue in a dispute which must result in seriously affecting not only the wages of the employees and profits of the employers but also the prosperity of the city of which they are so important a part.

The Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration is required by law to make every possible effort to effect a settlement of industrial disputes and with that end in view I strongly urge that a conference be held between the representatives of the employers and the employees or between each employer and his employees. Such a conference must result in either settling the dispute or in defining the issues involved.

I shall upon receiving favorable replies to this letter undertake to arrange the details for such a conference or conferences.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) JAMES McMANUS,
Mediator.

"The following correspondence followed:

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 6, 1913.

Mr. JAMES McMANUS, Mediator, Department of Labor:

DEAR SIR.—We are in receipt of your communication of the 5th inst., in which you suggest that a conference be held with a view of terminating the present strike of Garment Workers.

In reply, would say that we are willing to do our share toward reaching an amicable settlement. We, therefore, accept your suggestions and are ready to attend any conference that you may arrange.

Trusting that this may be satisfactory, we are,

Very truly yours,

SIGNED ON BEHALF OF LOCAL NO. 14, U. G. W. OF A.,

PHILIP GILBERG,
President.SAMUEL ZWEIG,
Secretary.

LOCAL NO. 138.

C. J. MILLER,
President.FRANK J. EULER,
Secretary.

February 6th, 1913.

Mr. JAMES McMANUS, Mediator, Department of Labor, State of New York:

DEAR SIR.—Your letter dated Rochester, February 5th, addressed to the Clothing Manufacturers and Employees, and directed to the undersigned, as president of the Clothiers' Exchange of Rochester, has had the individual attention and consideration of every manufacturer whose name was subscribed to a statement addressed to the Rochester Public, and published in the press of this city on January 25th.

In order that you may be fully conversant with the position and the attitude of the clothing manufacturers, they have severally requested me to reiterate for your information and guidance, the aforesaid statement, which was as follows:

"To the Rochester Public:

A general strike has been declared in the clothing trade, Rochester's greatest industry. The situation is the result of a series of meetings conducted by labor organizers and agitators from New York City and elsewhere. Up to the time the general strike was declared the only complaint made was that the Rochester market was manufacturing garments of New York City manufacturers.

We the undersigned clothing manufacturers of Rochester, emphatically deny that we have attempted to manufacture any garments on behalf of New York manufacturers. We have denied this to our employees, but to some without avail. We can prove positively the truth of this statement.

We wish it known that the present trouble is based on false grounds, and in our opinion is the result of agitation designed sympathetically to effect the New York City clothing strike.

We want the Rochester public to understand that individually every firm whose name is hereto subscribed has been and still is most willing to give ear to any suggestion or complaint from any or all of the workers of its plant. We further wish to have it known that we are quite as keenly interested in the welfare of our workers as they themselves.

It is a positive fact, the truth of which we urgently ask the public to ascertain to its own satisfaction, that the majority of those workers who have left their employment have left and are now remaining away from their work only because

of threats, intimidation, and fear of violence. We shall try to reopen our manufacturing departments in full on Monday. If, however, sufficient workers are not on hand to enable us to work efficiently, we shall be obliged to close our factories for an indefinite period.

L. Adler Bros. & Co.,
August Bros. & Co.,
L. Black Co.,
A. Dinkelspiel Co.,
Garson, Meyer & Co.,
Hickey-Freeman Co.,
Louis Holtz & Sons,

Levy Bros. Clothing Co.,
McGraw, Benjamin & Hays,
Michaels, Stern & Co.,
Rosenberg Bros. & Co.,
Solomon Bros. & Lempert,
Steefel, Strauss & Connor,
The Stein-Bloch Co."

You will at once observe that the foregoing statement embraces a direct reply to your suggestion; and I am requested in behalf of each manufacturer, to thank you for your good offices and to express the hope that your efforts may result in some tangible good to all concerned.

Respectfully yours,
(Signed) SAMUEL WEILL,
President Clothiers' Exchange.

February 7, 1913.

Adjustment Committee, Garment Workers' Union, Rochester N. Y.:

DEAR SIRS.—On the 5th inst., I addressed a letter to the Clothing Manufacturers and Employees of the city of Rochester in reference to the present strike, in which I urged that a conference be held either between representatives of the employers and employees, or between each manufacturer and his employees.

Both sides have replied to my letter. In their reply the manufacturers quote a statement which they declare embraces a direct reply to my suggestion; the part of their statement which I deem a direct reply reads as follows:

"We want the Rochester Public to understand that individually every firm whose name is hereto subscribed, has been and still is most willing to give ear to any suggestion or complaint from any or all of the workers of its plant."

The employees' answer contains this statement:

"In reply would say that we are willing to do our share toward reaching an amicable settlement, we therefore accept your suggestions and are ready to attend any conference you may arrange."

In accordance with the above replies, I suggest that a Committee of his employees call on each manufacturer, Monday, February 10, at 3 P. M. and that the manufacturers receive such committees at that time.

I am sending a similar letter to the employers.

Respectfully yours,
(Signed) JAMES McMANUS,
Mediator.

"A similar letter was addressed to Mr. Samuel Weill, President of the Clothiers' Exchange.

"The conferences were held as arranged on February 10, each employer meeting a committee of his employees. The committees presented printed copies of these requests to their employers:

Following are the conditions under which we are willing to return to work:

1. Abolition of sub-contracts.
2. Forty-eight (48) hours to constitute a week's work.
3. Overtime to be paid for at the rate of time and one-half; piece workers, price and one-half. Legal holidays, double time; piece workers, double price.
4. Twenty (20) per cent increase in wages for piece workers and ten (10) per cent for week workers.
5. No discrimination against any employee for being a member of the U. G. W. of A.
6. If in future any difficulties arise between the employer and employees, the matter is to be adjusted by a shop committee and the firm. If they fail to agree, the matter shall be referred to an Arbitration Committee, composed of one selected by the employer and one selected by the union, and the two so selected shall in turn select the third arbitrator.

"The replies of the employers differed but slightly and were generally as follows:

"Request No. 1: Agreed to.

"Request No. 2: No.

"Request No. 3: Agreed to as applied to day workers, but not as to piece workers, the manufacturers claiming that the piece workers had taken advantage of scale to do work after hours that they could have finished on

straight time. This question could have been easily adjusted. The employers were willing to pay double time for the principal holidays but not for the legal holidays that are not generally observed. This question also could have been settled as the strikers did not care to exact double time for the days objected to.

"Request No. 4: No.

"Request No. 5: Agreed to.

"Request No. 6: Not agreed to because it involved recognition of the union and would make necessary the submission of questions to arbitration that are not mentioned in the list. The employers, however, agreed to receive their employees either as individuals or by committees for the discussion of all differences that might arise. The strikers were not strongly committed to the form of No. 6 as this request would not stand in the way of a settlement if concessions were granted on Numbers 2 and 4.

"In addition to their statement to the committees, the manufacturers sent the following letter to the press, making it part of their reply:

To the Clothing Workers of Rochester:

We were waited upon to-day by employees' committees and in response to their printed demands advised them substantially as follows:

We do not believe in subcontracting, and will abolish such practice where existing among us.

We cannot consider a change from the present fifty-four-hour week to a forty-eight-hour week, nor grant any general increase in wages. Competition absolutely forbids. Wages in the clothing industry of Rochester are, as a matter of fact, high, by comparison. Actual figures show that the present wage scale in a representative Rochester clothing factory is materially higher than the average wage in the clothing industry in the United States.

If the wages paid by us were not as high as the wages paid in other Rochester industries, we would experience difficulty in getting workers. This has obviously not been the case.

If the wages paid by us were not as high as the wages paid in competitive clothing markets, we could and would undersell other markets, and an abnormal increase in business would follow. This, also, has not been the case.

A knowledge of conditions convinces us that were we to increase our cost of manufacture, we would not be able to meet the competition of other markets.

We believe in the principle of the "open shop," and because of this belief we intend to continue our business on this principle. This means that we should not and we do not discriminate against any employee for being a member of any organization. It, however, also means that no plan or suggestion that might be submitted to us, involving a violation of the principle of the "open shop," can be or will be considered by us.

We have considered with free and open minds all questions involved in the present situation, and we have tried to reach our conclusions with a spirit of fairness toward the workers as well as toward ourselves. We are sincere in our conviction that the demands which we have refused are unreasonable to ask and impossible to grant; and we can but trust that the clothing workers of Rochester will soon realize the truth of our statements and the justice of our position.

Signed:

L. Adler Brothers & Company,
August Brothers Company,
L. Black Company,
A. Dinkelspiel Company,
Garson, Meyer & Company,
Hickey-Freeman Company,
Louis Holtz & Sons,
Levy Brothers Clothing Company,
McGraw, Benjamin & Hays,
Michaels, Stern & Company,
Rosenberg Brothers & Company,
Solomon Brothers & Lempert,
Steebel, Strauss & Connor,
Stein-Bloch Company.

"The only contention now is for a reduction of hours and an increase in wages, the strikers declaring that they will not return until some concession is granted (admitting that the granting of the demands as presented is impracticable) and the employers declaring that for the reasons given in their statement, they cannot make any concessions.

"After the answers were given to the committees, I continued my efforts to effect a settlement of the dispute, with the result that I succeeded in eliminating all issues except those of hours and wages. Because the employers refused to make any concessions in respect to hours and wages, the adjustment committee declined to accept the terms in settlement of the strike.

"The strike has been singularly free from disorder. With the exception of one unfortunate incident in which a young girl was killed, I have heard of no disorder of any importance. As the factories are all closed, I know of no condition that is likely to produce disorder for the present, at least."

In addition to the above the following was also reported to the Commissioner of Labor on February 17:

"Shortly before 5 P. M. on February 5, several hundred strikers gathered in front of the shop of Valentine Sauter, a contractor who employed about forty operatives and whose employees did not join the strike. A demonstration ensued and several of those within the shop were hit with missiles and severely injured. Sauter discharged a shot gun from the window of his place, the contents hitting several people and killing Ida Brayman, a girl 17 years old who was in the crowd.

"Sauter says he discharged the gun to protect himself and employees who were in a panic caused by the missiles which the crowd threw through the window.

"The strikers declare that the shot was fired *before* any missiles were thrown."

The Bureau's efforts for a settlement were continued after February 17 but no progress was made until March 13, when the leaders of the strike, realizing that it was impossible to get a direct statement from the clothiers, agreed to submit to the union for consideration any statement that the representative of the Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration might make through the public press, also stating that if the strikers were promised a 52-hour week with compensation for piece workers and the return of all those on strike without discrimination the terms would probably be accepted. In accordance with this understanding Mr. McManus gave an interview in which he stated his belief that these conditions would prevail if the strikers returned to work immediately. Being informed that the statements were not quite definite enough, on the afternoon of March 14, by request of Rev. Paul Moore Strayer, Mr. McManus gave him this statement in a letter:

My understanding of conditions intended to be put into effect by the Clothiers is that there shall be reduction in hours so that the week's work shall not be more than 52 hours. This of course means compensation for piece workers for curtailed production on account of the shortening of the working time. Normal conditions may be established so that the new schedule will go into effect not later than April 1, 1913. I assure you that those on strike will be employed as rapidly as possible. This statement is based on my personal knowledge of the situation.

These terms were rejected, it was said because the letter was not received early enough for thorough consideration.

Two days later the clothiers established the 52-hour week.

Commissioner of Labor Williams ordered the Board of Mediation and Arbitration to convene in Rochester on March 18. The Board met with the clothiers and after being assured that such was the purpose of the manufacturers submitted the following proposition to the union:

ROCHESTER, March 19, 1913.

To the Adjustment Committee of the United Garment Workers:

GENTLEMEN.—The State Board of Mediation and Arbitration, upon investigation of the subject, assure you that these conditions will prevail in the clothing factories of Rochester immediately:

1. Abolition of sub-contracting;
2. Fifty-two hours to constitute a week's work;
3. Overtime to be paid at the rate of time and one-half for week workers;
4. Piece workers to be compensated for the time lost by the operation of the 52 hour week;
5. No work to be performed on the following legal holidays: Decoration Day, July 4, Labor Day, Christmas, New Years;
6. No discrimination against any employee for being a member of the U. G. W. of A.; nor shall there be any discrimination against any one now out on strike;
7. Manufacturers will meet and treat with individuals and committees of employees;
8. Employees now on strike will be re-employed as rapidly as possible, and before any additional help is engaged.

We respectfully submit the above for your careful consideration, as we assure you all the provisions will be faithfully carried out.

Trusting this will receive your approval

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM C. ROGERS, *Chairman*.
JAMES McMANUS,
P. J. DOWNEY.

State Board of Mediation and Arbitration.

These terms were accepted and the strike ended. On request of some of the clothiers the Board submitted the following opinion as to proper compensation for piece workers:

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 22, 1913.

To the Members of the Clothiers' Exchange, Rochester, N. Y.:

GENTLEMEN.—Several of the manufacturers brought to our attention the fact that many piece workers did not work more than 52 hours per week, although they were privileged to work 54 hours, and consequently would not be affected by the change of hours.

After investigating the subject and giving it careful consideration, we believe that the only method likely to prove satisfactory is to grant an increase approximating 4 per cent to all pieceworkers who could have worked 54 hours. Other methods appear to be too complicated to be worked out on a fair basis.

STRIKE OF MOTORMEN AND CONDUCTORS, YONKERS RAILROAD COMPANY.

About 225 conductors and motormen employed by the Yonkers Railroad Company, comprising all their operating employees, went on strike January 1, 1913. They claimed that their agreement entered into November 2, 1912 between the Union and General Manager Sutherland had been repudiated by the president of the Third Avenue Railway, Frederick W. Whitridge, which company operates the Yonkers Railroad Company.

The direct violation of the agreement charged by the men as an occasion for the strike related to the employment of Samuel Markiewicz, who was sent from New York by a director of the Central Trust Company, financial agents of the Third Avenue Railway, requesting his employment in Yonkers. General Manager Sutherland took the matter up with President Whitridge and was directed to give Markiewicz immediate employment. Certain motormen refused to instruct him and were discharged for such refusal. The others immediately stopped work, demanding re-instatement of the men discharged, claiming that the appointment of Markiewicz was in violation of an understanding that the company should appoint residents of Yonkers from the extra list or waiting list.

Mr. Reagan of the Bureau intervened on January 2d and was informed by President Whitridge that under no circumstances would the men discharged be re-instated, and he absolutely refused to submit the matter in dispute to arbitration. No attempt was made by the Company to operate the cars on account of the existence of an ordinance of the city of Yonkers which required that "No person shall act as motorman or conductor on any street car operating in the City of Yonkers, unless he shall have first received fifteen days' instruction upon the various lines in the city, the last day of such instruction to be under the supervision of a competent instructor, who shall certify to the fitness of any applicant for such employment prior to the employment of any such applicant. Any violation of this section shall constitute a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding sixty days or both." This ordinance had been enacted after a former strike in which serious disorder had occurred and while it was apparently designed to prevent bloodshed, the effect of the ordinance was to prevent the company from employing strike-breakers. During the continuance of the strike no effort was made for resumption of traffic. The Mayor of Yonkers, the Public Service Commission, the Attorney-General of the state, and the Governor were all appealed to by the citizens and took an active part in endeavoring to adjust the difficulty.

On the 8th of January the Commissioner of Labor directed the State Board of Arbitration to convene at Yonkers and make a public investigation of the dispute. This investigation was held on January 10th and 11th at the City Hall, Yonkers, and the report of the Board on January 15th is as follows:

Under direction of Hon. John Williams, Commissioner of Labor, dated January 8, 1913, the State Board of Arbitration conducted a public investigation on January 10 and 11, 1913, at the City Hall, Yonkers, N. Y. into the strike of employees of the Yonkers Railroad Company which began January 1, 1913.

The immediate cause of the strike was the discharge of certain motormen who refused to instruct a newly appointed motorman named Samuel Markiewicz, not a resident of Yonkers, on the ground that his appointment by the company was in violation of an agreement between the men and the company to appoint residents of Yonkers from the extra list or waiting list. The extra list at this time contained about 40 names and the waiting list contained the names of 75 or more residents of Yonkers. Such an agreement did exist at the time of the strike and the insistence of the President of the company, Frederick W. Whitridge, that the man be put to work notwithstanding the agreement was in effect a notice to the men that the company's agreement with the men, had been repudiated by its president.

The employees of the Yonkers Railroad Company have been organized as a division of the "Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America" for over five years, and the company has recognized and dealt with this organization through committees during this time.

During a recent receivership and also since the company was reorganized under the present management, a verbal agreement between this organization and the company covering general working conditions has been in force. Efforts were made to have this agreement in writing, but under the receivership the men found that the receiver, being a court officer, could not execute such an agreement, but assurances were given verbally that the working conditions demanded by the men would prevail.

After the reorganization of the company, the men feared that efforts were being made to disrupt their organization and again requested the management to sign a written agreement, but in October, 1912, the president of the company, at a conference with the men refused to sign any agreement with them. The men were about to strike to enforce their demand for a signed agreement, but on November 2d, a conference was held between the representatives of the men and the General Managers of the Yonkers Railroad Company, and the Westchester Electric Railroad Company when a strike was averted by an agreement that existing working conditions should continue uninterrupted, and that on all future grievances the Union Committee would be received and that there should be no effort made to disrupt their organization.

The sworn testimony at our hearings shows no dispute as to these facts leading up to the present strike.

We believe that this brief statement of fact indicates plainly what should be done to settle the dispute.

The testimony shows that no disagreement exists which could not readily be adjusted at a conference between the men and representatives of the company. All personalities and other issues which have arisen since the strike started should be subordinated to the public interests, which require an immediate resumption of traffic.

The State Board of Arbitration therefore recommend as a basis of settlement of the dispute:

First, that a conference be held immediately between the representatives of the men and the company.

Second, that all employees involved in the strike be re-instated in their former positions.

Third, that a definite agreement be made defining working conditions.

Fourth, that due regard by both men and company be given the absolute need of uninterrupted street car service and in order to prevent a recurrence of such strikes, both parties should agree to submit to arbitration any differences which may arise in future between them.

WM. C. ROGERS, *Chairman,*

M. J. REAGAN,

JAMES McMANUS,

State Board of Arbitration.

On January 14 a conference was held at the office of the Third Avenue Railway between President Whitridge and representatives of employees of the Yonkers Railroad Company. No discussion looking toward a settlement occurred at this conference as President Whitridge was not willing to discuss anything with certain members of the committee who were present unless they should apologize for the public statement issued by the committee early in the strike which President Whitridge felt was a reflection on him. As the men were not willing to make such apology the conference ended. Under direction of Governor Sulzer, the Public Service Commission on January 15th called together Mr. Whitridge and Mr. Sutherland and a committee representing the employees, together with Mr. Wm. B. Fitzgerald, who was in charge of the strike representing the organization. At this conference an agreement was reached on practically identical terms with those recommended by the State Board of Arbitration as follows:

1. The operation of the road shall be restored immediately under the employment conditions prevailing on December 31, 1912, with all men then employed restored to duty without prejudice to them.

2. That the Company and the men shall consider all matters in difference, and that any matters upon which they shall be unable to agree shall be submitted to arbitration by arbitrators selected in the usual manner.

3. If any matters are claimed by either party not to be arbitrable, the question whether such matters are properly the subject of arbitration shall be arbitrated.

Mr. Whitridge clearly assented to the first and second propositions, but as to the third made the statement that some questions are not arbitrable. He finally said that he would abide by the decision of the Chairman of the Commission as to what questions are arbitrable, and after some further colloquy, stated that the position of the Chairman that the question of what questions are arbitrable should be submitted to arbitration, was correct. The Commission understands therefore, that Mr. Whitridge assents to the third proposition which was read in his presence.

The investigation by the State Board of Arbitration was reported in full in the press and showed that the company did not dispute the former agreement or the fact that the employment of the man involved was in violation of their understanding of the agreement. This testimony and the other points developed during the hearing made the first position taken by the company untenable and it was therefore possible for the Chairman of the Public Service Commission to exert his influence successfully in bringing the parties together on the same lines as those indicated by the State Board of Arbitration. The men reported for work January 16th and traffic was immediately resumed.

An Unusual Arbitration Provision.

Very unusual if not entirely unique is a provision in the agreement recently entered into by the Newspaper Publishers' Association of New York City and Typographical Union No. 6, requiring the arbitrament of cases of dismissals of union members by foremen. Dealing as it does with a matter which has frequently been the source of disputes, the outcome of this unusual phase of collective bargaining will doubtless be watched with keen interest by employers and employees in other trades, and if it should prove to be a success in the printing trade the plan no doubt will be emulated in other lines of industry.

In the 1910 agreement between the New York newspaper publishers and the union of printers it was provided that where a discharge was made by a foreman and the action of the chapel or shop in which the dismissed workman was employed embraced reinstatement, a conference was required to be held between representatives of the union and of the business management of the paper affected, for the purpose of reaching an understanding. If the matter could not be adjusted in that manner the case took its regular course—first being submitted to the local union and ultimately appealed to the Executive Council of the International Typographical Union. Much time was consumed by that procedure. While strikes were never precipitated by such discharges, nevertheless months of skirmishing was indulged in by both sides to the controversy, the International officers finally basing their conclusions on briefs presented by the two parties. These decisions were usually rendered a long while after the dismissals occurred, which delay not alone caused considerable loss of employment and money to discharged journeymen on account of not taking their working cards from the offices in which they had been deprived of their situations, and seeking a market for their labor elsewhere, but if judgment were given in favor of employees the newspapers affected were penalized for the entire time that the workmen were idle. It was the unsatisfactory condition arising out of this cumbrous system that prompted the change in the agreement, the publishers taking the initiative in having the new plan formulated and put into execution. Under it immediate consideration of a case is given and final action soon follows. The provision, which became operative on January 1, 1913, is reproduced below:

Foremen of printing offices have the right to employ help, and may discharge (1) for incompetency, (2) for neglect of duty, (3) for violation of office rules (which shall be conspicuously posted) or of laws of the chapel or union, and (4) to decrease the force, such decrease to be accomplished by discharging first the person or persons last employed, either as regular employees or as extra employees, as the exigencies of the matter may require.

Should there be an increase in the force the persons displaced through such cause shall be reinstated in reverse order in which they were discharged before other help may be employed.

Upon demand the foreman shall give the reason for discharge in writing. Persons considered capable as substitutes by foremen shall be deemed competent to fill regular situations, and shall be given preference in the filling of vacancies in the regular force. This section shall apply to incoming as well as outgoing foremen. The competent sub oldest in continuous service is entitled to the first vacancy.

When a member is discharged for any of the foregoing reasons, and such action of the foreman is contested by the union on behalf of the member affected, the contention shall be referred to a conference committee of three representatives of the employers and three representatives of the union. After considering all the evidence in connection with the reason assigned for discharge, effort at agreement shall be made, and if a decision is reached it shall be final, and shall be so accepted by both parties to the controversy.

If an agreement cannot be reached the conference committee shall select a seventh member, and the decision of the committee as thus made up shall be final. Should the conferees fail to agree on an odd man he shall be selected by the presiding Judge of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court for the First or Second District.

A permanent joint arbitration committee was organized under the plan on January 2d. It consists of Don C. Seitz of the *World* (chairman), John B. Bogart of the *American*, and Herbert F. Gunnison of the *Brooklyn Eagle*, acting for the publishers; and William H. Moore of the *World* (secretary), William F. Wetzels of the *Herald*, and John F. Kelly of the *Sun*, representing the union. Each side has a substitute member — Condé Hamlin of the *Tribune* for the proprietors, and John F. Lane of the *Brooklyn Citizen* for the union. In the event of a case coming from an establishment where a member of the board is engaged, either as business manager or journeyman, he refrains from sitting, and the fourth or substitute member takes his place as arbitrator.

At the earliest possible moment after a dismissal occurs the aggrieved person, if he believes that discharge has been unfair, submits the matter to the president of the union, who in turn

brings it to the attention of the organization. Whether or not the latter regards the grievance of the complainant with favor he is, however, privileged to insist upon a hearing of his case by the conference committee, which is empowered to call for books, papers and other exhibits and to examine witnesses. Its decision is final and binding, an appeal not being permissible under the contract.

While the existing agreement between the publishers and the union was being discussed last October a compositor on a morning newspaper was discharged by the foreman for incompetency, in that he had consumed too much time in composing certain advertisements. His case was on January 2d submitted to the conference committee, and the hearing occupied four hours, Charles M. Maxwell, president of the union, appeared for the complainant, and the main contention of counsel was that the foremen had been unduly prejudiced against the dismissed journeyman. The board of arbitrators decided unanimously in favor of the complainant and ordered his reinstatement forthwith.

Since then, after a lapse of more than five months, there has not been another case presented to the conference committee, and the opinion is expressed in the printing trade of New York City that this is owing to the fact that foremen are exercising more than ordinary caution in the matter of dismissals, realizing the necessity under the new rule of showing good and sufficient reasons for the removal of workmen.

LABOR LAWS OF 1913.

Few, if any, other sessions of the New York State Legislature, have produced so many or so important labor laws as the session of 1913. It is only chronicling a well known fact to note that this exceptional record of 1913 was the result of the work of the Factory Investigating Commission appointed two years ago and which made its report this year following a preliminary report presented in 1912.

In later pages will be found the text of no less than forty-four laws of 1913 which relate to labor, with the changes made in existing laws indicated in the usual fashion, and preceding these are the recommendations of the Governor concerning labor in his annual message.

So numerous and varied are the changes made, or provisions added, by the new laws that it is hardly possible to summarize them in a limited space. In lieu of such a review, and as affording ready reference to the several chapters in later pages where all changes are shown, the following classification of the year's laws is given. The first column of the table groups the acts by industries or classes of establishments to which they apply, the second by main subjects treated in the laws.

CLASSIFIED LIST OF LABOR LAWS OF 1913.

Field of Industry Affected	Subject Treated	Page in Chapter Bulletin
General.....	Administration of labor laws (reorganization of Department of Labor, establishment of Industrial Board).....	145 185
	Penalties for violation of Labor Law and Industrial Code.....	349 224
	Health and safety (regulation by Industrial Board).....	145 185
	Workmen's compensation (resolution for constitutional amendment).....	.... 180
	Minimum wage (investigation by Factory Commission).....	137 182
	Industrial diseases (extension of reporting).....	145 185
	Industrial education (part time continuation schools).....	748 263
	Labor Law (revision by Factory Commission).....	137 182
	Women (women physicians for physical examination).....	320 220
	<i>Sanitation</i>	
Factories — general...	Dangerous trades (regulation by Industrial Board, licensing by Commissioner of Labor).....	199 206

Field of Industry Affected	Subject Treated	Chapter	Page in Bulletin
	<i>Sanitation — Cont'd</i>	196	204
Factories — general...	Ventilation, temperature and humidity....	199	206
		286	218
	Lighting.....	286	218
	Cleanliness.....	82	181
		198	206
	Toilet facilities.....	340	221
	Sanitation of employees' living quarters...	195	204
	<i>Safety</i>		
	Fire protection:		
	Construction and arrangement of build- ings and means of escape.....	461	225
	Alarms and drills.....	203	211
	Storage of waste, and smoking.....	194	203
	Enforcement in New York City.....	695	260
	Dangerous machinery:		
	Boiler inspection.....	523	252
	Guards and lighting.....	286	218
	Elevators and hoists.....	202	209
	<i>Children</i>		
	Physical examination by medical inspectors.	200	207
	Employment certificates (supervision of issuance by Commissioner of Labor, school records).....	144	182
	Employment in dangerous trades.....	464	241
	Employment on outside work for a factory.	529	256
	<i>Women</i>		
	Night work.....	83	181
		465	243
	Seats.....	197	206
	<i>Day of Rest</i>		
	One day in seven.....	740	262
Factories — special:			
Bakeries.....	Enforcement of law in first-class cities, sanitation, licensing, use of cellars.....	463	236
Canneries.....	Application of factory law to sheds, em- ployment of children in gathering produce	529	256
	Women's and minors' hours.....	465	243
Foundries.....	Sanitation and safety.....	201	208
	Women in core rooms.....	464	241
Mattress factories...	Branding of products, protection against contagious diseases.....	503	250
Tenement work.....	Extension of licensing, prohibited work, labeling of goods, manufacturers' permits.	260	212
		260	212
	Employment of children.....	529	256
	Definition of "tenement house".....	529	256
Mercantile establish- ments.....	Enforcement of law in second-class cities by Commissioner of Labor.....	145	185
	Children's employment certificates (super- vision of issuance by Commissioner of Labor, school records, physical examina- tions).....	144	182
	Women (nine-hour day in second-class cities).....	493	247
	One day of rest in seven.....	740	262
	Sunday traffic.....	346	223

Field of Industry Affected	Subject Treated	Chapter	Page in Bulletin
Hotels and restaurants.	Women (seats).....	197	206
Street trades.....	Children (age limit, extension of law to third-class cities, penalties for children and parents).....	618	258
Building work.....	Covering of floors.....	492	246
	Work in compressed air (hours, medical lock, accident prevention).....	528	235
Public work.....	Eight-hour law (application to mechanics in State institutions).....	494	248
	Wages of canal laborers.....	467	245
	Labor camp schools.....	176	201
Railroads.....	Full-crew law.....	146	200
	Bi-weekly day of rest for block signal men.....	466	244
	Hours.....	462	236
	Sanitation of cabooses.....	497	249
Electric switchboards..	Rubber mats for operators.....	543	257

In addition to protective and beneficiary laws above indicated, the Legislature of 1913 greatly increased the appropriations for the Department of Labor, such increase being practically necessary by reason of the radical reorganization and enlargement of the Department. The following table presents a comparison of the annual appropriations, exclusive of amounts added by supply bills, for the year 1914 and the last two years.

APPROPRIATIONS, LABOR DEPARTMENT, YEARS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30.

	1912		1913		1914	
	Num- ber of positions	Total salaries or amount	Num- ber of positions	Total salaries or amount	Num- ber of positions	Total salaries or amount
Salaries:						
Officials.....	12	\$35,600	11	\$35,900	29	\$99,600
Graded employees:						
1st grade.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	720
2d grade.....	1	480	1	480	2	960
3d grade.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,200
4th grade.....	3	2,160	8	5,760	17	12,240
5th grade.....	19	15,900	25	22,500	43	38,700
6th grade.....	82	93,200	92	110,000	128	153,600
7th grade.....	36	50,750	44	65,400	64	96,000
8th grade.....	3	5,400	5	9,000	22	39,600
9th grade.....	1	2,000	4	8,000	19	38,000
10th grade.....	3	7,200	4	9,600	12	30,300
11th grade.....	8	20,000	8	20,000	.....	.....
12th grade.....	1	3,500	1	3,500	3	10,500
Total.....	169	\$236,190	192	\$290,140	343	\$521,420
Traveling expenses:						
Commissioner.....	.....	1,200	.....	1,000	.....	2,000
Others.....	.....	50,000	.....	50,000	.....	103,800
Printing.....	.....	10,700	.....	15,000	.....	26,000
Office expenses.....	.....	20,850	.....	24,000	.....	38,000
Grand Total.....	.....	\$318,940	.....	\$380,140	.....	\$691,220
Increase over preceding year.....	49	\$96,820	23	\$81,200	151	\$311,080

RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING LABOR IN ANNUAL MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR SULZER, 1913.**VALUE OF HUMAN LIFE.**

As we study the different phases of the problem a deeper appreciation of relative values demonstrates that the most fundamental element in true conservation is the preservation of human life. If Americans would excel other nations in commerce, in manufacture, in science, in intellectual growth, and in all other humane attainments, we must first possess a people, physically, mentally and morally fit and sound.

Any achievement that is purchased at the continued sacrifice of human life does not advance our material resources but detracts from the wealth of the State. The leaders of our civilization now realize these fundamental truths, and the statesmen, the scientists, and the humanitarians are endeavoring more and more to protect human life, and to secure to each individual not only the right to life, but the right to decent standards of living. We have had to change old customs and repeal antiquated laws. We must now convince employers that any industry that saps the vitality and destroys the initiative of the workers is detrimental to the best interests of the State and menaces the general welfare of the Government.

We must try to work out practical legislation that will apply our social ideals and our views of industrial progress to secure for our men, women and children the greatest possible reserve of physical and mental force. I hold it to be self-evident that no industry has the right to sacrifice human life for its profit, but that just as each industry must reckon in its cost of production the material waste, so it should also count as a part of the cost of production the human waste which it employs.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION LAWS.

Many of our States have enacted workmen's compensation or insurance laws. The production of our wealth in a large measure is a tribute to the ability and the efficiency of the workers. It is only just then, that those who do the work should receive an equitable share of that which they have helped to produce. No compensation is fair which does not secure to each worker at least enough to permit him, or her, decent standards of life. The workers themselves have not always been able to secure such compensation for themselves. Particularly has this been true of women and children in whom the State should take an especial interest. To secure for these less accustomed to the competitive struggle, protection that other workers have won for themselves through organization, we should carefully consider the establishment of wage boards with authority to fix a living wage for conditions of work below which standards no industry should be allowed to continue its operation. Massachusetts has enacted such a law. Ohio recently adopted a constitutional amendment authorizing the State Legislature to do the same.

PROTECTION TO CHILD LIFE.

For the welfare of the State child life must be protected. Not only should the child be guaranteed the right to be born equal, but it must be given the chance to live, to grow, to learn, and to develop into useful and

patriotic citizenship. The work period must not be permitted to infringe on the formative and the maturing period. Compulsory educational laws and restrictions upon child labor, properly enforced, will secure to every child of the State its rightful heritage. This development period will enhance national progress and aid civilization. The matured developed worker will bring to industry greater ability and resourcefulness. No business has an inalienable right to child labor. No industry has a right to rob the State of that which constitutes its greatest wealth. No commerce that depends on child labor for its success has a right to exist. Let us do what we can to protect the children of the State and preserve their fundamental rights.

SAFETY STANDARDS.

Another type of legislation beneficial to the State, that aims to conserve human life and health, is that which requires the use of safety appliances and establishes safety standards. Human life is infinitely more valuable than the profit of material things. The State for its own preservation has the right to demand the use of safer and more hygienic methods, even if at greater cost of production to the employer. Occupational diseases should be studied, and the results of careful investigation embodied in laws to safeguard the health and the lives of the workers.

Practical results of such legislation prove that these regulations are a good investment. Employers find that it pays to have healthy, vigorous, resourceful workers, who are well fed, well housed, and not overworked. Statistics prove that the welfare of the worker is indissolubly involved in permanent industrial progress.

MUNICIPAL MUSEUMS.

One of the most practical and permanent aids in conservation of human resources is the establishment of municipal museums of safety and government research and investigation such as is carried on by the Federal Bureau of Mines. In these museums can be gathered and seen the results of the latest and best conclusions of inventors, workmen and employers. So that those seeking information and help can secure it most quickly and with least expense. This study to safeguard the life, body and health of the worker, is essential to true, scientific and industrial progress.

These brief observations are but a few of the methods by which we may conserve our human wealth. They represent, to some extent, my practical ideals. The conservation proposition in the last analysis is a problem of the prevention of the wrong and the adoption of the right methods. As the conceptions of our people become more fully realized, our laws will reflect more of humanity and the fellowship of mankind, and make for greater progress, for industrial peace, and for the better civilization.

LABOR.

Let us then be just to the workers. No man can pay too high a tribute to "labor." It is the creative force of the world, the genius of accomplishment of the brain and the brawn of man, the spirit of all progress, and the milestones marking the advance of nations. Civilization owes everything to labor — to the constructive toiler and the creative worker. Labor owes very

little to civilization. Mother Earth is labor's best friend. From her forests and her fields, from her rocks and her rivers, the toiler has wrought all and brought forth the wonders of the world.

I recommend legislation to so reorganize the Department of Labor that it shall have greater powers and a more comprehensive scope with additional agencies sufficient to investigate conditions, enforce the laws, and accomplish the greatest good for the greatest number — along practical and humanitarian lines.

TEXT OF LABOR LAWS OF 1913.

[Arranged in chronological order of enactment as indicated by chapter numbers. In the case of acts which make changes in existing law, new matter introduced is printed in italic type and old matter omitted is enclosed in brackets. Acts containing only new matter are in Roman type throughout.]

Concurrent Resolution of the Senate and Assembly proposing an amendment to article one of the constitution, relating to laws for the security and protection of the lives, health or safety of employees.

Whereas, The legislature at its regular session of nineteen hundred and twelve duly adopted a resolution proposing an amendment to article one of the constitution, relating to laws for the security and protection of the lives, health or safety of employees; and

Whereas, Such resolution has been duly published in accordance with law and the constitution and referred to this legislature for action, therefore

Section 1. Resolved (if the Assembly concur), That article one of the constitution be amended by adding at the end a new section, to be section nineteen, to read as follows:

§ 19. Nothing contained in this constitution shall be construed to limit the power of the legislature to enact laws for the protection of the lives, health, or safety of employees; or for the payment, either by employers, or by employers and employees or otherwise, either directly or through a state or other system of insurance or otherwise, of compensation for injuries to employees or for death of employees resulting from such injuries without regard to fault as a cause thereof, except where the injury is occasioned by the willful intention of the injured employee to bring about the injury or death of himself or of another, or where the injury results solely from the intoxication of the injured employee while on duty; or for the adjustment, determination and settlement, with or without trial by jury, of issues which may arise under such legislation; or to provide that the right of such compensation, and the remedy therefor shall be exclusive of all other rights and remedies for injuries to employees or for death resulting from such injuries; or to provide that the amount of such compensation for death shall not exceed a fixed or determinable sum; provided that all moneys paid by an employer to his employees or their legal representatives, by reason of the enactment of any of the laws herein authorized, shall be held to be a proper charge in the cost of operating the business of the employer.

§ 2. Resolved (if the Assembly concur), That the foregoing amendment be submitted to the people for approval at the general election to be held in the year nineteen hundred and thirteen, in accordance with the provisions of the election law.

Passed in Senate March 25, in Assembly April 3.

Chapter 82.

An Act to amend the labor law, in relation to cleanliness of workrooms in factories.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section eighty-four of chapter thirty-six of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An act relating to labor, constituting chapter thirty-one of the consolidated laws," as amended by chapter one hundred and fourteen of the laws of nineteen hundred and ten, is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 84. [Walls, ceilings, floors and receptacles.] *Cleanliness of rooms.* Every room in a factory and the floors, walls, ceilings, windows and every other part thereof and all fixtures therein shall at all times be kept in a clean and sanitary condition. The walls and ceilings of each [work]room in a factory shall be lime washed or painted, *except when properly tiled or covered with slate or marble with a finished surface* [when in the opinion of the commissioner of labor, it will be conducive to the health or cleanliness of the persons working therein]. *Such lime wash or paint shall be renewed whenever necessary as may be required by the commissioner of labor.* Floors shall, at all times, be maintained in a safe condition [and shall be kept clean and sanitary at all times]. No person shall spit or expectorate upon the walls, floors or stairs of any building used in whole or in part for factory purposes. Sanitary cuspidors shall be provided [in the discretion of the commissioner of labor], in every workroom in a factory in [such] sufficient numbers [as the commissioner of labor may determine]. Such cuspidors shall be thoroughly cleaned daily. Suitable receptacles shall be provided and used for the storage of waste and refuse; such receptacles shall be maintained in a sanitary condition.

§ 2. This act shall take effect October first, nineteen hundred and thirteen.

Approved March 15.

Chapter 83.

An Act to amend the labor law, in relation to protecting the health and morals of females employed in factories by providing an adequate period of rest at night.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Chapter thirty-six of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An act relating to labor, being chapter thirty-one of the consolidated laws," is hereby amended by inserting therein, after section ninety-three-a, a new section, to be section ninety-three-b, to read as follows:

§ 93-b. Period of rest at night for women. In order to protect the health and morals of females employed in factories by providing an adequate period of rest at night no woman shall be employed or permitted to work in any factory in this state before six o'clock in the morning or after ten o'clock in the evening of any day.

§ 2. This act shall take effect July first, nineteen hundred and thirteen.

Approved March 15.

Chapter 137.

An Act to continue the commission created by chapter five hundred and sixty-one of the laws of nineteen hundred and eleven, entitled "An act to create a commission to investigate the conditions under which manufacture is carried on in cities of the first and second class in this state, and making appropriation therefor," and to enlarge the scope of the investigation of the commission and making an appropriation therefor.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. The commission created by chapter five hundred and sixty-one of the laws of nineteen hundred and eleven, entitled "An act to create a commission to investigate the conditions under which manufacture is carried on in cities of the first and second class in this state, and making an appropriation therefor," is hereby continued with all the powers conferred by said chapter, as amended by chapter twenty-one of the laws of nineteen hundred and twelve.

§ 2. In addition to the powers heretofore conferred upon it by such chapter, as amended, the said commission shall have power to inquire into the wages of labor in all industries and employments and the conditions under which labor is carried on throughout the state, and into the advisability of fixing minimum rates of wages or of other legislation relating to the wages or conditions of labor in general or in any industry. Said commission shall also have power to subpoena and require the attendance of witnesses and the production of books and papers pertaining to the investigation and inquiries hereby authorized and to take the testimony of all such witnesses and to examine all such books and papers in relation to any matter which it has power to investigate.

§ 3. The said commission shall make a report of its proceedings, together with its recommendations, including a revision of the labor law, to be prepared by the said commission if deemed advisable by it, to the legislature on or before the fifteenth day of February, nineteen hundred and fourteen.

§ 4. The sum of fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000), or so much thereof as may be needed, is hereby appropriated for the actual and necessary expenses of the commission in carrying out the provisions of chapter five hundred and sixty-one of the laws of nineteen hundred and eleven, as amended, and of this act, payable by the treasurer on the warrant of the comptroller on the order of the chairman of said commission.

§ 5. This act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 27.

Chapter 144.

An Act to amend the labor law, in relation to employment certificates.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Subdivision (e) of section one hundred and sixty-three of chapter thirty-six of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An act relating to labor, constituting chapter thirty-one of the consolidated laws," is hereby amended to read as follows:

(e) Physicians' certificates. In cities of the first class only, in case application for the issuance of an employment certificate shall be made to such officer by a child's parent, guardian or custodian who alleges his inability to produce any of the evidence of age specified in the preceding subdivisions of this section, and if the child is apparently at least fourteen years of age, such officer may receive and file an application signed by the parent, guardian or custodian of such child for physicians' certificates. Such application shall contain the alleged age, place and date of birth, and present residence of such child, together with such further facts as may be of assistance in determining the age of such child. Such application shall be filed for not less than ninety days after date of such application for such physicians' certificates, for an examination to be made of the statements contained therein, and in case no facts appear within such period or by such examination tending to discredit or contradict any material statement of such application, then and not otherwise the officer may direct such child to appear thereafter for physical examination before two physicians officially designated by the board of health, and in case such physicians shall certify in writing that they have separately examined such child and that in their opinion such child is at least fourteen years of age such officers shall accept such certificate[s] as sufficient proof of the age of such child for the purposes of this section. In case the opinions of such physicians do not concur, the child shall be examined by a third physician and the concurring opinion shall be conclusive for the purpose of this section as to the age of such child.

Such officer shall require the evidence of age specified in subdivision (a) in preference to that specified in any subsequent subdivision and shall not accept the evidence of age permitted by any subsequent subdivision unless he shall receive and file in addition thereto an affidavit of the parent showing that no evidence of age specified in any preceding subdivision or subdivisions of this section can be produced. Such affidavit shall contain the age, place and date of birth and present residence of such child, which affidavit must be taken before the officer issuing the employment certificate, who is hereby authorized and required to administer such oath, and who shall not demand or receive a fee therefor. Such employment certificate shall not be issued until such child shall further have personally appeared before and been examined by the officer issuing the certificate, and until such officer shall, after making such examination, sign and file in his office a statement that the child can read and legibly write simple sentences in the English language and that in his opinion the child is fourteen years of age or upwards and has reached the normal development of a child of its age, and is in sound health and is physically able to perform the work which it intends to do. [In doubtful cases such physical fitness shall be determined by a medical officer of the board or department of health.] *In every case, before an employment certificate is issued, such physical fitness shall be determined by a medical officer of the department or board of health, who shall make a thorough physical examination of the child and record the result thereof on a blank to be furnished for the purpose by the commissioner of labor and shall set forth thereon such facts concerning the physical condition and history of the child as the commissioner of labor may require.* Every such employment certificate shall be signed in the presence of the officer issuing the same, by the child in whose name it is issued.

§ 2. Sections seventy-three and one hundred and sixty-five of such chapter are hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 73. School record, what to contain. The school record required by this article shall be signed by the principal or chief executive officer of the school which such child has attended and shall be furnished, on demand, to a child entitled thereto or to the board, department or commissioner of health. It shall contain a statement certifying that the child has regularly attended the public schools or schools equivalent thereto or parochial schools, for not less than one hundred and thirty days during the twelve months next preceding his fourteenth birthday, or during the twelve months next preceding his application for such school record and is able to read and write simple sentences in the English language, and has received during such period instruction in reading, spelling, writing, English grammar and geography and is familiar with the fundamental operations of arithmetic up to and including fractions[.] *and has completed the work prescribed for the first six years of the public elementary school or school equivalent thereto or parochial school from which such school record is issued.* Such school record shall also give the date of birth and residence of the child as shown on the records of the school and the name of its parent or guardian or custodian.

§ 165. School record, what to contain. The school record required by this article shall be signed by the principal or chief executive officer of the school which such child has attended and shall be furnished on demand to a child entitled thereto or to the board, department or commissioner of health. It shall contain a statement certifying that the child has regularly attended the public schools or schools equivalent thereto or parochial schools for not less than one hundred and thirty days during the twelve months next preceding his fourteenth birthday, or during the twelve months next preceding his application for such school record, and is able to read and write simple sentences in the English language, has received during such period instruction in reading, spelling, writing, English grammar and geography and is familiar with the fundamental operations of arithmetic up to and including fractions[.] *and has completed the work prescribed for the first six years of the public elementary school or school equivalent thereto or parochial school, from which such school record is issued.* Such school record shall also give the date of birth and residence of the child as shown on the records of the school and the name of its parent or guardian or custodian.

§ 3. Section seventy-five of such chapter as amended by chapter three hundred and thirty-three of the laws of nineteen hundred and twelve is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 75. [Report of certificates issued.] *Supervision over issuance of certificates.* The board or department of health or health commissioner of a city, village or town shall transmit between the first and tenth day of each month, to the [office of the] commissioner of labor, a list of the names of [the] all children to whom certificates have been issued[.] *during the preceding month together with a duplicate of the record of [the physical examination of all such children made as hereinbefore provided] every examination as to the physical fitness, including examinations resulting in rejection.*

In cities of the first and second class all employment certificates and school records required under the provisions of this chapter shall be in such form

as shall be approved by the commissioner of labor. In towns, villages or cities other than cities of the first or second class, the commissioner of labor shall prepare and furnish blank forms for such employment certificates and school records. No school record or employment certificate required by this article, other than those approved or furnished by the commissioner of labor as above provided, shall be used. The commissioner of labor shall inquire into the administration and enforcement of the provisions of this article by all public officers charged with the duty of issuing employment certificates, and for that purpose the commissioner of labor shall have access to all papers and records required to be kept by all such officers.

§ 4. Such chapter is hereby amended by inserting therein, after section one hundred and sixty-five, a new section to be known as section one hundred and sixty-six and to read as follows:

§ 166. Supervision over issuance of certificates. The board or department of health or health commissioner of a city, village or town shall transmit between the first and tenth day of each month to the commissioner of labor a list of the names of all children to whom certificates have been issued during the preceding month, together with a duplicate record of all examinations as to physical fitness, including those resulting in rejection. In cities of the first and second class all employment certificates and school records required under the provisions of this chapter shall be in such form as shall be approved by the commissioner of labor. In towns, villages or cities other than cities of the first or second class, the commissioner of labor shall prepare and furnish blank forms for such employment certificates and school records. No school record or employment certificate required by this article other than those approved or furnished by the commissioner of labor as above provided shall be used. The commissioner of labor shall inquire into the administration and enforcement of the provisions of this article by all public officers charged with the duty of issuing employment certificates, and for that purpose the commissioner of labor shall have access to all papers and records required to be kept by all such officers.

§ 5. This act shall take effect October first, nineteen hundred and thirteen.
Approved March 28.

Chapter 145.

An Act to amend the labor law, in relation to the organization of the department of labor and its various bureaus, the creation of an industrial board, and the extension of the department's jurisdiction over mercantile establishments in cities of the second class.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Article three of chapter thirty-six of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An act relating to labor, constituting chapter thirty-one of the consolidated laws," as amended by chapter five hundred and fourteen of the laws of nineteen hundred and ten, chapter seven hundred and twenty-nine of the laws of nineteen hundred and eleven and chapter three hundred and eighty-two of the laws of nineteen hundred and twelve, is hereby amended to read as follows:

ARTICLE 3.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

Section 40. Commissioner of labor.

41. Deputy commissioners.

42. Bureaus.

43. Powers.

44. Salaries and expenses.

45. [Sub] Branch offices.

46. Reports.

47. Old records.

48. Counsel.

§ 40. Commissioner of labor. There shall continue to be a department of labor, the head of which shall be the commissioner of labor, who shall be appointed by the governor by and with the [advice and] consent of the senate, and who shall hold office for a term of four years beginning on the first day of January of the year in which he is appointed. He shall receive an annual salary of [five thousand five hundred] *eight thousand* dollars. He shall appoint and may remove all officers, clerks and other employees in the department of labor[.] *except as in this chapter otherwise provided.*

§ 41. Deputy commissioners. The commissioner of labor shall forthwith upon entering upon the duties of his office, appoint and may at pleasure remove two deputy commissioners of labor[, who shall receive such annual salaries, not to exceed four thousand dollars and three thousand five hundred dollars, respectively, as may be appropriated therefor. The powers hereinafter conferred upon the first and second deputy commissioners shall not include the appointment of officers, clerks or other employees in any of the bureaus of the department of labor]. *The first deputy commissioner shall receive a salary of five thousand dollars a year; the second deputy commissioner shall receive a salary of four thousand five hundred dollars a year.*

The first deputy commissioner shall, during the absence or disability of the commissioner of labor, possess all the powers and perform all the duties of the commissioner except the power of appointment and removal. During the absence or disability of both the commissioner of labor and the first deputy commissioner of labor, the second deputy commissioner shall possess all the powers and perform all the duties of the commissioner except the power of appointment and removal. In addition to their duties and powers as prescribed by the provisions of this chapter, the deputy commissioners of labor shall perform such other duties and possess such other powers as the commissioner of labor may prescribe.

§ 42. Bureaus. The department of labor shall [be divided into five] *have four bureaus as follows: [Factory] inspection; [labor] statistics and information; mediation and arbitration[,] and industries and immigration[, and mercantile inspection]. There shall be such other bureaus in the department of labor as the commissioner of labor may deem necessary.*

§ 43. Powers. 1. The commissioner of labor, his deputies and their assistants and each [special] agent, [confidential agent,] *chief factory inspector, factory inspector, mine inspector, tunnel inspector, chief investigator, special investigator[s], chief mercantile inspector, [or deputy] and mercantile*

inspector[s] may administer oaths and take affidavits in matters relating to the provisions of this chapter. [and may also serve process in criminal actions arising thereunder].

2. No person shall interfere with, obstruct or hinder by force or otherwise the commissioner of labor, *any member of the industrial board, or any officer, agent or employee of the department of labor* [his deputies, their assistants or the special agents, deputy factory inspectors, chief investigator, special investigators, the mercantile inspector, or deputy mercantile inspectors] while in the performance of their duties, or refuse to properly answer questions asked by such officers or employees pertaining to the provisions of this chapter, or refuse them admittance to any place [where and when labor is being performed] which is affected by the provisions of this chapter.

3. All notices, orders and directions of *any officer, agent or employee of the department of labor other than the commissioner of labor or the industrial board* [deputies, assistants, special agents, deputy factory inspectors, chief investigator, special investigators, the mercantile inspector, or deputy mercantile inspectors] given in accordance with this chapter are subject to the approval of the commissioner of labor[. A], and [all acts, notices, orders, permits and directions by any provisions of this chapter directed to be performed or given by the factory inspector, chairman of the board of mediation and arbitration, chief investigator, special investigators, mercantile inspector or other officer of the department of labor] may be performed or given by and in the name of the commissioner of labor and by any officer or employee of the department thereunto duly authorized by such commissioner in the name of such commissioner.

4. The commissioner of labor may procure and cause to be used badges for himself and his subordinates in the department of labor while in the performance of their duties.

§ 44. Salaries and expenses. All necessary expenses incurred by the commissioner of labor in the discharge of his duties shall be paid by the state treasurer upon the warrant of the comptroller issued upon proper vouchers therefor. The reasonable and necessary traveling and other expenses of the deputy commissioners, their assistants, the [special] agents and statisticians, *the chief factory inspectors*, the [deputy] factory inspectors, chief investigator, the special investigators, *the chief mercantile inspector[s]*, [deputy] mercantile inspectors, and other field officers of the department while engaged in the performance of their duties shall be paid in like manner upon vouchers approved by the commissioner of labor and audited by the comptroller.

§ 45. [Sub] Branch offices. [The commissioner of labor may establish and maintain a sub-office in any city if in his opinion it be necessary. He may designate any one or more of his subordinates to take charge of and manage any such office, subject to his direction.] *The commissioner of labor shall establish and maintain branch offices of the department in the city of New York and in such other cities of the state as he may deem advisable. Such branch offices shall, subject to the supervision and direction of the commissioner of labor, be in immediate charge of such officials or employees as the commissioner of labor may designate.* The reasonable and necessary expenses of such offices shall be paid as are other expenses of the commissioner of labor.

§ 46. Reports. The commissioner of labor shall report annually to the legislature and shall include in his annual report or make separately in each year a report of the operation of each bureau in the department.

§ 47. Old records. All statistics furnished to and all complaints, reports and other documentary matter received by the commissioner of labor pursuant to this chapter or any act repealed or superseded thereby may be destroyed by such commissioner after the expiration of six years from the time of the receipt thereof.

§ 48. Counsel. [The commissioner of labor may employ counsel in the department of labor to represent the department or to assist in the prosecution of actions or proceedings brought under the provisions of this chapter. Such counsel shall receive such compensation as may otherwise be provided by law.] *The commissioner of labor shall appoint and may at pleasure remove counsel who shall be an attorney and counsellor at law of the state of New York to represent the department of labor and to take charge of and assist in the prosecution of actions and proceedings brought by or on behalf of the commissioner of labor or the department of labor, and generally to act as legal adviser to the commissioner. Such counsel shall receive a salary of four thousand dollars a year. The commissioner of labor shall have power to appoint and at pleasure remove attorneys and counsellors at law to assist the counsel in the performance of his duties who shall receive such compensation as may be provided by law.*

§ 2. Such chapter is hereby further amended by inserting therein after article three, a new article to be article three-a thereof to read as follows:

ARTICLE 3-A.

Industrial Board.

Section 50. Industrial board; organization.

51. Jurisdiction of board.

52. Rules and regulations; industrial code.

§ 50. *Industrial board; organization.* 1. There shall be an industrial board, to consist of the commissioner of labor, who shall be chairman of the board, and four associate members. The associate members shall be appointed by the governor by and with the consent and advice of the senate. Of the associate members first appointed, one shall hold office until December first, nineteen hundred and fourteen, one until December first, nineteen hundred and fifteen, one until December first, nineteen hundred and sixteen, and one until December first, nineteen hundred and seventeen. Upon the expiration of each of said terms, the term of office of each associate member thereafter appointed shall be four years from the first day of December. Vacancies shall be filled by appointment for the unexpired term. The associate members shall each receive a salary of three thousand dollars a year and each of said associate members shall be paid his reasonable and necessary traveling and other expenses while engaged in the performance of his duties in the manner provided in section forty-four of this chapter.

2. The board shall appoint and may remove a secretary who shall receive a salary to be fixed by the board. The commissioner of labor shall detail, from time to time, to the assistance of the board, such employees of the department of labor as the board may require. In aid of its work, the board

is empowered to employ experts for special and occasional services, and to employ necessary clerical assistants. The counsel to the department of labor shall be counsel to the board without additional compensation.

3. The board shall hold stated meetings, at least once a month during the year at the office of the department of labor in the city of Albany or in the city of New York and shall hold other meetings at such times and places as the needs of the public service may require, which meetings shall be called by the chairman or by any two associate members of the board. All meetings of the board shall be open to the public. The board shall keep minutes of its proceedings showing the vote of each member upon every question and records of its examinations and other official action.

§ 51. Jurisdiction of board. The board shall have power: (1) To make investigations concerning and report upon all matters touching the enforcement and effect of the provisions of this chapter and the rules and regulations made by the board thereunder, and in the course of such investigations, each member of the board and the secretary shall have power to administer oaths and take affidavits. Each member of the board and the secretary shall have power to make personal inspections of all factories, factory buildings, mercantile establishments and other places to which this chapter is applicable.

(2) To subpoena and require the attendance in this state of witnesses and the production of books and papers pertinent to the investigations and inquiries hereby authorized and to examine them in relation to any matter which it has power to investigate, and to issue commissions for the examination of witnesses who are out of the state or unable to attend before the board or excused from attendance.

(3) To make, alter, amend and repeal rules and regulations for carrying into effect the provisions of this chapter, applying such provisions to specific conditions and prescribing specific means, methods or practices to effectuate such provisions.

(4) To make, alter, amend or repeal rules and regulations for guarding against and minimizing fire hazards, personal injuries and disease, with respect to (a) the construction, alteration, equipment and maintenance of factories, factory buildings, mercantile establishments and other places to which this chapter is applicable, including the conversion of structures into factories and factory buildings; (b) the arrangement and guarding of machinery and the storing and keeping of property and articles in factories, factory buildings and mercantile establishments; (c) the places where and the methods and operations by which trades and occupations may be conducted and the conduct of employers, employees and other persons in and about factories, factory buildings and mercantile establishments; it being the policy and intent of this chapter that all factories, factory buildings, mercantile establishments and other places to which this chapter is applicable, shall be so constructed, equipped, arranged, operated and conducted in all respects as to provide reasonable and adequate protection to the lives, health and safety of all persons employed therein and that the said board shall from time to time make such rules and regulations as will effectuate the said policy and intent.

§ 52. Rules and regulations; industrial code. 1. The rules and regulations adopted by the board pursuant to the provisions of this chapter shall have the force and effect of law and shall be enforced in the same manner as the

provisions of this chapter. Such rules and regulations may apply in whole or in part to particular kinds of factories or workshops, or to particular machines, apparatus or articles; or to particular processes, industries, trades or occupations; and they may be limited in their application to factories or workshops to be established, or to machines, apparatus or other articles to be installed or provided in the future.

2. At least three affirmative votes shall be necessary to the adoption of any rule or regulation by the board. Before any rule or regulation is adopted, altered, amended or repealed by the board there shall be a public hearing thereon, notice of which shall be published not less than ten days, in such newspapers as the board may prescribe. Every rule or regulation and every act of the board shall be promptly published in bulletins of the department of labor or in such newspapers as the board may prescribe. The rules and regulations, and alterations, amendments and changes thereof shall, unless otherwise prescribed by the board, take effect twenty days after the first publication thereof.

3. The rules and regulations which shall be in force on the first day of January, nineteen hundred and fourteen, and the amendments and alterations thereof, and the additions thereto, shall constitute the industrial code. The industrial code may embrace all matters and subjects to which and so far as the power and authority of the department of labor extends and its application need not be limited to subjects enumerated in this article. The industrial code and all amendments and alterations thereof and additions thereto shall be certified by the secretary of the board and filed with the secretary of state.

§ 3. Such chapter is hereby further amended by inserting therein after section twenty-a, a new section, to be section twenty-b, to read as follows:

§ 20-b.* Protection of employees. All factories, factory buildings, mercantile establishments and other places to which this chapter is applicable, shall be so constructed, equipped, arranged, operated and conducted in all respects as to provide reasonable and adequate protection to the lives, health and safety of all persons employed therein. The industrial board shall, from time to time, make such rules and regulations as will carry into effect the provisions of this section.

§ 4. Article five of such chapter as amended by chapter seven hundred and twenty-nine of the laws of nineteen hundred and eleven and chapter one hundred and fifty-eight of the laws of nineteen hundred and twelve is hereby renumbered article four, inserted in place of present article four hereinafter renumbered and amended to read as follows:

ARTICLE [5] 4.

BUREAU OF [FACTORY] INSPECTION.

[Section 60. Factory inspector.

61. Deputies.

62. General powers and duties.

63. Reports.

67. Duties relative to apprentices.

68. Laws to be posted.]

* A section numbered 20-b was also added by Ch. 548, post.

Section 53. Bureau of inspection; inspector general; divisions.

54. Inspectors.

55. Division of factory inspection; factory inspection districts; chief factory inspectors.

56. Idem; general powers and duties.

57. Division of homework inspection.

58. Division of mercantile inspection.

59. Idem; general powers and duties.

60. Division of industrial hygiene.

61. Section of medical inspection.

[§ 60. Chief factory inspector.] § 53. *Bureau of inspection; inspector general; divisions.* [There shall continue to be a bureau of factory inspection.] *The bureau of inspection, subject to the supervision and direction of the commissioner of labor, shall have charge of all inspections made pursuant to the provisions of this chapter, and shall perform such other duties as may be assigned to it by the commissioner of labor. The first deputy commissioner of labor shall be the [chief factory] inspector general of the state, and in [immediate] charge of this bureau[, but] subject to the direction and supervision of the commissioner of labor, except that the division of industrial hygiene shall be under the immediate direction and supervision of the commissioner of labor. Such bureau shall have four divisions as follows: factory inspection, homework inspection, mercantile inspection and industrial hygiene. There shall be such other divisions in such bureau as the commissioner of labor may deem necessary. In addition to their respective duties as prescribed by the provisions of this chapter, such divisions shall perform such other duties as may be assigned to them by the commissioner of labor.*

[§ 61.] § 54. [Factory] Inspectors. [The commissioner of labor may appoint from time to time not more than one hundred and twenty-five persons, as factory inspectors, not more than twenty of whom shall be women, and who may be removed by him at any time. The factory inspectors may be divided into five grades, but not more than thirty shall be of the third grade, and not more than eight shall be of the fourth grade and not more than one shall be of the fifth grade. Each inspector of the first grade shall receive an annual salary of one thousand dollars, each of the second grade an annual salary of one thousand two hundred dollars and each of the third grade an annual salary of one thousand five hundred dollars. There shall be after October first, nineteen hundred and eleven, no further appointments in the first grade and no vacancies in the first grade shall be filled. There may be at any time not to exceed ninety persons in the second grade. Each inspector of the fourth grade shall receive an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars. Each inspector of the fifth grade shall receive an annual salary of three thousand five hundred dollars. Each inspector of the fifth grade shall be a mechanical engineer.] 1. *Factory inspectors. There shall be not less than one hundred and twenty-five factory inspectors, not more than thirty of whom shall be women. Such inspectors shall be appointed by the commissioner of labor and may be removed by him at any time. The inspectors shall be divided into seven grades. Inspectors of the first grade, of whom there shall be not more than ninety-five, shall each receive an annual salary of one thousand two hundred dollars; inspectors of the second grade, of whom*

there shall be not more than fifty, shall each receive an annual salary of one thousand five hundred dollars; inspectors of the third grade, of whom there shall be not more than twenty-five, shall each receive an annual salary of one thousand eight hundred dollars; inspectors of the fourth grade, of whom there shall be not more than ten, shall each receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars and shall be attached to the division of industrial hygiene and act as investigators in such division; inspectors of the fifth grade, of whom there shall be not more than nine, one of whom shall be able to speak and write at least five European languages in addition to English, shall each receive an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars and shall act as supervising inspectors; inspectors of the sixth grade, of whom there shall be not less than three and one of whom shall be a woman, shall act as medical inspectors and shall each receive an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars; inspectors of the seventh grade, of whom there shall be not less than four, shall each receive an annual salary of three thousand five hundred dollars; all of the inspectors of the sixth grade shall be physicians duly licensed to practice medicine in the state of New York. Of the inspectors of the seventh grade one shall be a physician duly licensed to practice medicine in the state of New York, and he shall be the chief medical inspector; one shall be a chemical engineer; one shall be a mechanical engineer, and an expert in ventilation and accident prevention; and one shall be a civil engineer, and an expert in fire prevention and building construction.

2. *Mercantile inspectors.* The commissioner of labor may appoint from time to time not more than twenty mercantile inspectors not less than four of whom shall be women and who may be removed by him at any time. The mercantile inspectors may be divided into three grades but not more than five shall be of the third grade. Each mercantile inspector of the first grade shall receive an annual salary of one thousand dollars; of the second grade an annual salary of one thousand two hundred dollars; and of the third grade an annual salary of one thousand five hundred dollars.

§ 55. *Division of factory inspection; factory inspection districts; chief factory inspectors.* For the inspection of factories, there shall be two inspection districts to be known as the first factory inspection district and the second factory inspection district. The first factory inspection district shall include the counties of New York, Bronx, Kings, Queens, Richmond, Nassau and Suffolk. The second factory inspection district shall include all the other counties of the state. There shall be two chief factory inspectors who shall be appointed by the commissioner of labor and who may be removed by him at any time and each of whom shall receive a salary of four thousand dollars a year. The inspection of factories in each factory inspection district shall, subject to the supervision and direction of the commissioner of labor, be in charge of a chief factory inspector assigned to such district by the commissioner of labor. The commissioner of labor may designate one of the supervising inspectors as assistant chief factory inspector for the first district, and while acting as such assistant chief factory inspector he shall receive an additional salary of five hundred dollars per annum.

§ [62] 56. *Id.; general powers and duties.* 1. The commissioner of labor shall, from time to time, divide the state into sub-districts, assign one factory inspector of the [fourth] fifth grade to each sub-district as supervising in-

spector, and may in his discretion transfer [them] *such supervising inspector* from one sub-district to another; *he shall from time to time, assign and transfer factory inspectors to each factory inspection district and to any of the divisions of the bureau of inspection*; he may assign any factory inspector to inspect any special class or classes of factories or to enforce any special provisions of this chapter; and he may assign any one or more of them to act as clerks in any office of the department.

2. The commissioner of labor may authorize any deputy commissioner or assistant and any [special] agent or inspector in the department of labor to act as a [deputy] factory inspector with the full power and authority thereof.

3. The commissioner of labor, the first deputy commissioner of labor and his assistant or assistants, and every factory inspector *and every person duly authorized pursuant to sub-division two of this section* may, in the discharge of his duties enter any place, building or room [where and when any labor is being performed] which is affected by the provisions of this chapter and may enter any factory whenever he may have reasonable cause to believe that any [such] labor is being performed therein.

4. The commissioner of labor shall visit and inspect or cause to be visited and inspected the factories, during reasonable hours, as often as practicable, and shall cause the provisions of this chapter *and the rules and regulations of the industrial board* to be enforced therein.

5. Any lawful municipal ordinance, by-law or regulation relating to factories, in addition to the provisions of this chapter and not in conflict therewith, may be observed and enforced by the commissioner of labor.

§ 57. *Division of homework inspection. The division of homework inspection shall be in charge of an officer or employee of the department of labor designated by the commissioner of labor and shall, subject to the supervision and direction of the commissioner of labor, have charge of all inspections of tenement houses and of labor therein and of all work done for factories at places other than such factories.*

§ 58. *Division of mercantile inspection. The division of mercantile inspection shall be under the immediate charge of the chief mercantile inspector, but subject to the direction and supervision of the commissioner of labor. The chief mercantile inspector shall be appointed and be at pleasure removed by the commissioner of labor, and shall receive such annual salary not to exceed three thousand dollars as may be appropriated therefor.*

§ 59. *Id.; general powers and duties. 1. The commissioner of labor may divide the cities of the first and second class of the state into mercantile inspection districts, assign one or more mercantile inspectors to each such district, and may in his discretion transfer them from one such district to another; he may assign any of them to inspect any special class or classes of mercantile or other establishments specified in article twelve of this chapter, situated in cities of the first and second class, or to enforce in cities of the first or second class any special provision of such article.*

2. *The commissioner of labor may authorize any deputy commissioner or assistant and any agent or inspector in the department of labor to act as a mercantile inspector with the full power and authority thereof.*

3. *The commissioner of labor, the chief mercantile inspector and his assistant or assistants and every mercantile inspector or acting mercantile*

inspector may in the discharge of his duties enter any place, building or room in cities of the first or second class which is affected by the provisions of article twelve of this chapter, and may enter any mercantile or other establishment specified in said article, situated in the cities of the first or second class, whenever he may have reasonable cause to believe that it is affected by the provisions of article twelve of this chapter.

4. The commissioner of labor shall visit and inspect or cause to be visited and inspected the mercantile and other establishments specified in article twelve of this chapter situated in cities of the first and second class, as often as practicable, and shall cause the provisions of said article and the rules and regulations of the industrial board to be enforced therein.

5. Any lawful municipal ordinance, by-law or regulation relating to mercantile or other establishments specified in article twelve of this chapter, in addition to the provisions of this chapter and not in conflict therewith, may be enforced by the commissioner of labor in cities of the first and second class.

§ 60. *Division of industrial hygiene.* The inspectors of the seventh grade shall constitute the division of industrial hygiene, which shall be under the immediate charge of the commissioner of labor. The commissioner of labor may select one of the inspectors of the seventh grade to act as the director of such division, and such director while acting in that capacity shall receive an additional compensation of five hundred dollars a year. The members of the division of industrial hygiene shall make special inspections of factories, mercantile establishments and other places subject to the provisions of this chapter, throughout the state, and shall conduct special investigations of industrial processes and conditions. The commissioner of labor shall submit to the industrial board the recommendations of the division regarding proposed rules and regulations and standards to be adopted to carry into effect the provisions of this chapter and shall advise said board concerning the operation of such rules and standards and as to any changes or modifications to be made therein. The members of such division shall prepare material for leaflets and bulletins calling attention to dangers in particular industries and the precautions to be taken to avoid them; and shall perform such other duties and render such other services as may be required by the commissioner of labor. The director of such division shall make an annual report to the commissioner of labor of the operation of the division, to which may be attached the individual reports of each member of the division as above specified, and same shall be transmitted to the legislature as part of the annual report of the commissioner of labor.

§ 61. *Section of medical inspection.* The inspectors of the sixth grade shall constitute the section of medical inspection which shall, subject to the supervision and direction of the director of the division of industrial hygiene, be under the immediate charge of the chief medical inspector. The section of medical inspection shall inspect factories, mercantile establishments and other places subject to the provisions of this chapter throughout the state with respect to conditions of work affecting the health of persons employed therein and shall have charge of the physical examination and medical supervision of all children employed therein and shall perform such other duties and render such other services as the commissioner of labor may direct.

§ 5. Article four of such chapter as amended by chapter two hundred and fifty-eight of the laws of nineteen hundred and eleven, is hereby renumbered article five, inserted in place of article four hereinbefore renumbered, and amended to read as follows:

ARTICLE [4]5.

BUREAU OF [LABOR] STATISTICS AND INFORMATION.

Section [55]62. Bureau of [labor] statistics and information.

[56]63. *Divisions*; [D]duties and powers.

[57]64. [Statistics] Information to be furnished upon request.

[58]65. Industrial poisoning[s] to be reported.

§ [55]62. Bureau of [labor] statistics and information. [There shall continue to be a] The bureau of [labor] statistics and information, [which] shall be under the immediate charge of a chief statistician, but subject to the direction and supervision of the commissioner of labor.

§ [56]63. *Divisions*; [D]duties and powers. 1. The bureau of statistics and information shall have five divisions as follows: general labor statistics; industrial directory; industrial accidents and diseases; special investigations; and printing and publication. There shall be such other divisions in such bureau as the commissioner of labor may deem advisable. Each of the said divisions shall, subject to the supervision and direction of the commissioner of labor and of the chief statistician, be in charge of an officer or employee of the department of labor designated by the commissioner of labor; and each of the said divisions, in addition to the duties prescribed in this chapter, shall perform such other duties as may be assigned to it by the commissioner of labor.

2. The [commissioner of labor] division of general labor statistics shall collect, [assort, systemize and present in annual reports to the legislature, statistical details] and prepare statistics and general information in relation to [all departments of labor in the state, especially in relation to the commercial, industrial, social and sanitary condition of workingmen] conditions of labor and [to] the [productive] industries of the state.

3. The division of industrial directory shall prepare annually an industrial directory for all cities and villages having a population of one thousand or more according to the last preceding federal census or state enumeration. Such directory shall contain information regarding opportunities and advantages for manufacturing in every such city or village, the factories established therein, hours of labor, housing conditions, railroad and water connections, water power, natural resources, wages and such other data regarding social, economic and industrial conditions as in the judgment of the commissioner would be of value to prospective manufacturers, and their employees. If a city is divided into boroughs the directory shall contain such information as to each borough.

4. The division of industrial accidents and diseases shall collect and prepare statistical details and general information regarding industrial accidents and occupational diseases, their causes and effects, and methods of preventing, curing and remedying them, and of providing compensation therefor.

5. The division of special investigations shall have charge of all investigations and research work relating to economic and social conditions of labor conducted by such bureau.

6. *The division of printing and publication shall print, publish and disseminate in such manner and to such extent as the commissioner of labor shall direct, such information and statistics as the commissioner of labor may direct for the purpose of promoting the health, safety and well being of persons employed at labor.*

7. *The commissioner of labor [He] may subpoena witnesses, take and hear testimony, take or cause to be taken depositions and administer oaths.*

§ [57] 64. [Statistics] *Information to be furnished upon request. The owner, operator, manager or lessee of any mine, factory, workshop, warehouse, elevator, foundry, machine shop or other manufacturing establishment, or any agent, superintendent, subordinate, or employee thereof, and any person employing or directing any labor affected by the provisions of this chapter, shall, when requested by the commissioner of labor, furnish any information in his possession or under his control which the commissioner is authorized to require, and shall admit him or his duly authorized representative to any place [where labor is carried on] which is affected by the provisions of this chapter for the purpose of inspection. [All the statistics furnished to the commissioner of labor, pursuant to this article, may be destroyed by such commissioner after the expiration of two years from the time of the receipt thereof.] A person refusing to admit such commissioner, or person authorized by him, to any such establishment, or to furnish him any information requested, or who refuses to answer or untruthfully answers questions put to him by such commissioner, in a circular or otherwise, shall forfeit to the people of the state the sum of one hundred dollars for each refusal or untruthful answer given, to be sued for and recovered by the commissioner in his name of office. The amount so recovered shall be paid into the state treasury.*

§ [58] 65. *Industrial poisonings to be reported. 1. Every medical practitioner attending on or called in to visit a patient whom he believes to be suffering from poisoning from lead, phosphorous, arsenic, [or] brass, wood alcohol, mercury or their compounds, or from anthrax, or from compressed air illness, contracted as the result of the nature of the patient's employment, shall send to the commissioner of labor a notice stating the name and full postal address and place of employment of the patient and the disease from which, in the opinion of the medical practitioner, the patient is suffering, with such other and further information as may be requested by the said commissioner.*

2. *If any medical practitioner, when required by this section to send a notice, fails forthwith to send the same, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten dollars.*

3. *It shall be the duty of the commissioner of labor to enforce the provisions of this section, and he may call upon the state and local boards of health for assistance.*

§ 6. *Sections forty-nine and sixty-three of such chapter are hereby repealed.*

§ 7. *Section sixty-seven of such chapter is hereby renumbered section twenty-two, and inserted in article two after section twenty-one, to read as follows:*

§ [67] 22. *Duties relative to apprentices. The commissioner of labor shall enforce the provisions of the domestic relations law, relative to in-*

denture of apprentices, and prosecute employers for failure to comply with the provisions of such indentures and of such law in relation thereto.

§ 8. Section sixty-eight of such chapter is hereby renumbered section ninety-nine-a, inserted at the end of article six, and amended to read as follows:

§ [68] 99-a. Laws to be posted. [A copy or abstract] *Copies or digests* of the provisions of this chapter *and of the rules and regulations of the industrial board*, applicable thereto, *in English and in such other languages as the commissioner of labor may require*, to be prepared and furnished by the commissioner of labor, shall be kept posted by the employer in [a] *such conspicuous place or places as the commissioner of labor may direct* on each floor of every factory where persons are employed who are affected by the provisions thereof.

§ 9. Section sixty-nine of such chapter as amended by chapter three hundred and thirty-five of the laws of nineteen hundred and twelve, is hereby transferred to and inserted in article six of such chapter, instead of article five.

§ 10. Such chapter is hereby further amended by inserting therein in article nine, before section one hundred and twenty, a new section, to be section one hundred and nineteen, to read as follows:

§ 119. *Protection of employees in mines, tunnels and quarries. Every necessary precaution shall be taken to insure the safety and health of employees employed in the mines and quarries and in the construction of tunnels in the state. The industrial board shall have power to adopt rules and regulations to carry into effect the provisions of this article and may amend or repeal rules and regulations heretofore prescribed by the commissioner of labor under the provisions of this article. The rules and regulations heretofore prescribed by the commissioner of labor under this article shall continue in force until amended or repealed by the industrial board.*

§ 11. Section one hundred and twenty of such chapter is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 120. Duties of commissioner of labor relating to mines, tunnels and quarries; record and report. 1. *The commissioner of labor shall enforce the provisions of this article, the rules and regulations adopted by the industrial board pursuant thereto, and the rules and regulations of the commissioner of labor continued in force by this article.*

2. The commissioner of labor shall [see that every necessary precaution is taken to insure the safety and health of employees employed in the mines and quarries and in the construction of tunnels of the state and shall prescribe rules and regulations therefor;] keep a record of the names and location of [such] all mines, tunnels and quarries, and the names of the persons or corporations owning or operating the same; collect data concerning the working thereof; examine carefully into the method of timbering shafts, drifts, inclines, slopes, and tunnels, through which employees and other persons pass, in the performance of their daily labor, and see that the persons or corporations owning and operating such mines, and quarries and constructing tunnels comply with the provisions of this chapter; and such information shall be furnished by the person operating such mine, tunnel or quarry, upon the demand of the commissioner of labor. The commissioner of labor shall keep a record of all mine, tunnel and quarry examinations, showing

the date thereof, and the condition in which the mines, tunnels and quarries are found, and the manner of working the same. He shall make an annual report to the legislature during the month of January, containing a statement of the number of mines, tunnels and quarries visited, the number in operation, the number of men employed, and the number and cause of accidents, fatal and non[-]fatal, that may have occurred in and about the same.

§ 12. Article ten-a of such chapter is hereby renumbered article eleven and inserted in place of present article eleven hereinafter renumbered.

§ 13. Article eleven of such chapter is hereby renumbered article twelve and inserted in place of present article twelve hereinafter repealed.

§ 14. Sections one hundred and sixty-seven, one hundred and sixty-eight, one hundred and sixty-nine, one hundred and seventy-one, one hundred and seventy-two and one hundred and seventy-three of such chapter are hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 167. Registry of children employed. The owner, manager or agent of a mercantile or other establishment specified in section one hundred and sixty-one, employing children, shall keep or cause to be kept in the office of such establishment, a register, in which shall be recorded the name, birth-place, age and place of residence of all children so employed under the age of sixteen years. Such register and the certificate filed in such office shall be produced for inspection, upon the demand of an officer of the board, department or commissioner of health of the town, village or city where such establishment is situated, or if such establishment is situated in a city of the first or *second* class, upon the demand of the commissioner of labor. On termination of the employment of the child so registered and whose certificate is so filed, such certificate shall be forthwith surrendered by the employer to the child or its parent or guardian or custodian. An officer of the board, department or commissioner of health of the town, village or city where a mercantile or other establishment mentioned in this article is situated, or if such establishment is situated in a city of the first or *second* class the commissioner of labor may make demand on an employer in whose establishment a child apparently under the age of sixteen years is employed or permitted or suffered to work, and whose employment certificate is not then filed as required by this chapter, that such employer shall either furnish him, within ten days, evidence satisfactory to him that such child is in fact over sixteen years of age, or shall cease to employ or permit or suffer such child to work in such establishment. The officer may require from such employer the same evidence of age of such child as is required on the issuance of an employment certificate[;] and the employer furnishing such evidence shall not be required to furnish any further evidence of the age of the child. A notice embodying such demand may be served on such employer personally or may be sent by mail addressed to him at said establishment, and if served by post shall be deemed to have been served at the time when the letter containing the same would be delivered in the ordinary course of the post. When the employer is a corporation such notice may be served either personally upon an officer of such corporation, or by sending it by post addressed to the office or the principal place of business of such corporation. The papers constituting such evidence of age furnished by the employer in response to such demand shall, except in cities of the first and *second* class, be filed with the board,

department or commissioner of health, and in cities of the first *and second* class with the commissioner of labor, and a material false statement made in such paper or affidavit by any person shall be a misdemeanor. In case such employer shall fail to produce and deliver to the officer of the board, department or commissioner of health, or in cities of the first *and second* class to the commissioner of labor, within ten days after such demand such evidence of age herein required by him, and shall thereafter continue to employ such child or permit or suffer such child to work in such mercantile or other establishment, proof of the giving of such notice and of such failure to produce and file such evidence shall be prima facie evidence in any prosecution brought for a violation of this article that such child is under sixteen years of age and is unlawfully employed.

§ 168. Wash-rooms and water-closets. Suitable and proper wash-rooms and water-closets shall be provided in, adjacent to or connected with mercantile establishments. Such rooms and closets shall be so located and arranged as to be easily accessible to the employees of such establishments.

Such water-closets shall be properly screened and ventilated, and, at all times, kept in a clean condition. The water-closets assigned to the female employees of such establishment shall be separate from those assigned to the male employees.

If a mercantile establishment has not provided wash-rooms and water-closets, as required by this section, the board or department of health or health commissioners of the town, village or city where such establishment is situated, unless such establishment is situated in a city of the first or *second* class, in which case the commissioner of labor shall cause to be served upon the owner, agent or lessee of the building occupied by such establishment a written notice of the omission and directing such owner, agent or lessee to comply with the provisions of this section respecting such wash-rooms and water-closets.

Such owner shall, within fifteen days after the receipt of such notice, cause such wash-rooms and water-closets to be provided.

§ 169. Lunch-rooms. If a lunch-room is provided in a mercantile establishment where females are employed, such lunch-room shall not be next to or adjoining the water-closets, unless permission is first obtained from the board or department of health or health commissioners of the town, village or city where such mercantile establishment is situated, unless such establishment is situated in a city of the first or *second* class in which case such permission must be obtained from the commissioner of labor. Such permission shall be granted unless it appears that proper sanitary conditions do not exist, and it may be revoked at any time by the board or department of health or health commissioners if it appears that such lunch-room is kept in a manner or in a part of a building injurious to the health of the employees, unless such establishment is situated in a city of the first or *second* class, in which case said permission may be so revoked by the commissioner of labor.

§ 171. Employment of women and children in basements. Women or children shall not be employed or permitted to work in the basement of a mercantile establishment, unless permitted by the board or department of health, or health commissioner of the town, village or city where such mercantile establishment is situated, unless such establishment is situated in a

city of the first or *second* class in which case such permission must be obtained from the commissioner of labor. Such permission shall be granted unless it appears that such basement is not sufficiently lighted and ventilated, and is not in good sanitary condition.

§ 172. Enforcement of article. Except in cities of the first and *second* class the board or department of health or health commissioners of a town, village or city affected by this article shall enforce the same and prosecute all violations thereof. Proceedings to prosecute such violations must be begun within sixty days after the alleged offense was committed. All officers and members of such boards [,] or department, all health commissioners, inspectors and other persons appointed or designated by such boards, departments or commissioners may visit and inspect, at reasonable hours and when practicable and necessary, all mercantile or other establishments herein specified within the town, village or city for which they are appointed. No person shall interfere with or prevent any such officer from making such visitations and inspections, nor shall he be obstructed or injured by force or otherwise while in the performance of his duties. All persons connected with any such mercantile or other establishment herein specified shall properly answer all questions asked by such officer or inspector in reference to any of the provisions of this article. In cities of the first and *second* class the commissioner of labor shall enforce the provisions of this article, and for that purpose he and his subordinates shall possess all powers herein conferred upon town, village, or city boards and departments of health and their commissioners, inspectors, and other officers, except that the board or department of health of said cities of the first and *second* class shall continue to issue employment certificates as provided in section one hundred and sixty-three of this chapter.

§ 173. [Copy of article to be posted. A copy of this article shall be posted in a conspicuous place on every floor in each establishment wherein three or more persons are employed who are affected by its provisions.] *Laws to be posted. A copy or abstract of applicable provisions of this chapter and of the rules and regulations of the industrial board to be prepared and furnished by the commissioner of labor shall be kept posted by the employer in a conspicuous place on each floor of every mercantile or other establishment specified in article twelve of this chapter situated in cities of the first or second class, wherein three or more persons are employed who are affected by such provisions.*

§ 15. Article twelve of such chapter is hereby repealed.

§ 16. This act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 28.

Chapter 146.

An Act to amend chapter four hundred and eighty-one of the laws of nineteen hundred and ten, being chapter forty-nine of the consolidated laws, known as the railroad law, by adding a section thereto prescribing the minimum number of employees to be employed in the operation of certain trains.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Chapter four hundred and eighty-one of the laws of nineteen hundred and ten, constituting chapter forty-nine of the consolidated laws,

known as the railroad law, is hereby amended by adding thereto, after section fifty-four, a new section, to be numbered fifty-four-a, to read as follows:

§ 54-a. Full crews for certain trains. No person, corporation, trustee, receiver, or other court officer, shall run or operate, or cause to be run or operated, outside of the yard limits, on any railroad of more than fifty miles in length within this state, a freight train of more than twenty-five cars, unless said train shall be manned with a crew of not less than one engineer, one fireman, one conductor and three brakemen; nor any train other than a freight train of five cars or more, without a crew of not less than one engineer, one fireman, one conductor and two brakemen, and if the train is a baggage train or a passenger train having a baggage car or baggage compartment without a baggageman in addition to said crew; nor any freight train of twenty-five cars or less without a crew of not less than one engineer, one fireman, one conductor and two brakemen; nor any light engine without a car or cars, without a crew of not less than one engineer, one fireman and one conductor or brakeman. Each separate violation of the provisions of this section shall be a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars. Each train or light engine run in violation of the provisions of this section shall be deemed to be a separate offense.

§ 2. This act shall take effect September first, nineteen hundred and thirteen.

Approved March 31.

Chapter 176.

An Act to amend the education law, relative to the establishment and maintenance of temporary schools in camps and other places of temporary habitation.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Chapter twenty-one of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An act relating to education, constituting chapter sixteen of the consolidated laws," as amended by chapter one hundred and forty of the laws of nineteen hundred and ten, is hereby amended by inserting therein a new article to be known as article six-a, and to read as follows:

ARTICLE 6-A.

TEMPORARY SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

Section 175. Establishment of temporary school districts.

176. Organization of districts; officers.

177. Maintenance of schools; teachers.

178. Payment of expenses; gifts and contributions.

179. Regulations of commissioner of education.

§ 175. Establishment of temporary school districts. Temporary school districts may be established outside of cities and union free school districts and public schools shall be maintained therein as hereinafter provided. Such districts may be established whenever any considerable number of persons shall have been congregated in camps or other places of temporary habitation, who

are engaged in the construction of public works by, or under contract with, the state, or in the construction of public works or improvements by or under contract with any municipality. Such temporary districts shall be established by order of the district superintendent of schools of the supervisory district within which such camps or other places of temporary habitation are located, subject to the approval of the commissioner of education. Such order shall be filed in the state education department and if the public works or improvements are being constructed by a municipality, a copy thereof shall be filed in the office of the officer or board of the city under whose direction they are being constructed. When so established such districts shall be entitled to share in the apportionment of public money as in the case of other school districts, except that each district quota shall be one hundred and twenty-five dollars. The money so apportioned shall be paid to the treasurer of the district and be applied in the payment of teachers' salaries.

§ 176. Organization of districts; officers. Each of such districts shall have a trustee who shall be appointed by the district superintendent of schools, and a district clerk and treasurer to be appointed by the trustee. Each of such officers shall serve during the continuance of the camp or other place of temporary habitation, unless sooner removed by the district superintendent. The treasurer shall give a bond to the people of the state, in an amount to be determined by the district superintendent, and with sureties approved by him, conditioned for the proper disbursement and accounting of all moneys received by him in behalf of such district.

§ 177. Maintenance of schools; teachers. Such schools shall be under the supervision of the district superintendent and shall be maintained pursuant to regulations adopted by the commissioner of education. They shall be free to all children of school age residing in such camps and other places of temporary habitation, and also to all adults residing therein. They shall be open at such hours as may be prescribed by the district superintendent, subject to the approval of the commissioner of education. The trustee of each such district shall employ qualified teachers for the school therein, for such term and at such rate of compensation as may be determined upon by the district superintendent, with the approval of the commissioner of education. The said trustees shall provide suitable building or rooms for such school and shall require the same to be kept in proper condition for the maintenance thereof, and shall cause the same to be equipped and supplied with all necessary books, furniture, apparatus and appliances.

§ 178. Payment of expenses; gifts and contributions. The costs and expenses of maintaining such schools in temporary districts, exclusive of the amount apportioned thereto out of the public moneys, shall be paid in such districts where the public works are being constructed by the state, out of moneys appropriated for such purpose. In districts where public works or improvements are being constructed for a municipality, such costs and expenses shall be a charge upon such municipality, and shall be paid out of funds available for the payment of the cost of construction of such works or improvements.

The trustee of such district shall prepare an estimate of the amount of probable expenditures for the maintenance of the public schools in such district, which shall include a statement of the amount in the hands of the treasurer available for such maintenance, the amount received by such treas-

urer from gifts, contributions and other sources, and the amount to be received from the public school moneys, as herein provided, and shall also state the amount required to be raised for such school, specifying the items thereof, for the ensuing school year. The form of such estimate shall be prescribed by the district superintendent. In the districts where the public works are being constructed by a municipality the said estimate shall be executed in duplicate, one of which shall be filed with the state education department, and the other shall be filed in the office of the department or officer of the municipality under whose supervision such public works are being constructed. Upon the approval of such estimates by the state education department notice thereof shall be given to the said department or officer of the municipality, and payment of the amount specified in such estimate shall be made to the treasurer of such district. The treasurer shall preserve vouchers of all payments made by him on account of the school in his district and shall make no payments for purposes not provided for in the estimate, nor without the order of the trustee of the district accompanied with the necessary vouchers.

§ 179. Regulations of commissioner of education. The commissioner of education shall make regulations, not inconsistent herewith, for the purpose of providing for the establishment and maintenance of schools as herein provided, and for the purpose of carrying into effect the full intent of this article.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

Approved April 3.

Chapter 194.

An Act to amend the labor law, in relation to fire prevention in factories.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section eighty-three-c of chapter thirty-six of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An act relating to labor, constituting chapter thirty-one of the consolidated laws," as amended by chapter three hundred and twenty-nine of the laws of nineteen hundred and twelve, is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 83-c. Fireproof receptacles; gas jets; smoking. 1. Every factory shall be provided with properly covered fireproof receptacles, the number, style and location of which shall be approved in the city of New York by the fire commissioner, and elsewhere, by the commissioner of labor. There shall be deposited in such receptacles all inflammable waste materials, cuttings and rubbish. No waste materials, cutting or [and] rubbish shall be permitted to accumulate on the floors of any factory but shall be removed therefrom not less than twice each day. All such waste materials, cuttings and rubbish shall be entirely removed from a factory building at least once in each day [.] , except that baled waste material may be stored in fireproof enclosures provided that all such baled waste material shall be removed from such building at least once in each month.

2. All gas jets or lights in factories shall be properly enclosed by globes, wire cages or otherwise properly protected in a manner approved in the city of New York by the fire commissioner of such city, and elsewhere, by the commissioner of labor.

3. [Smoking in a factory] *No person shall smoke in any factory [is prohibited]. A notice of such prohibition stating the penalty for violation thereof shall be posted in every entrance hall and every elevator car, and in every stairhall and room on every floor of such factory in English and also in such other language or languages as the fire commissioner of the city of New York in such city, and elsewhere, the state fire marshal, shall direct. The fire commissioner of the city of New York in such city, and elsewhere, the state fire marshal shall enforce the provisions of this subdivision.*

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

Approved April 3.

Chapter 195.

An Act to amend the labor law, in relation to the housing of factory employees.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Chapter thirty-six of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An act relating to labor, constituting chapter thirty-one of the consolidated laws," is hereby amended by inserting therein after section ninety-seven, a new section to be known as section ninety-eight, to read as follows:

§ 98. Labor camps. Every employer operating a factory, and furnishing to the employees thereof any living quarters at any place outside the factory, either directly or through any third person by contract or otherwise, shall maintain such living quarters and every part thereof in a thoroughly sanitary condition. The industrial board shall have power to make rules and regulations to provide for the sanitation of such living quarters. The commissioner of labor may enter and inspect any such living quarters.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

Approved April 3.

Chapter 196.

An Act to amend the labor law, in relation to ventilation in factories and the removal of impurities and of excessive heat therein.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section eighty-six of chapter thirty-six of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An act relating to labor, constituting chapter thirty-one of the consolidated laws," is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 86. Ventilation. 1. The owner, agent or lessee of [a] every factory shall provide, in each workroom thereof, proper and sufficient means of ventilation *by natural or mechanical means or both, as may be necessary*, and shall maintain proper and sufficient ventilation *and proper degrees of temperature and humidity in every workroom thereof at all times during working hours.* [; if excessive heat be created or if steam, gases, vapors, dust or other impurities that may be injurious to health be generated in the course of the manufacturing process carried on therein the room must be ventilated in such a manner as to render them harmless, so far as is practicable; in

case of failure the commissioner of labor shall order such ventilation to be provided. Such owner, agent or lessee shall provide such ventilation within twenty days after the service upon him of such order, and in case of failure, shall forfeit to the people of the state, ten dollars for each day after the expiration of such twenty days, to be recovered by the commissioner of labor.]

2. If dust, gases, fumes, vapors, fibers or other impurities are generated or released in the course of the business carried on in any workroom of a factory, in quantities tending to injure the health of the operatives, the person operating the factory, whether as owner or lessee of the whole or of a part of the building in which the same is situated, or otherwise, shall provide suction devices that shall remove said impurities from the workroom, at their point of origin where practicable, by means of proper hoods connected to conduits and exhaust fans of sufficient capacity to remove such impurities, and such fans shall be kept running constantly while such impurities are being generated or released. If, owing to the nature of the manufacturing process carried on in a factory workroom, excessive heat be created therein the person or persons operating the factory as aforesaid shall provide, maintain, use and operate such special means or appliances as may be required to reduce such excessive heat.

3. The industrial board shall have power to make rules and regulations for and fix standards of ventilation, temperature and humidity in factories and may prescribe the special means, if any, required for removing impurities or for reducing excessive heat, and the machinery, apparatus or appliances to be used for any of said purposes, and the construction, equipment, maintenance and operation thereof, in order to effectuate the purposes of this section.

4. If any requirement of this section or any rule or regulation of the industrial board made under the provisions thereof shall not be complied with, the commissioner of labor shall issue or cause to be issued an order directing compliance therewith by the person whose duty it is to comply therewith within thirty days after the service of such order. Such person shall, in case of failure to comply with the requirements of such order, forfeit to the people of the state fifteen dollars for each day during which such failure shall continue after the expiration of such thirty days, to be recovered by the commissioner of labor. The liability to such penalty shall be in addition to the liability of such person to prosecution for a misdemeanor as provided by section twelve hundred and seventy-five of the penal law.

5. When the commissioner of labor shall issue, or cause to be issued, an order specified in subdivision four hereof, he may in such order require plans and specifications to be filed for any machinery or apparatus to be provided or altered, pursuant to the requirements of such order. In such case, before providing, or making any change or alteration in any machinery or apparatus for any of the purposes specified in this section, the person upon whom such order is served shall file with the commissioner of labor plans and specifications therefor, and shall obtain the approval of such plans and specifications by the commissioner of labor before providing or making any change or alteration in any such machinery or apparatus.

§ 2. This act shall take effect October first, nineteen hundred and thirteen.

Approved April 3.

Chapter 197.

An Act to amend the labor law, in relation to seats in factories and other establishments for female employees.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section seventeen of chapter thirty-six of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An act relating to labor, constituting chapter thirty-one of the consolidated laws," is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 17. Seats for female employees. Every person employing females in a factory or as waitresses in a hotel or restaurant shall provide and maintain suitable seats, *with proper backs where practicable*, for the use of such female employees, and permit the use thereof by such employees to such an extent as may be reasonable for the preservation of their health. *Where females are engaged in work which can be properly performed in a sitting posture, suitable seats, with backs where practicable, shall be supplied in every factory for the use of all such female employees and permitted to be used at such work. The industrial board may determine when seats, with or without backs, are necessary and the number thereof.*

§ 2. This act shall take effect October first, nineteen hundred and thirteen.
Approved April 3.

Chapter 198.

An Act to amend the labor law, in relation to the clean, sanitary and safe condition of factory buildings.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Article six of chapter thirty-six of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An act relating to labor, constituting chapter thirty-one of the consolidated laws," is hereby amended by inserting after section eighty-four, a new section, to be section eighty-four-a, to read as follows:

§ 84-a. Cleanliness of factory buildings. Every part of a factory building and of the premises thereof and the yards, courts, passages, areas or alleys connected with or belonging to the same, shall be kept clean, and shall be kept free from any accumulation of dirt, filth, rubbish or garbage in or on the same. The roof, passages, stairs, halls, basements, cellars, privies, water-closets, cesspools, drains and all other parts of such building and the premises thereof shall at all times be kept in a clean, sanitary and safe condition. The entire building and premises shall be well drained and the plumbing thereof at all times kept in proper repair and in a clean and sanitary condition.

§ 2. This act shall take effect October first, nineteen hundred and thirteen.
Approved April 3.

Chapter 199.

An Act to amend the labor law, in relation to protecting the lives, health and safety of employees in dangerous trades.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Chapter thirty-six of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine,

entitled "An act relating to labor, constituting chapter thirty-one of the consolidated laws," is hereby amended by inserting therein, after section ninety-eight, a new section to be section ninety-nine, to read as follows:

§ 99. Dangerous trades. Whenever the industrial board shall find as a result of its investigations that any industry, trade or occupation by reason of the nature of the materials used therein or the products thereof or by reason of the methods or processes or machinery or apparatus employed therein or by reason of any other matter or thing connected with such industry, trade or occupation, contains such elements of danger to the lives, health or safety of persons employed therein as to require special regulation for the protection of such persons, said board shall have power to make such special rules and regulations as it may deem necessary to guard against such elements of danger by establishing requirements as to temperature, humidity, the removal of dusts, gases or fumes and requiring licenses to be applied for and issued by the commissioner of labor as a condition of carrying on any such industry, trade or occupation and requiring medical inspection and supervision of persons employed and applying for employment and by other appropriate means.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

Approved April 3.

Chapter 200.

An Act to amend the labor law, in relation to the physical examination of children employed in factories and cancellation of their employment certificates because of physical unfitness.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Chapter thirty-six of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An act relating to labor, constituting chapter thirty-one of the consolidated laws," is hereby amended by inserting therein, after section seventy-six thereof, a new section, to be section seventy-six-a, to read as follows:

§ 76-a. Physical examination of children in factories; cancellation of employment certificates. 1. All children between fourteen and sixteen years of age employed in factories shall submit to a physical examination whenever required by a medical inspector of the state department of labor. The result of all such physical examinations shall be recorded on blanks furnished for that purpose by the commissioner of labor, and shall be kept on file in such office or offices of the department as the commissioner of labor may designate.

2. If any such child shall fail to submit to such physical examination, the commissioner of labor may issue an order cancelling such child's employment certificate. Such order shall be served upon the employer of such child who shall forthwith deliver to an authorized representative of the department of labor the child's employment certificate. A certified copy of the order of cancellation shall be served on the board of health or other local authority that issued the said certificate. No such child whose employment certificate has been cancelled, as aforesaid, shall, while said cancellation remains unrevoked, be permitted or suffered to work in any factory

of the state before it attains the age of sixteen years. If thereafter such child shall submit to the physical examination required, the commissioner of labor may issue an order revoking the cancellation of the employment certificate and may return the employment certificate to such child. Copies of the order of revocation shall be served upon the former employer of the child and the local board of health as aforesaid.

3. If as a result of the physical examination made by a medical inspector it appears that the child is physically unfit to be employed in a factory, such medical inspector shall forthwith submit a report to that effect to the commissioner of labor which shall be kept on file in the office of the commissioner of labor, setting forth in detail his reasons therefor, and the commissioner of labor may issue an order cancelling the employment certificate of such child. Such order of cancellation shall be served, and the child's employment certificate delivered up, as provided in subdivision two hereof, and no such child while the said order of cancellation remains unrevoked shall be permitted or suffered to work in any factory of the state before it attains the age of sixteen years. If upon a subsequent physical examination of the child by a medical inspector of the department of labor it appears that the physical infirmities have been removed, such medical inspector shall certify to that effect to the commissioner of labor, and the commissioner of labor may thereupon make an order revoking the cancellation of the employment certificate and may return the certificate to such child. The order of revocation shall be served in the manner provided in subdivision two hereof.

§ 2. This act shall take effect October first, nineteen hundred and thirteen.

Approved April 3.

Chapter 201.

An Act to amend the labor law, in relation to foundries.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Chapter thirty-six of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An act relating to labor, constituting chapter thirty-one of the consolidated laws," is hereby amended by inserting therein, after section ninety-six, a new section, to be section ninety-seven, to read as follows:

§ 97. Brass, iron and steel foundries. 1. Foundries shall be subject to all the provisions of this chapter relating to factories.

2. All entrances to foundries shall be so constructed and maintained as to minimize drafts, and all windows therein shall be maintained in proper condition and repair.

3. All gangways in foundries shall be constructed and maintained of sufficient width to make the use thereof by employees reasonably safe; during the progress of casting such gangways shall not be obstructed in any manner.

4. Smoke, steam and gases generated in foundries shall be effectively removed therefrom, in accordance with such rules and regulations as may be adopted with reference thereto by the industrial board, and whenever required by the regulations of such board, exhaust fans of sufficient capacity and power, properly equipped with ducts and hoods, shall be provided and operated to remove such smoke, steam and gases. The milling and cleaning

of castings, and milling of cupalo cinders, shall be done under such conditions to be prescribed by the rules and regulations of the industrial board as will adequately protect the persons employed in foundries from the dust arising during the process.

5. All foundries shall be properly and thoroughly lighted during working hours and in cold weather proper and sufficient heat shall be provided and maintained therein. The use of heaters discharging smoke or gas into work-rooms is prohibited. In all foundries suitable provision shall be made and maintained for drying the working clothes of persons employed therein.

6. In every foundry in which ten or more persons are employed or engaged at labor, there shall be provided and maintained for the use of employees therein suitable and convenient washrooms of sufficient capacity adequately equipped with hot and cold water service; such washrooms shall be kept clean and sanitary and shall be properly heated during cold weather. In every such foundry lockers shall be provided for the safe-keeping of employees' clothing. In every foundry in which more than ten persons are employed or engaged at labor where water closets or privy accommodations are permitted by the commissioner of labor to remain outside of the factory under the provisions of section eighty-eight of this chapter, the passageway leading from the foundry to the said water-closets or privy accommodations shall be so protected and constructed that the employees in passing thereto or therefrom shall not be exposed to outdoor atmosphere and such water closets or privy accommodations shall be properly heated during cold weather.

7. The flasks, molding machines, ladles, cranes and apparatus for transporting molten metal in foundries shall be maintained in proper condition and repair, and any such tools or implements that are defective shall not be used until properly repaired. There shall be in every foundry, available for immediate use, an ample supply of lime water, olive oil, vaseline, bandages and absorbent cotton, to meet the needs of workmen in case of burns or other accidents; but any other equally efficacious remedy for burns may be substituted for those herein prescribed.

§ 2. This act shall take effect October first, nineteen hundred and thirteen.

Approved April 3.

Chapter 202.

An Act to amend the labor law, in relation to elevators and hoisting shafts in factory buildings.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section seventy-nine of chapter thirty-six of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "Act act relating to labor, constituting chapter thirty-one of the consolidated laws," as amended by chapter two hundred and ninety-nine of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 79. [Inclosure and operation of e]Elevators and hoistways. [Hoisting shafts; inspection. If, in the opinion of the commissioner of labor, it is necessary to protect the life or limbs of factory employees, the owner, agent or lessee of such factory where an elevator, hoisting shafts or well-hole is

used, shall cause, upon written notice from the commissioner of labor, the same to be properly and substantially inclosed, secured or guarded, and shall provide such proper traps or automatic doors so fastened in or at all elevator ways, except passenger elevators, inclosed on all sides, as to form a substantial surface when closed and so constructed as to open and close by action of the elevator in its passage either ascending or descending. The commissioner of labor may inspect the cable, gearing or other apparatus of elevators in factories and require them to be kept in a safe condition.] 1. *Inclosure of shafts.* Every hoistway, hatchway or well-hole used for carrying passengers or employees, or for freight elevators, hoisting or other purpose, shall be protected on all sides at each floor including the basement, by substantial vertical inclosures. All openings in such inclosures shall be provided with self-closing gates not less than six feet high or with properly constructed sliding doors. In the case of elevators used for carrying passengers or employees, such inclosures shall be flush with the hatchway and shall extend from floor to ceiling on every open side of the car, and on every other side shall be at least six feet high, and such enclosures shall be free from fixed obstructions on every open side of the car. In the case of freight elevators the enclosures shall be flush with the hoistway on every open side of the car. In place of the inclosures herein required for freight elevators, every hatchway used for freight elevator purposes may be provided with trap doors so constructed as to form a substantial floor surface when closed and so arranged as to open and close by the action of the car in its passage both ascending and descending; provided that in addition to such trap doors, the hatchway shall be adequately protected on all sides at all floors, including the basement, by a substantial railing or other vertical inclosure at least three feet in height.

2. *Guarding of elevators and hoistways.* All counter-weights of every elevator shall be adequately protected by proper inclosures at the top and bottom of the run. The car of all elevators used for carrying passengers or employees shall be substantially enclosed on all sides, including the top, and such car shall at all times be properly lighted, artificial illuminants to be provided and used when necessary. The top of every freight elevator car or platform shall be provided with a substantial grating or covering for the protection of the operator thereof, in accordance with such rules and regulations as may be adopted with reference thereto by the industrial board.

3. *Elevators and hoistways in factory buildings hereafter erected.* The provisions of subdivisions one and two of this section shall apply only to factory buildings heretofore erected. In all factory buildings hereafter erected, every elevator and every part thereof and all machinery connected therewith and every hoistway, hatchway and well-hole shall be so constructed, guarded, equipped, maintained and operated as to be safe for all persons using the same.

4. *Maintenance of elevators and hoistways in all factory buildings.* In every factory building heretofore erected or hereafter erected, all inclosures, doors and gates of hoistways, hatchways or well-holes, and all elevators therein used for the carrying of passengers or employees or freight, and the gates and doors thereof shall at all times be kept in good repair and in a safe condition. All openings leading to elevators shall be kept well lighted at all

times during working hours, with artificial illumination when necessary. The cable, gearing and other apparatus of elevators used for carrying passengers or employees or freight shall be kept in a safe condition.

5. Powers of industrial board. The industrial board shall have power to make rules and regulations not inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter regulating the construction, guarding, equipment, maintenance and operation of elevators and all parts thereof, and all machinery connected therewith and hoistways, hatchways and well-holes, in order to carry out the purpose and intention of this section.

§ 2. This act shall take effect October first, nineteen hundred and thirteen.

Approved April 3.

Chapter 203.

An Act to amend the labor law, in relation to fire alarm signal systems and fire drills.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section eighty-three-a of chapter thirty-six of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An act relating to labor, constituting chapter thirty-one of the consolidated laws," as amended by chapter three hundred and thirty of the laws of nineteen hundred and twelve, is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 83-a. Fire alarm signal systems and fire drills. 1. Every factory building over two stories in height in which more than twenty-five persons are employed above the ground floor shall be equipped with a fire alarm signal system with a sufficient number of signals clearly audible to all occupants thereof. The industrial board may make rules and regulations prescribing the number and location of such signals. Such system shall be installed by the owner or lessee of the building and shall permit the sounding of all the alarms within the building whenever the alarm is sounded in any portion thereof. Such system shall be maintained in good working order. No person shall tamper with, or render ineffective any portion of said system except to repair the same. It shall be the duty of whoever discovers a fire to cause an alarm to be sounded immediately.

2. In every factory building over two stories in height in which more than twenty-five persons are [regularly] employed above the ground [or first] floor, a fire drill which will conduct all the occupants of such building to a place of safety and in which all [of] the occupants of such building shall participate simultaneously shall be conducted at least once a month [every three months under the supervision of the local fire department or one of its officers].

In the city of New York the fire commissioner of such city, and in all other parts of the state, the state fire marshal shall cause to be organized and shall supervise and regulate such fire drills, and shall make rules, regulations and special orders necessary or suitable to each situation and in the case of buildings containing more than one tenant, necessary or suitable to the adequate co-operation of all the tenants of such building in a fire drill of all the occupants thereof. Such rules, regulations and orders may prescribe upon whom shall rest the duty of carrying out the same. Such

special orders may require posting of the same or an abstract thereof. A demonstration of such fire drill shall be given upon the request of an authorized representative of the fire department of the city, village or town in which the factory is located, and, except in the city of New York, upon the request of the state fire marshal or any of his deputies or assistants. [Appropriate rules and regulations to make effective this provision shall be prepared for the city of New York by the fire commissioner of such city, and for other parts of the state, by the state fire marshal. Such rules and regulations shall be posted on each floor of every factory to which they apply.]

3. In the city of New York the fire commissioner of such city, and elsewhere, the state fire marshal is charged with the duty of enforcing this section.

§ 2. This act shall take effect October first, nineteen hundred and thirteen.
Approved April 3.

Chapter 260.

An Act to amend the labor law, in relation to the manufacture of articles in tenement houses.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Article seven of chapter thirty-six of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An act relating to labor, constituting chapter thirty-one of the consolidated laws," is hereby amended to read as follows:

ARTICLE 7.

TENEMENT-MADE ARTICLES.

Section 100. Manufacturing, altering, repairing or finishing articles in tenements.

101. Register of person to whom work is given; *identification label.*
102. Goods unlawfully manufactured to be labelled.
103. Powers and duties of boards of health relative to tenement-made articles.
104. [Inspection of articles manufactured in other states.] *Manufacture of certain articles in tenements prohibited.*
105. Owners of tenement [and dwelling] houses not to permit the unlawful use thereof.
106. *Factory permits.*

§ 100. Manufacturing, altering, repairing or finishing articles in tenements.
1. No tenement[-]house nor any part thereof shall be used for the purpose of manufacturing, altering, repairing or finishing therein, any [coats, vests, knee-pants, trousers, overalls, cloaks, hats, caps, suspenders, jerseys, blouses, dresses, waists, waistbands, underwear, neckwear, furs, fur trimmings, fur garments, skirts, shirts, aprons, purses, pocket books, slippers, paper boxes, paper bags, feathers, artificial flowers, cigarettes, cigars, umbrellas, or articles of rubber, nor for the purpose of manufacturing, preparing or packing macaroni, spaghetti, ice cream, ices, candy, confectionery, nuts or preserves] *articles whatsoever except for the sole and exclusive use of the person*

so using any part of such tenement house or the members of his household, without a license therefore as provided in this article. But nothing herein contained shall apply to collars, cuffs, shirts or shirt waists made of cotton or linen fabrics that are subjected to the laundrying process before being offered for sale.

2. Application for such a license shall be made to the commissioner of labor by the owner of such tenement house, or by his duly authorized agent. Such application shall describe the house by street number or otherwise, as the case may be, in such manner as will enable the commissioner of labor easily to find the same; it shall also state the number of apartments in such house; it shall contain the full name and address of the owner of the said house, and shall be in such form as the commissioner of labor may determine. Blank applications shall be prepared and furnished by the commissioner of labor.

3. Upon receipt of such application the commissioner of labor shall consult the records of the local health department or board, or other appropriate local authority charged with the duty of sanitary inspection of such houses; if such records show the presence of any infectious, contagious or communicable disease, or the existence of any uncomplished order[s] or violations which indicate the presence of unsanitary conditions in such house, the commissioner of labor may, without making an inspection of the building, deny such application for a license, and may continue to deny such application until such time as the records of said department, board or other local authority show that the said tenement house is free from the presence of infectious, contagious or communicable disease, and from all unsanitary conditions. Before, however, any such license is granted, an inspection of the building sought to be licensed must be made by the commissioner of labor, and a statement must be filed by him as a matter of public record, to the effect that the records of the local health department or board or other appropriate authority charged with the duty of sanitary inspection of such houses show the existence of no infectious, contagious or communicable disease nor of any unsanitary conditions in the said house; such statement must be dated and signed in ink with the full name of the employee responsible therefor. A similar statement similarly signed, showing the results of the inspection of the said building, must also be filed in the office of the commissioner of labor before any license is granted. If the commissioner of labor ascertain that such building is free from infectious, contagious or communicable disease, that there are no defects of plumbing that will permit the [free] entrance of sewer air, that such building is in a clean and proper sanitary condition and that [the] articles [specified in this section] may be manufactured therein under clean and healthful conditions, he shall grant a license permitting the use of such building, for the purpose of manufacturing[, altering, repairing or finishing such articles].

4. Such license may be revoked by the commissioner of labor if the health of the community or of the employees requires it, or if the owner of the said tenement house, or his duly authorized agent, fails to comply with the orders of the commissioner of labor within ten days after the receipt of such orders, or if it appears that the building to which such license relates is not in a healthy and proper sanitary condition, *or if children are employed therein in violation of section seventy of this chapter.* In every case where a license is revoked or denied by the commissioner of labor the reasons

therefor shall be stated in writing, and the records of such revocation or denial shall be deemed public records. Where a license is revoked, before such tenement house can again be used for the purposes specified in this section, a new license must be obtained, as if no license had previously existed.

5. Every tenement house and all the parts thereof in which any [of the] articles [named in this section] are manufactured, altered, repaired or finished shall be kept in a clean and sanitary condition and shall be subject to inspection and examination by the commissioner of labor, for the purpose of ascertaining whether said garments or articles, or part or parts thereof, are clean and free from vermin and every matter of an infectious or contagious nature. An inspection shall be made by the commissioner of labor of each licensed tenement house not less than once in every six months, to determine its sanitary condition, and shall include all parts of such house and the plumbing thereof. Before making such inspection the commissioner of labor may consult the records of the local department or board charged with the duty of sanitary inspection of tenement houses, to determine the frequency of orders issued by such department or board in relation to the said tenement house, since the last inspection of such building was made by the commissioner of labor. Whenever the commissioner of labor finds any unsanitary condition in a tenement house for which a license has been issued as provided in this section, he shall at once issue an order to the owner thereof directing him to remedy such condition forthwith. Whenever the commissioner of labor finds any [of the] articles [specified in this section] manufactured, altered, repaired or finished, or in process thereof, in a room or apartment of a tenement house, and such room or apartment is in a filthy condition, he shall notify the tenants thereof to immediately clean the same, and to maintain it in a cleanly condition at all times; where the commissioner of labor finds such room or apartment to be habitually kept in a filthy condition, he may in his discretion cause to be affixed to the entrance door of such apartment a placard calling attention to such facts and prohibiting the manufacture, alteration, repair or finishing of [said] any articles therein. No person, except the commissioner of labor, shall remove or deface any such placard so affixed.

6. [None of the] No articles [specified in this section] shall be manufactured, altered, repaired or finished in any room or apartment of a tenement house where there is or has been a case of infectious, contagious or communicable disease in such room or apartment, until such time as the local department or board of health shall certify to the commissioner or labor that such disease has terminated, and that said room or apartment has been properly disinfected, if disinfection after such disease is required by the local ordinances, or by the rules or regulations of such department or board. [None of the] No articles [specified in this section] shall be manufactured, altered, repaired or finished in a part of a cellar or basement of a tenement house, which is more than one-half of its height below the level of the curb or ground outside of or adjoining the same; *but this prohibition shall not apply to the use for a bakery of a cellar for which a certificate of exemption is issued under section one hundred and sixteen of this chapter.* No person shall hire, employ or contract with any person to manufacture, alter, repair or finish any [of the] articles [named in this section] in any room or apartment in any tenement house not having a license therefor issued as

aforesaid. [None of the] *No* articles [specified in this section] shall be manufactured, altered, repaired or finished in any room or apartment of a tenement house unless said room or apartment shall be well lighted and ventilated and shall contain at least five hundred cubic feet of air space for every person working therein, or by any person other than the members of the family living therein; except that in licensed tenement houses persons not members of the family may be employed in apartments on the ground floor or second floor, used only for shops of dressmakers who deal solely in the custom trade direct to the consumer, provided that such apartments shall be in the opinion of the commissioner of labor in the highest degree sanitary, well lighted, well ventilated and plumbed, and provided further that the whole number of persons therein shall not exceed one to each one thousand cubic feet of air space, and that there shall be no children under fourteen years of age living or working therein; before any such room or apartment can be so used a special permit therefor shall be issued by the commissioner of labor, a copy of which shall be entered in his public records with a statement of the reasons therefor. Nothing in this section contained shall prevent the employment of a tailor or seamstress by any person or family for the purpose of making, altering, repairing or finishing any article of wearing apparel for the use of such person or family. Nor shall this [section] *article* apply to a house if the only [work] *manufacturing* therein [on the articles herein specified] be carried on in a shop on the main or ground floor thereof with a separate entrance to the street, unconnected with living rooms and entirely separate from the rest of the building by closed partitions without any openings whatsoever and not used for sleeping or cooking.

§ 101. Register of persons to whom work is given; *identification label*. [Persons] *Every employer in any factory* contracting for the manufacturing, altering, repairing or finishing of any [of the] articles [mentioned in section one hundred of this article] *in a tenement house* or giving out material from which they or any part of them are to be manufactured, altered, repaired or finished, *in a tenement house*, shall keep a register of the names and addresses plainly written in English of the persons to whom such articles or materials are given to be so manufactured, altered, repaired or finished or with whom they have contracted to do the same, *and shall issue with all such articles or materials a label bearing the name and place of business of such factory written or printed legibly in English*. It shall be incumbent upon *every employer and upon* all persons contracting for the manufacturing, altering, repairing or finishing of any [of the] articles [specified in section one hundred of this article] or giving out material from which they or any part of them are to be manufactured, altered, repaired or finished, before giving out [the same] *any such articles or materials* to ascertain from the office of the commissioner of labor whether the tenement house in which such articles or materials are to be manufactured, altered, repaired or finished, is licensed as provided in this article, and also to ascertain from the local department or board of health the names and addresses of all persons then sick of any infectious, contagious or communicable disease, and residing in tenement houses; and none of the said articles nor any material from which they or any part of them are to be manufactured, altered, repaired or finished shall be given out or sent to any

person residing in a tenement house that is not licensed as provided in this article, or to any person residing in a room or apartment in which there exists any infectious, contagious or communicable disease. The register mentioned in this section shall be subject to inspection by the commissioner of labor, and a copy thereof shall be furnished on his demand as well as such other information as he may require. *The label mentioned in this section shall be exhibited on the demand of the commissioner of labor at any time while said articles or materials remain in the tenement house.*

§ 102. Goods unlawfully manufactured to be labeled. Articles manufactured, altered, repaired or finished *in a tenement house* contrary to the provisions [of section one hundred] of this chapter shall not be sold or exposed for sale by any person. The commissioner of labor may conspicuously affix to any such article found to be unlawfully manufactured, altered, repaired or finished, a label containing the words "tenement made" printed in small pica capital letters on a tag not less than four inches in length, or may seize and hold such article until the same shall be disinfected or cleaned at the owner's expense, *or until all provisions of this chapter are complied with.* The commissioner of labor shall notify the person stated by the person in possession of said article to be the owner thereof, that he has so labeled or seized it. No person except the commissioner of labor, *or a local board of health in a case provided for in section one hundred and three,* shall remove or deface any tag or label so affixed. Unless the owner or person entitled to the possession of an article so seized shall provide for the disinfection or cleaning thereof within one month thereafter it may be destroyed.

§ 103. Powers and duties of boards of health relative to tenement-made articles. If the commissioner of labor finds evidence of disease present in [a workshop or in] a room or apartment in a tenement house [or dwelling house] in which any [of the] articles [named in section one hundred of this chapter] are manufactured, altered repaired or finished or in process thereof, he shall affix to such article the label prescribed in the preceding section, and immediately report to the local board of health, who shall disinfect such articles, if necessary, and thereupon remove such label. If the commissioner of labor finds that infectious [or] contagious *or communicable* diseases exist in a [workshop,] room or apartment of a tenement [or dwelling] house in which any [of the] articles [specified in section one hundred of this chapter] are being manufactured, altered, repaired or finished, or that articles manufactured or in process of manufacture therein are infected or that goods used therein are unfit for use, he shall report to the local board of health. The local health department or board in every city, town and village whenever there is any infectious, contagious or communicable disease in a tenement house shall cause an inspection of such tenement house to be made within forty-eight hours. If any [of the] articles [specified in section one hundred of this chapter] are found to be manufactured, altered, repaired or finished, or in process thereof in an apartment in which such disease exists, such board shall issue such order as the public health may require, and shall at once report such facts to the commissioner of labor, furnishing such further information as he may require. Such board may condemn and destroy all such infected article or articles manufactured or in the process of manufacture under unclean or unhealthful conditions. The local health department or board or other appropriate authority charged with

the duty of sanitary inspection of such houses in every city, town and village shall, when so requested by the commissioner of labor, furnish copies of its records as to the presence of infectious, contagious or communicable disease, or of unsanitary conditions in said houses; and shall furnish such other information as may be necessary to enable the commissioner of labor to carry out the provisions of this article.

§ 104. [Inspection of articles manufactured in other states.] *Manufacturing of certain articles in tenements prohibited.* [Whenever it is reported to the commissioner of labor that any of the articles named in section one hundred of this chapter are being shipped into this state, having previously been manufactured in whole or in part under unclean, unsanitary or unhealthy conditions, said commissioner shall examine said articles and the conditions of their manufacture, and if upon such examination said goods or any part of them are found to contain vermin or to have been manufactured in improper places or under unhealthy conditions, he shall forthwith affix to them the tag or label hereinbefore described and report to the local board of health, which board shall thereupon make such order or orders as the public safety may require.] *No article of food, no dolls or dolls' clothing and no article of children's or infants' wearing apparel shall be manufactured, altered, repaired or finished, in whole or in part, for a factory, either directly or through the instrumentality of one or more contractors or other third person, in a tenement house, in any portion of an apartment, any part of which is used for living purposes.*

§ 105. Owners of tenement [and dwelling] houses not to permit the unlawful use thereof. The owner or agent of a tenement house [or dwelling house] shall not permit the use thereof for the manufacture, repair, alteration or finishing of any [of the] article [mentioned in this article] contrary to [its] *the provisions of this chapter.* If a room or apartment in such tenement house [or dwelling house] be so unlawfully used, the commissioner of labor shall serve a notice thereof upon such owner or agent. Unless such owner or agent shall cause such unlawful manufacture to be discontinued within ten days after the service of such notice, or within fifteen days thereafter institutes and faithfully prosecutes proceedings for dispossession of the occupant of a tenement house, [or dwelling house,] who unlawfully manufactures, repairs, alters or finishes [such] *any* articles therein, he shall be deemed guilty of a violation of this [article,] *chapter* as if he, himself, was engaged in such unlawful manufacture, repair, alteration or finishing. The unlawful manufacture, repair, alteration or finishing of any [of such] articles by the occupant of a room or apartment of a tenement house [or dwelling] shall be a cause for dispossessing such occupant by summary proceedings to recover possession of real property, as provided in the code of civil procedure.

§ 106. *Factory permits.* The owner of every factory for which any articles are manufactured in any tenement house shall secure a permit therefor from the commissioner of labor who shall issue such permit to any such owner applying therefor. Such permit may be revoked or suspended by the commissioner of labor whenever any provision of this article or of section seventy of this chapter is violated in connection with any work for such factory. Such permit may be reissued or reinstated in the discretion of the commissioner when such violation has ceased. No articles shall be manufactured

in any tenement house for any factory for which no permit has been issued or for any factory whose permit is suspended or revoked. A complete list of all factories holding such permits, together with the name of the owner of each such factory, the address of the business and the name under which it is carried on, and of all tenement houses holding licenses, and a list of all permits and licenses revoked or suspended shall be published from time to time by the department of labor.

§ 2. This act shall take effect October first, nineteen hundred and thirteen. Approved April 10.

Chapter 286.

An Act to amend the labor law, in relation to the protection of employees operating machinery, dust creating machinery, and the lighting of factories and workrooms.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section eighty-one of chapter thirty-six of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An act relating to labor, constituting chapter thirty-one of the consolidated laws," as amended by chapter one hundred and six of the laws of nineteen hundred and ten, is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 81. Protection of employees operating machinery; dust-creating machinery; lighting of factories and workrooms. 1. The owner or person in charge of a factory where machinery is used shall provide, [in the discretion of the commissioner of labor] *as may be required by the rules and regulations of the industrial board*, belt shifters or other mechanical contrivances for the purpose of throwing on or off belts on pulleys. Whenever practicable, all machinery shall be provided with loose pulleys. [All vats, pans, saws, planers, sogs, gearing, belting, shafting, set-screws and machinery, of every description shall be properly guarded.] *Every vat and pan wherever set so that the opening or top thereof is at a lower level than the elbow of the operator or operators at work about the same shall be protected by a cover which shall be maintained over the same while in use in such manner as effectually to prevent such operators or other persons falling therein or coming in contact with the contents thereof, except that where it is necessary to remove such cover while any such vat or pan is in use, such vat or pan shall be protected by an adequate railing around the same. Every hydro-extractor shall be covered or otherwise properly guarded while in motion. Every saw shall be provided with a proper and effective guard. Every planer shall be protected by a substantial hood or covering. Every hand-planer or jointer shall be provided with a proper and effective guard. All sogs and gearing shall be boxed or cased either with metal or wood. All belting within seven feet of the floors shall be properly guarded. All revolving shafting within seven feet of the floors shall be protected on its exposed surface by being encased in such a manner as to effectively prevent any part of the body, hair or clothing of the operators or other persons from coming in contact with such shafting. All set-screws, keys, bolts and all parts projecting beyond the surface of revolving shafting shall*

be countersunk or provided with suitable covering, and machinery of every description shall be properly guarded and provided with proper safety appliances or devices. All machines, machinery, apparatus, furniture and fixtures shall be so placed and guarded in relation to one another as to be safe for all persons. Whenever any danger exists which requires any special care as to the character and condition of the clothing of the persons employed thereabouts, or which requires the use of special clothing or guards, the industrial board may make rules and regulations prescribing what shall be used or worn for the purpose of guarding against such danger and regulating the provision, maintenance and use thereof. No person shall remove or make ineffective any safeguard or safety appliance or device around or attached to machinery, vats or pans, [while the same are in use] unless for the purpose of immediately making repairs thereto or adjustment thereof, [and all such safeguards so removed shall be promptly replaced] and any person who removes or makes ineffective any such safeguard, safety appliance or device for a permitted purpose shall immediately replace the same when such purpose is accomplished. It shall be the duty of the employer and of every person exercising direction or control over the person who removes such safeguard, safety appliance or device, or over any person for whose protection it is designed to see that a safeguard or safety appliance or device that has been removed is promptly and properly replaced. All fencing, safeguards, safety appliances and devices must be constantly maintained in proper condition. [If] When in the opinion of the commissioner of labor a machine or any part thereof is in a dangerous condition or is not properly guarded or is dangerously placed, the use thereof [may] shall be prohibited by the commissioner of labor and a notice to that effect shall be attached thereto. Such notice shall not be removed except by an authorized representative of the department of labor, nor until the machinery is made safe and the required safeguards or safety appliances or devices are provided, and in the meantime such unsafe or dangerous machinery shall not be used. The industrial board may make rules and regulations regulating the installation, position, operation, guarding and use of machines and machinery in operation in factories, the furnishing and use of safety devices and safety appliances for machines and machinery and of guards to be worn upon the person, and other cognate matters, whenever it finds such regulations necessary in order to provide for the prevention of accidents in factories.

2. All grinding, polishing or buffing wheels used in the course of the manufacture of articles of the baser metals shall be equipped with proper hoods and pipes and such pipes shall be connected to an exhaust fan of sufficient capacity and power to remove all matter thrown off such wheels in the course of their use. Such fan shall be kept running constantly while such grinding, polishing or buffing wheels are in operation; except that in the case of wet-grinding it is unnecessary to comply with this provision unless required by the rules and regulations of the industrial board. All machinery creating dust or impurities shall be equipped with proper hoods and pipes and such pipes shall be connected to an exhaust fan of sufficient capacity and power to remove such dust or impurities; such fan shall be kept running constantly while such machinery is in use; except where, in case of wood-working machinery, the [commissioner of labor, after first making and fling

in the public records of his office a written statement of the reasons therefor,] *industrial board* shall decide that it is unnecessary for the health and welfare of the operatives.

3. *All passageways and other portions of a factory, and all moving parts of machinery which are not so guarded as to prevent accidents, where, on or about which persons work or pass or may have to work or pass in emergencies, shall be kept properly and *and sufficiently lighted during working hours.* [When, in the opinion of the commissioner of labor, it is necessary,] The [workrooms,] hall and stairs leading to the workrooms shall be properly and adequately lighted, and [in cities of the first class, if deemed necessary by the commissioner of labor,] a proper and adequate light shall be kept burning by the owner or lessee in the public hallways near the stairs, upon the entrance floor and upon the other floors on every workday in the year, from the time when the building is open for use in the morning until the time it is closed in the evening, except at times when the influx of natural light shall make artificial light unnecessary. Such lights shall be [independent of the motive power of such factory] so arranged as to insure their reliable operation when through accident or other cause the regular factory lighting is extinguished.

4. *All workrooms shall be properly and adequately lighted during working hours. Artificial illuminants in every workroom shall be installed, arranged and used so that the light furnished will at all times be sufficient and adequate for the work carried on therein, and so as to prevent unnecessary strain on the vision or glare in the eyes of the workers. The industrial board may make rules and regulations to provide for adequate and sufficient natural and artificial lighting facilities in all factories.*

§ 2. This act shall take effect October first, nineteen hundred and thirteen.

Approved April 16.

Chapter 320.

An Act to amend the labor law, in relation to physical examination of employees.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Article two of chapter thirty-six of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An act relating to labor, constituting chapter thirty-one of the consolidated laws," is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof a new section, to be section twenty-two, to read as follows:

§ 22. Physical examination of employees. Whenever an employer shall require a physical examination by a physician or surgeon as a condition of employment, the party to be examined, if a female, shall be entitled to have such examination before a physician or surgeon of her own sex. If an employer shall require or attempt to require a female applicant for employment to submit to an examination in violation of the provisions of this section, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

Approved April 17.

*So in original.

Chapter 340.

An Act to amend the labor law, in relation to washrooms, dressing rooms and water closets in factories.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section eighty-eight of chapter thirty-six of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An act relating to labor, constituting chapter thirty-one of the consolidated laws," as amended by chapter three hundred and thirty-six of the laws of nineteen hundred and twelve, is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 88. Drinking water, washrooms and dressing rooms [and water closets].

1. In every factory there shall be provided at all times for the use of employees, a sufficient supply of clean and pure drinking water. Such water shall be supplied through proper pipe connections with water mains through which is conveyed the water used for domestic purposes, or, from a spring or well or body of pure water; if such drinking water be placed in receptacles in the factory, such receptacles shall be properly covered to prevent contamination and shall be thoroughly cleaned at frequent intervals.

2. In every factory there shall be provided and maintained for the use of employees[,], suitable and convenient washrooms, *separate for each sex*, adequately equipped with [sinks and proper water service; and] *washing facilities consisting of sinks or stationary basins provided with running water or with tanks holding an adequate supply of clean water. Every washroom shall be provided with means for artificial illumination and with adequate means of ventilation. All washrooms and washing facilities shall be constructed, lighted, heated, ventilated, arranged and maintained according to rules and regulations adopted with reference thereto by the industrial board.* [i]n all factories where lead, arsenic or other poisonous substances or injurious or noxious fumes, dust or gases are present as an incident or result of the business or processes conducted by such factory there shall be provided washing facilities which shall include hot water and soap and individual towels.

3. Where females are employed, dressing or emergency rooms shall be provided for their use; each such room shall have at least one window opening to the outer air and shall be enclosed by means of solid partitions or walls. [In brass and iron foundries suitable provision shall be made and maintained for drying the working clothes of persons employed therein. In every factory there shall be provided suitable and convenient water closets for each sex, in such number as the commissioner of labor may determine. Such water closets shall be properly screened, lighted ventilated and kept clean and sanitary; the enclosure of each closet shall be kept clean and sanitary and free from all obscene writing or marking. The water closets used by females shall be entirely separated from those used by males and the entrances thereto shall be effectively screened. The water closets shall be maintained inside the factory whenever practicable and in all cases, when required by the commissioner of labor.] *In every factory in which more than ten women are employed, there shall be provided one or more separate dressing rooms in such numbers as required by the rules and regulations of*

the industrial board and located in such place or places as required by such rules and regulations, having an adequate floor space in proportion to the number of employees, to be fixed by the rules and regulations of the industrial board, but the floor space of every such dressing room shall in no event be less than sixty square feet; each dressing room shall be separated from any water closet compartment by adequate partitions and shall be provided with adequate means for artificial illumination; each dressing room shall be provided with suitable means for hanging clothes and with a suitable number of seats. All dressing rooms shall be enclosed by means of solid partitions or walls, and shall be constructed, heated, ventilated, lighted and maintained in accordance with such rules and regulations as may be adopted by the industrial board with reference thereto.

§ 2. Such chapter is hereby amended by inserting after section eighty-eight a new section, to be section eighty-eight-a, to read as follows:

§ 88-a. Water closets. 1. *In every factory there shall be provided suitable and convenient water closets separate for each sex, in such number and located in such place or places as required by the rules and regulations of the industrial board. All water closets shall be maintained inside the factory except where, in the opinion of the commissioner of labor, it is impracticable to do so.*

2. *There shall be separate water closet compartments for females, to be used by them exclusively, and notice to that effect shall be painted on the outside of such compartments. The entrance to every water closet used by females shall be effectively screened by a partition or vestibule. Where water closets for males and females are in adjoining compartments, there shall be solid plastered or metal covered partitions between the compartments extending from the floor to the ceiling. Whenever any water closet compartments open directly into the workroom exposing the interior, they shall be screened from view by a partition or a vestibule. The use of curtains for screening purposes is prohibited.*

3. *The use of any form of trough water closet, latrine or school sink within any factory is prohibited. All such trough water closets, latrines or school sinks shall, before the first of October, nineteen hundred and fourteen, be completely removed and the place where they were located properly disinfected under the direction of the department of labor. Such appliances shall be replaced by proper individual water closets, placed in water closet compartments, all of which shall be constructed and installed in accordance with rules and regulations to be adopted by the industrial board.*

4. *Every existing water closet and urinal inside any factory shall have a basin of enameled iron or earthenware, and shall be flushed from a separate water-supplied cistern or through a flushometer valve connected in such manner as to keep the water supply of the factory free from contamination. All woodwork enclosing water closet fixtures shall be removed from the front of the closet and the space underneath the seat shall be left open. The floor or other surface beneath and around the closet shall be maintained in good order and repair and all the woodwork shall be kept well painted with a light-color paint. All existing water closet compartments shall have windows leading to the outer air and shall be otherwise ventilated in accordance with rules and regulations adopted for that purpose by the industrial board. Such compartments shall be provided with means for artificial illumination*

and the enclosure of each compartment shall be kept free from all obscene writing or marking.

5. All water closets, urinals and water closet compartments hereafter installed in a factory, including those provided to replace existing fixtures, shall be properly constructed, installed, ventilated, lighted and maintained in accordance with such rules and regulations as may be adopted by the industrial board.

6. All water closet compartments, and the floors, walls, ceilings and surface thereof, and all fixtures therein, and all water closets and urinals shall at all times be kept and maintained in a clean and sanitary condition. Where the water supply to water closets or urinals is liable to freeze, the water closet compartment shall be properly heated so as to prevent freezing, or the supply and flush pipes, cisterns and traps and valves shall be effectively covered with wool felt or hair felt, or other adequate covering.

7. All water closets shall be constructed, lighted, ventilated, arranged and maintained according to rules and regulations adopted with reference thereto by the industrial board.

§ 3. This act shall take effect October first, nineteen hundred and thirteen.
Approved April 19.

Chapter 346.

An Act to amend the penal law, in relation to public traffic on Sunday.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section twenty-one hundred and forty-seven of chapter eighty-eight of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An act providing for the punishment of crime, constituting chapter forty of the consolidated laws," is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 2147. Public traffic on Sunday. All manner of public selling or offering for sale of any property upon Sunday is prohibited, except [that articles of food may be sold and supplied at any time before ten o'clock in the morning, and except also that meals may be sold to be eaten on the premises where sold or served elsewhere by caterers; and prepared tobacco, milk, ice and soda-water in places other than where spirituous or malt liquors or wines are kept or offered for sale, and fruit, flowers, confectionery, newspapers, drugs, medicines and surgical appliances may be sold in a quiet and orderly manner at any time of the day.] as follows:

1. Articles of food may be sold, served, supplied and delivered at any time before ten o'clock in the morning;

2. Meals may be sold to be eaten on the premises where sold at any time of the day;

3. Caterers may serve meals to their patrons at any time of the day;

4. Prepared tobacco, milk, eggs, ice, soda-water, fruit, flowers, confectionery, newspapers, drugs, medicines and surgical instruments, may be sold in places other than a room where spirituous or malt liquors or wines are kept or offered for sale and may be delivered at any time of the day;

5. Delicatessen dealers may sell, supply, serve and deliver cooked and prepared foods, between the hours of four o'clock in the afternoon and half past seven o'clock in the evening, in addition to the time provided for in subdivision one hereof.

The provisions of this section, however, shall not be construed to allow or permit the public sale or exposing for sale or delivery of uncooked flesh foods, or meats, fresh or salt, at any hour or time of the day. *Delicatessen dealers shall not be considered as caterers within subdivision three hereof.*

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

Approved April 22.

Chapter 349.

An Act to amend the penal law, in relation to violations of provisions of the labor law, the industrial code, the rules and regulations of the industrial board of the department of labor and the orders of the commissioner of labor.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section twelve hundred and seventy-five of chapter eighty-eight of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An act to provide for the punishment of crime, constituting chapter forty of the consolidated laws," as amended by chapter seven hundred and forty-nine of the laws of nineteen hundred and eleven, is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 1275. Violations of provisions of labor law; *the industrial code; the rules and regulations of the industrial board of the department of labor; orders of the commissioner of labor.* Any person who violates or does not comply with[:] *any provision of the labor law, and provision of the industrial code, any rule or regulation of the industrial board of the department of labor, or any lawful order of the commissioner of labor;*

[1. The provisions of article three of the labor law, relating to the department of labor;

2. The provisions of article four of the labor law, relating to the bureau of labor statistics;

3. The provisions of article five of the labor law, relating to the bureau of factory inspection;

4. The provisions of article six of the labor law, relating to factories;

5. The provisions of article seven of the labor law, relating to the manufacture of articles in tenements;

6. The provisions of article eight of the labor law, relating to bakeries and confectionery establishments;

7. The provisions of article eleven of the labor law, relating to mercantile establishments, and the employment of women and children therein;

*8. A]and any person who knowingly makes a false statement in or in relation to any application made for an employment certificate as to any matter required by article six and eleven of the labor law to appear in any affidavit, record, transcript or certificate therein provided for, is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished, *except as in this chapter otherwise provided*, for a first offense by a fine of not less than twenty nor more than fifty dollars; for a second offense by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than two hundred and fifty dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than thirty days or by both such fine and imprisonment; for a third offense by a fine of not less than two hundred and fifty dollars, or by im-

* Sub-division 7-a, added by chapter 383 of the Laws of 1912 was not included in the bill of 1913 but was evidently intended to be dropped, especially as it is fully covered by the amended general provisions of § 1275.

prisonment for not more than sixty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

§ 2. Section twelve hundred and seventy-three of such chapter is hereby repealed.

§ 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

Approved April 22.

Chapter 461.

An Act to amend the labor law, in relation to fire-escapes and exits in existing factories; the future construction of factory buildings; and the limitation of the number of occupants in factories.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Article six of chapter thirty-six of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An act relating to labor, constituting chapter thirty-one of the consolidated laws," is hereby amended by inserting therein, after section seventy-nine, six new sections, to be sections seventy-nine-a, seventy-nine-b, seventy-nine-c, seventy-nine-d, seventy-nine-e and seventy-nine-f, to read as follows:

§ 79-a. Construction of factory buildings hereafter erected. No factory shall be conducted in any building hereafter erected more than one story in height unless such building shall conform to the following requirements:

1. All buildings more than four stories in height shall be of fireproof construction. The roofs of all buildings shall be covered with incombustible material or shall be of tar and slag or plastic cement supported by or applied to arches of fireproof material, and the cornices shall be constructed of incombustible material. All exterior walls within twenty-five feet of any non-fireproof building shall be not less than eight inches thick and shall extend three feet above the roof.

2. Floor area and required exits. The term floor area as used in this section signifies the entire space between fire walls, or between a fire wall and an exterior wall of a building, or between the exterior walls of the building where there is no intervening fire wall. From every floor area there shall be not less than two means of exit remote from each other, one of which on every floor above the ground floor shall be an interior enclosed fireproof stairway or an exterior enclosed fireproof stairway, and the other shall be such a stairway or a horizontal exit. No point in any floor area shall be more than one hundred feet distant from the entrance to one such means of exit. Whenever any floor area exceeds five thousand square feet there shall be provided at least one additional means of exit as hereinbefore described for each five thousand square feet or part thereof in excess of five thousand square feet. In every building over one hundred feet in height there shall be at least one exterior enclosed fireproof stairway which shall be accessible from any point in the building.

3. Stairways. All stairways shall be constructed of incombustible material and shall have an unobstructed width of at least forty-four inches throughout their length, except that hand rails may project not more than three and one-half inches into such width. There shall be not more than twelve feet six inches in height between successive landings. The treads shall be not

less than ten inches wide exclusive of nosing, and the rise shall be not more than seven and three-fourths inches. No stairway with "winders" shall be allowed except as a connection from one floor to another. The treads shall be constructed and maintained in such manner as to prevent persons from slipping thereon. Every stairway shall be enclosed on all sides by fireproof partitions extending continuously from the lowest story to which such stairway extends to three feet above the roof and the roof of the enclosure shall be constructed of fireproof material at least four inches thick with a skylight at least three-fourths the area of the shaft. All stairways serving as required means of exit shall extend to the roof and shall lead continuously to the street or to a fireproof passageway independent of other means of exit from the building, opening on a road or street, or to an open area affording unobstructed passage to a road or street. All stairways that extend to the top story shall be continued to the roof. Provision shall be made for the adequate lighting of all stairways by artificial light.

4. Doors and doorways. All doors shall open outwardly. The width of the hallways and exit doors leading to the street, at the street level, shall be not less than the aggregate width of all stairways leading to them. Every door leading to or opening on a stairway shall have an unobstructed width of at least forty-four inches.

5. Partitions. All partitions in the interior of buildings of fireproof construction shall be of incombustible material.

6. Openings to be enclosed. All elevator and dumb-waiter shafts, vent and light shafts, pipe and duct shafts, hoistways and all other vertical openings leading from one floor to another shall be enclosed throughout their height on all sides by enclosures of fireproof material. Every such enclosure shall have a roof of fireproof material and if the enclosure extends to the top story it shall be continued to three feet above the roof of the building and shall have at the top a skylight in a metal frame at least three-fourths of the area of the shaft or exterior window with metal frame and sash. The bottom of the enclosure shall be of fireproof material unless the opening extends to the cellar bottom. All openings in such enclosures shall be provided with fireproof doors, except that openings in the enclosures of vent and light shafts shall be provided either with fireproof doors or with windows having metal frames and sash and wired glass where glass is used.

§ 79-b. Requirements for existing buildings. No factory shall be conducted in any building heretofore erected unless such building shall conform to the following requirements:

1. Required exits. Every building over two stories in height shall be provided on each floor with at least two means of exit or escape from fire, remote from each other, one of which on every floor above the ground floor shall lead to or open on an interior stairway which in buildings over four stories in height shall be enclosed as hereinafter provided, or to an exterior enclosed fireproof stairway. The other shall lead to such a stairway; or to a horizontal exit; or to an exterior screened stairway; or when, in the opinion of the industrial board the safety of the occupants of the building would not be endangered thereby, to fire-escapes on the outside of the building. No point on any floor of such factory shall be more than one hundred feet distant from the entrance to one such means of exit. Whenever

egress may be had from the roof to an adjoining or near-by structure, every stairway serving as a required means of exit shall be extended to the roof. All such stairways shall extend to the first story and lead to the street, or to an unobstructed passageway leading to a street or road or to an open area affording safe passage to a street or road.

2. Stairway enclosures. All interior stairways serving as required means of exit in buildings more than four stories in height and the landings, platforms and passageways connected therewith shall be enclosed on all sides by partitions of fire resisting material extending continuously from the basement. Where the stairway extends to the top floor of the building such partitions shall extend to three feet above the roof. All openings in such partitions shall be provided with self closing doors constructed of fire resisting material except where such openings are in the exterior wall of the building. All such partitions and the doors provided for the openings therein shall be constructed in such manner as the industrial board may prescribe by its rules and regulations. Whenever, in the case of any existing buildings not over six stories in height, the industrial board shall find that the requirements of this and the last preceding subdivision relating to stairway enclosures can be dispensed with or modified without endangering the safety of persons employed in such buildings, the industrial board shall have power to adopt such rules and regulations as may, in its opinion, meet the conditions existing in such buildings, which rules and regulations may make said requirements inapplicable or modify the same in such manner as it may find to be adapted to securing the safety of persons employed therein. The industrial board shall have power to adopt rules and regulations permitting, under conditions therein prescribed, as a substitute for the stairway enclosures herein required the use of partitions heretofore constructed in such manner and of such fire resisting material as have heretofore been approved by the local authorities exercising supervision over the construction and alteration of buildings. In such cases, however, every opening in the enclosing partitions shall be provided with fire doors.

3. Doors. Where five or more persons are employed on any floor of a factory building every door on such floor leading to or opening on any means of exit shall open outwardly or be double swinging doors. All exit doors in the first story, including the doors of the vestibule, shall open outwardly.

4. Fire-escapes. All outside fire-escapes shall be constructed of wrought iron or steel and shall be so designed, constructed and erected as to safely sustain on all platforms, balconies and stairways a live load of not less than ninety pounds per square foot with a factor of safety of four. Wherever practicable, a continuous run or straight run stairway shall be used. On every floor above the first there shall be balconies or landings embracing one or more easily accessible and unobstructed openings at each floor level, connected with each other and with the ground by means of a stairway constructed as hereinafter provided and well fastened and secured. All openings leading to outside fire-escapes shall have an unobstructed width of at least two feet and an unobstructed height of at least six feet and shall extend to the floor level or within six inches thereof, and shall be not more than seven inches above the floor of the fire-escape balcony. Such openings shall have metal frames and be provided with doors constructed of fireproof material with wired glass where glass is used. All windows opening upon

the course of the fire-escape shall be fireproof windows. The balconies shall have an unobstructed width of at least four feet throughout their length and shall have a landing not less than twenty-four inches square at the head of every stairway. There shall be a passageway between the stairway opening and the side of the building at least eighteen inches wide throughout except where the stairways reach and leave the balconies at the ends or where double run stairways are used. The stairway opening of the balconies shall be of a size sufficient to provide clear headway and shall be guarded on the long side by an iron railing not less than three feet in height. Each balcony shall be surrounded by an iron railing not less than three feet in height thoroughly and properly braced. The balconies shall be connected by stairways not less than twenty-two inches wide placed at an incline of not more than forty-five degrees, with steps of not less than eight-inch tread and not over eight-inch rise and provided with a hand-rail not less than three feet in height. The treads of such stairways shall be so constructed as to sustain a live load of four hundred pounds per step with a factor of safety of four. There shall be a similar stairway from the top floor balcony to the roof, except where the fire-escape is erected on the front of the building. A similar stairway shall also be provided from the lowest balcony to a safe landing place beneath, which stairway shall remain down permanently or be arranged to swing up and down automatically by counter-balancing weights. When not erected on the front of the building, safe and unobstructed egress shall be provided from the foot of the fire-escape by means of an open court or courts or a fireproof passageway having an unobstructed width of at least three feet throughout leading to the street, or by means of an open area having communication with the street; such fireproof passageway shall be adequately lighted at all times and the lights shall be so arranged as to ensure their reliable operation when through accident or other cause the regular factory lighting is extinguished.

5. The provisions of subdivision four shall not apply where at the time this act takes effect there are outside fire-escapes with balconies on each floor of the building connected with stairways placed at an angle of not more than sixty degrees, provided that such existing outside fire-escapes have or shall be provided with the following:

A stairway leading from the top floor balcony to the roof, except where the fire-escapes are erected on the front of the building; a stairway not less than twenty-two inches wide from the lowest balcony to a safe landing place beneath, which stairway remains down permanently or is arranged to swing up and down by counter-balancing weights; a safe and unobstructed exit to the street from the foot of such fire-escapes as provided in subdivision four hereof; steps connecting the sill of every opening leading to the fire-escapes with the floor wherever such sill is more than three feet above the floor level; and all openings leading to the fire-escapes provided with windows having metal frames and sash and with wired glass where glass is used, or with doors constructed in accordance with the requirements of subdivision four; and all windows opening upon the course of the fire-escape provided with fireproof windows.

§ 79-c. Additional requirements common to buildings heretofore and hereafter erected. No factory shall be conducted in any building unless such building shall be so constructed, equipped and maintained in all respects

as to afford adequate protection against fire to all persons employed therein, nor unless, in addition to the requirements of section seventy-nine-a in the case of a building hereafter erected or of section seventy-nine-b in the case of a building heretofore erected, such building shall conform to the following requirements:

1. Stairways. Stairways shall be provided with proper and substantial hand-rails. Where the stairway is enclosed by fireproof partitions the bottom of the enclosure shall be of fireproof material at least four inches thick unless the fireproof partitions extend to the cellar bottom. All stairways that extend to the top story shall be continued to the roof.

2. Doors and windows. No door, window or other opening on any floor of a factory building shall be obstructed by stationary metal bars, grating or wire mesh. Metal bars, grating or wire mesh provided for any such door, window or other opening shall be so constructed as to be readily movable or removable from both sides in such manner as to afford the free and unobstructed use of such door, window or other opening as a means of egress in case of need and they shall be left unlocked during working hours. Every door opening on a stairway or other means of exit shall so open as not to obstruct the passageway. A clearly painted sign marked "exit" in letters not less than eight inches in height shall be placed over all exits leading to stairways and other means of egress, and in addition a red light shall be placed over all such exits for use in time of darkness.

3. Access to exits. There shall at all times be maintained continuous, safe, unobstructed passageways on each floor of the building, with an unobstructed width of at least three feet throughout their length leading directly to every means of egress, including outside fire-escapes and passenger elevators. All means of egress shall be maintained in an unobstructed condition. No door leading into or out of any factory or any floor thereof shall be locked, bolted or fastened during working hours.

4. Regulation by industrial board. The industrial board shall have power to adopt rules and regulations and establish requirements and standards for construction, equipment and maintenance of factory buildings or of particular classes of factory buildings and the means and adequacy of exit therefrom in order to carry out the purposes of this chapter in addition to the requirements of this section and of sections seventy-nine-a and seventy-nine-b, and not inconsistent therewith.

§ 79-d. Effect of foregoing provisions; inspection of buildings and approval of plans. 1. Effect of foregoing provisions. The requirements of sections seventy-nine-a, seventy-nine-b and seventy-nine-c are not in substitution for the requirements of any general or special law or local ordinance relating to the construction, equipment or maintenance of buildings, but the provisions of such general and special laws and local ordinances shall be observed as well as the provisions of said sections. The provisions of sections seventy-nine-a, seventy-nine-b and seventy-nine-c shall supersede all provisions inconsistent therewith in any special law or local ordinance, and any provision of law or ordinance which gives power to any officer to establish requirements inconsistent with the provisions of such sections or the rules and regulations adopted by the industrial board under the provisions of this article.

2. Inspection of buildings. The officer of any city, village or town having power to inspect buildings therein for the purpose of determining their conformity to the requirements of law or ordinance governing the construction thereof, shall, whenever requested by the commissioner of labor, inspect any factory building therein and certify to the commissioner of labor in detail whether or not such building conforms to the requirements of this chapter and the rules and regulations of the industrial board, and such certificate shall be filed in the office of the commissioner of labor and shall be presumptive evidence of the truth of the matters therein stated.

3. Approval of plans. Before construction or alteration of a building in which it is intended to conduct one or more factories, the plans and specifications for such construction or alteration may be submitted to the commissioner of labor and filed in his office in such form and with such information as may be required by him or by the rules and regulations of the industrial board, and if such plans and specifications comply with the requirements of this chapter and the rules and regulations of the industrial board, he shall issue his certificate approving the same, which certificate shall bear the date when issued. Whenever any certificate shall be issued by the commissioner of labor under this section the particulars of such certificate shall be recorded and indexed in the records of his office. Before issuing any such certificate the commissioner of labor may request the officer of the city, village or town in which such building is located having power to examine and pass upon plans for construction of buildings with reference to their conformity to the requirements of law or ordinance governing the construction thereof, to examine such plans and specifications and to certify to the commissioner of labor whether or not such plans and specifications conform to the requirements of this chapter and the rules and regulations of the industrial board, and such officer shall thereupon make such examination and so certify in detail to the commissioner of labor and such certificate shall be filed in the office of the commissioner of labor and shall be presumptive evidence of the truth of the matters therein stated.

4. Certificate of compliance. After such construction or alteration shall be completed, the commissioner of labor shall, when requested by the owner or person filing such plans, ascertain by inspection or in the manner provided in subdivision two of this section, whether such building conforms to the requirements of this chapter and the rules and regulations of the industrial board; and if he finds that it does conform thereto, shall issue his certificate to that effect, which shall bear the date when issued.

§ 79-e. Limitation of number of occupants. The number of persons who may occupy any factory building or portion thereof above the ground floor shall be limited to such a number as can safely escape from such building by the means of exit provided in the building.

1. In buildings hereafter erected no more than fourteen persons shall be employed or permitted or suffered to work on any one floor for every full twenty-two inches in width of stairway conforming to the requirements for a required means of exit except as to extension to the roof, provided for such floor. No allowance shall be made for any excess in width of less than twenty-two inches.

2. In buildings heretofore erected no more than fourteen persons shall be employed or permitted or suffered to work on any one floor for every

eighteen inches in width of stairway provided for such floor and conforming to the requirements for a required means of exit except as to extension to the roof, and for any excess in width of less than eighteen inches, a proportionate increase in the number of occupants shall be allowed. Where the industrial board shall find that the safety of the occupants of any such building will not be endangered thereby, it may allow an increase in the number of occupants of any floor in such building to a number not greater than at the rate of twenty persons for every eighteen inches in width of such stairway provided for such floor, with a proportionate increase in the number of occupants for any excess in width of less than eighteen inches.

3. In any building for every additional sixteen inches over ten feet in height between two floors, one additional person may be employed on the upper of such floors for every eighteen inches in width of stairway leading therefrom to the lower of such floors in buildings heretofore erected, and one for every twenty-two inches in width of such stairway in buildings hereafter erected, provided that such stairways conform to the requirements for required means of exit except as to extension to the roof.

4. In any building, if any stairway has steps of the type known as "winders," a deduction of ten per centum shall be made in counting the capacity of such stairway.

5. In any building where the stairways and stairhalls are enclosed in fireproof partitions or where, at the time this act takes effect, the stairways and stairhalls are enclosed in partitions of brick, concrete, terra-cotta blocks or reinforced concrete constructed in a manner heretofore approved by the superintendent of buildings of the city of New York having jurisdiction if in such city, or elsewhere in the state, in a manner conforming to the rules and regulations to be adopted by the industrial board under the provisions of subdivision two of section seventy-nine-b, all openings in which enclosing partitions are or shall hereafter be provided with fireproof doors, in either of such cases so many additional persons may be employed on any floor as can occupy the enclosed stairhall or halls on that floor, allowing five square feet of unobstructed floor space per person.

6. In any building where a horizontal exit is provided on any floor such number of persons may be employed on such floor as can occupy the smaller of the two spaces on such floor on either side of the fireproof partitions or fire walls, or as can occupy the floor of an adjoining or near-by building which is connected with such floor by openings in the wall or walls between the buildings or by exterior balconies or bridges, in addition to the occupants of such connected floor in such adjoining or near-by building, allowing five square feet of unobstructed floor space per person, provided that the partitions or walls or balconies through which the horizontal exit is provided to such other portion of the same building or to such adjoining or near-by building shall have doorways of sufficient width to allow eighteen inches in width of opening for each fifty persons or fraction thereof so permitted to be employed on such floor in the case of horizontal exits heretofore constructed and twenty-two inches in the case of horizontal exits hereafter constructed.

7. In any building heretofore erected of fireproof construction, where any floor is subdivided by partitions of brick, terra-cotta or concrete not less than four inches thick extending continuously from the fireproofing of the

floor to the underside of the fireproofing of the floor above, with all openings protected by fireproof doors not less than forty-four inches nor more than sixty-six inches in width, and in which all the windows on such floor and on the two floors directly underneath are fireproof windows, such number of persons may be employed on such floor as can occupy the smaller of the two spaces on either side of such partitions, allowing five square feet of unobstructed floor space per person, provided there shall be on each side of said partitions at least one stairway conforming to the requirements for a required means of exit; and provided further that such partitions have doorways of sufficient width to allow eighteen inches in width of openings for each fifty persons or fraction thereof so permitted to occupy such floor, and that such doorways shall be kept unlocked and unobstructed during working hours. The provisions of this subdivision shall apply to any fireproof building heretofore erected which may hereafter be made to conform to the requirements of this section.

8. In any building the number of persons permitted to be employed on any one floor under the provisions of subdivisions one, two and three of this section may be increased fifty per centum where there is constructed, installed and maintained throughout the building an automatic sprinkler system conforming to the requirements of section eighty-three-b of this chapter and to the rules and regulations of the industrial board.

9. In any building, the number of persons who may be employed on any one floor shall in no event exceed such number as can occupy such floor, allowing thirty-six square feet of floor space per person if the building is not of fireproof construction, and thirty-two square feet of floor space per person if the building is of fireproof construction.

10. Where one floor is occupied by more than one tenant, the industrial board shall have power to make rules and regulations prescribing how many of the persons allowed to occupy such floor under the provisions of this section, may occupy the space of each tenant.

11. Posting. In every factory, two stories or over in height, the commissioner of labor shall cause to be posted notices specifying the number of persons that may occupy each floor thereof in accordance with the provisions of this section. Every such notice shall be posted in a conspicuous place in every stairhall and workroom. If any one floor is occupied by more than one tenant, such notices shall be posted in the space occupied by each tenant, and shall state the number of persons that may occupy such space. Every such notice shall bear the date when posted.

§ 70-f. Meaning of terms. The following terms when used in this article shall have the following meaning:

1. Fireproof construction. A building shall be deemed to be of fireproof construction if it conforms to the following requirements: All walls constructed of brick, stone, concrete or terra-cotta; all floors and roofs of brick, terra-cotta or reinforced concrete placed between steel or reinforced concrete beams and girders; all the steel entering into the structural parts encased in at least two inches of fireproof material, excepting the wall columns, which must be encased in at least eight inches of masonry on the outside and four inches on the inside; all stairwells, elevator wells, public hallways and corridors enclosed by fireproof partitions; all doors, fireproof; all stairways, landings, hallways and other floor surfaces of in-

combustible material; no woodwork or other combustible material used in any partition, furring, ceiling or floor; and all window frames, doors and sash, trim and other interior finish of incombustible material; all windows shall be fireproof windows except that in buildings under seventy feet in height fireproof windows are required only when within thirty feet of another building or opening on a court or space less than thirty feet wide; except that in buildings under one hundred feet in height there may be wooden sleepers and floor finish and wooden trim, and except that in buildings under one hundred and fifty feet in height heretofore constructed there may be wooden sleepers, floor finish and trim and the windows need not be fireproof windows, excepting when such windows are within thirty feet of another building.

2. Fireproof material is material which is incombustible and is capable of resisting the effect of fire in such manner and to such extent as to insure the safety of the occupants of the building. The industrial board shall determine and in its rules and regulations shall specify what materials are fireproof materials within the meaning hereof. The industrial board shall also determine and in its rules and regulations shall specify what materials, not being fireproof materials within the meaning hereof, are fire resisting materials. Fire resisting material, when required by any of the provisions of this chapter, shall conform to requirements of such rules and regulations.

3. Incombustible material is material which will not burn or support combustion.

4. A fire wall is a wall constructed of brick, concrete, terra-cotta blocks or reinforced stone concrete, and having at each floor level one or more openings each protected by fire doors so constructed as to prevent the spread of fire or smoke through the openings. In buildings of nonfireproof construction fire walls shall be at least twelve inches in thickness and shall extend continuously from the cellar floor through the entire building and at least three feet over the roof and be coped; except that walls heretofore erected not less than eight inches in thickness, but otherwise conforming to the requirements of this subdivision shall be considered fire walls within the meaning of this subdivision. No opening in such wall shall exceed sixty-six inches in width or sixty square feet in area, except that where openings not exceeding eight feet in width exist in fire walls heretofore erected, such walls may be considered fire walls within the meaning of this subdivision, and in the case of fire walls hereafter constructed no two openings in the same wall and at the same floor level shall be nearer than forty feet from the center of one opening to the center of another. Every opening in a fire wall shall be protected by a fire door closing automatically on each side of the wall. At every opening in the fire wall there shall be an incombustible floor finish extending over the floor for the full thickness of the wall so as to completely separate the woodwork of the floors on each side of the fire wall. In fireproof buildings the fire walls shall comply with the foregoing requirements in all respects excepting that they may be of the thickness required by the provisions of this section with respect to fireproof partitions; such fire walls and fireproof partitions shall be continuous, from the cellar floor to the under side of the fireproof roof.

5. Fireproof partitions shall be built of brick, concrete, reinforced concrete or terra-cotta blocks. When built of brick or concrete they shall be

not less than eight inches in thickness for the uppermost forty feet, and shall increase four inches in thickness for each additional lower forty feet or part thereof; or, when wholly supported by suitable steel framing at vertical intervals of not over forty feet, they may be eight inches in thickness throughout their entire height. When wholly supported at vertical intervals of not over twenty-five feet, and built of terra-cotta blocks, they shall be not less than six inches in thickness and when so supported and built of reinforced stone concrete, they shall be not less than four inches in thickness. The supporting steel frame work shall be properly encased on all sides by not less than two inches of fire proof material, securely fastened to the steel work. All openings in such partitions shall be provided with fire doors.

6. Fire doors. Fire doors shall be metal-covered doors, or doors of such other material as shall be specified in the rules and regulations of the industrial board. They shall be provided with self-closing devices and have incombustible sills. The industrial board shall determine, and in its rules and regulations shall specify, the material and mode and manner of construction and erection of such doors.

7. Fireproof windows shall be windows constructed of metal frames and sash and provided with wired glass and of the automatic, self-closing type.

8. Exterior enclosed fireproof stairways shall be stairways completely enclosed from top to bottom by walls of fireproof material not less than eight inches thick extending from the sidewalk, court or yard level to the roof, and with walls extending above the roof so as to form a bulkhead. The stairway shall in all other respects conform to the requirements of this article in regard to enclosed stairways. There shall be no opening in any wall separating the exterior enclosed fireproof stairway from the building. Access shall be provided to the stairway from every floor of the building by means of an outside balcony or vestibule of steel, iron or masonry. Every such balcony or vestibule shall have an unobstructed width of at least forty-four inches and shall be provided with a fireproof floor and a railing of incombustible material not less than three feet high. Access to such balconies from the building and to the stairway from the balconies, shall be by means of fire doors. The level of the balcony floor shall be not more than seven inches below the level of the door sill of the building. The doors shall be not less than forty-four inches wide and shall swing outward onto the balcony and inward from the balcony to the stairway, and shall be provided with locks or latches with visible fastenings requiring no key to open them in leaving the building. The landings in such stairway shall be of such width that the doors in opening into the stairway shall not reduce the free passageway of the landings to a width less than the width of the stairs. Every such stairway shall be provided with a proper lighting system which shall furnish adequate light and shall be so arranged as to ensure its reliable operation when, through accident or other cause, the regular factory lighting is extinguished. The balconies giving access to such stairways shall be open on at least one side upon an open space not less than one hundred square feet in area.

9. Horizontal exit. A horizontal exit shall be the connection by means of one or more openings not less than forty-four inches wide, protected by

fire doors, through a fire wall in any building, or through a wall or walls between two buildings, which doors shall continuously be unlocked and the opening unobstructed whenever any person is employed on either side of the opening. Exterior balconies and bridges not less than forty-four inches in width connecting two buildings and not having a gradient of more than one foot fall in six, may also be counted as horizontal exits when the doors opening out upon said balconies or bridges are fireproof doors and are level with the floors of the building, and when all doors of both buildings opening on such balconies or bridges are continuously kept unlocked and unobstructed whenever any person is employed on either side of the exit, and when such balconies or bridges are built of incombustible material and are capable of sustaining a live load of not less than ninety pounds per square foot with a factor of safety of four; and when such balconies or bridges are enclosed on all sides to a height of not less than six feet and on top and bottom by fireproof material, unless all windows or openings within thirty feet of such balconies in the connected buildings shall be encased in metal frames and sash and shall have wired glass where glass is used. In any case there shall be on each side of the wall or partition containing the horizontal exit and independent of said horizontal exit, at least one stairway conforming to the requirements for a required means of exit.

10. Exterior screened stairways used as one of the required means of exit in buildings heretofore erected shall be built of incombustible material. The risers of the stairs shall be not more than seven and three-quarters inches in height and the treads not less than ten inches wide. On each floor there shall be a balcony connected with the stairs. Access to the balconies shall be by means of fire doors that shall open outwardly, so as not to obstruct the passageway, or slide freely, and shall extend to the floor level. All windows or other openings opening upon the course of such stairs shall be fireproof. The level of the balcony floor shall not be more than seven inches below the level of the door sill. The stairs shall continue from the roof to the ground level, and there shall be independent means of exit from the bottom of such stairs to the street or to an open court or to a fireproof enclosed passageway leading to the street or to an open area having communication with the street or road. The balconies and stairs shall be enclosed in a screen of incombustible material.

11. The provisions of subdivisions four to nine inclusive of this section shall apply to all buildings hereafter erected and to all construction hereafter made in buildings heretofore erected. The industrial board shall adopt rules and regulations regulating construction heretofore made in buildings heretofore erected requiring compliance with such of the requirements of the said subdivisions or with such other or different requirements as said board may find to be reasonable and adequate to protect persons employed in such buildings against fire.

§ 2. Sections eighty, eighty-two and eighty-three of such chapter are hereby repealed.

§ 3. This act shall take effect October first, nineteen hundred and thirteen, except that section seventy-nine-e of the labor law as added by this act shall take effect February first, nineteen hundred and fourteen.

Approved May 9.

Chapter 462.

An Act to amend the labor law, in relation to the regulation of hours of labor on certain railroads.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section seven of chapter thirty-six of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An act relating to labor, constituting chapter thirty-one of the consolidated laws," is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 7. Regulation of hours of labor on steam surface and [elevated] other railroads. Ten hours' labor, performed within twelve consecutive hours, shall constitute a legal day's labor in the operation of steam surface, *electric, subway* and elevated railroads [owned and] operated within this state, except where the mileage system of running trains is in operation. [But this section does not apply to the performance of extra hours of labor by conductors, engineers, firemen and trainmen in case of accident or delay resulting therefrom. For each hour of labor performed in any one day in excess of such ten hours, by any such employee, he shall be paid in addition at least one-tenth of his daily compensation.] No person or corporation operating [a line of] *any such* railroad of thirty miles in length, or over, in whole or in part within this state, shall permit or require [a] *any* conductor, engineer, fireman, [or] trainman, *motorman or assistant motorman*, [who has worked in any capacity for twenty-four consecutive hours, to go again on duty or perform any kind of work, until he has had at least eight hours' rest.] *engaged in or connected with the movement of any train on any such railroad, to be or remain on duty for a longer period than sixteen consecutive hours, and whenever any such conductor, engineer, fireman trainman, motorman or assistant motorman shall have been continuously on duty for sixteen hours he shall be relieved and not required or permitted again to go on duty until he has had at least ten consecutive hours off duty, and no such conductor, engineer, fireman, trainman, motorman or assistant motorman who has been on duty sixteen hours in the aggregate in any twenty-four hour period shall be required or permitted to continue or again go on duty without having had at least eight consecutive hours off duty, except when by casualty occurring after he has started on his trip, and except when by accident or unexpected delay of trains scheduled to make connection with the train on which he is serving, he is prevented from reaching his terminal. The commissioner of labor shall appoint a sufficient number of inspectors to enforce the provisions of this section.*

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

Approved May 9.

Chapter 463.

An Act to amend the labor law, in relation to bakeries.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Article eight of chapter thirty-six of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An act relating to labor, constituting chapter thirty-

one of the consolidated laws," as amended by chapter six hundred and thirty-seven of the laws of nineteen hundred and eleven, is hereby amended to read as follows:

ARTICLE 8.

BAKERIES AND CONFECTIONERIES.

Section 110. [Hours of labor in bakeries and confectioneries.]

Enforcement of Article.

111. Definitions.

112. General requirements.

113. Maintenance.

113a. *Prohibited employment of diseased bakers.*

114. Inspection of bakeries.

115. *Sanitary certificates.*

116. *Prohibition of future cellar bakeries.*

117. *Sanitary code for bakeries and confectioneries.*

§ 110. [Hours of labor in bakeries and confectioneries. No employee shall be required or permitted to work in a biscuit, bread or cake bakery or confectionery establishment more than sixty hours in any one week, or more than ten hours in any one day, unless for the purpose of making a shorter work day on the last day of the week; nor more hours in any one week than will make an average of ten hours per day for the number of days during such week in which such employee shall work.] *Enforcement of article. In every city of the first class the health department of such city shall have exclusive jurisdiction to enforce the provisions of this article. In the application of any provision of this article to any city of the first class, the words "commissioner of labor" or "department of labor" shall be understood to mean the health department of such city.*

§ 111. Definitions. All buildings, [or] rooms[,] or places [except kitchens in hotels and private residences,] used or occupied for the purpose of making, preparing or baking bread, biscuits, pastry, cakes, doughnuts, crullers, noodles, macaroni or spaghetti to be sold or consumed on or off the premises, *except kitchens in hotels, restaurants, boarding houses or private residences wherein such products are prepared to be used and are used exclusively on the premises,* shall for the purpose of this [act] article be deemed bakeries. The commissioner of labor shall have the same powers with respect to the machinery, safety devices and sanitary conditions in hotel bakeries that he has with respect thereto in bakeries as defined by this chapter. *In cities of the first class the health department's jurisdiction over hotel bakeries shall not extend to the machinery safety devices and hours of labor of employees therein.* The term cellar when used in this article shall mean a room or a part of a building which is more than one-half its height below the level of the curb or ground adjoining the building (excluding areaways). The term owner as used in this article shall be construed to mean the owner or owners of the freehold of the premises, or the lessee or joint lessees of the whole thereof, or his, her or their agent in charge of the property. The term occupier shall be construed to mean the person, firm or corporation in actual possession of the premises, who either himself makes, prepares or bakes any of the articles mentioned in this section, or hires or employs others to do it for him. Bakeries are factories within the meaning of this chapter, and subject to all the provisions of article six hereof.

§ 112. General requirements. All bakeries shall be provided with proper and sufficient drainage and with suitable sinks, supplied with clean running water[,] for the purpose of washing and keeping clean the utensils and apparatus used therein. All bakeries shall be provided with *proper and adequate* windows, [or] *and if [deemed necessary by the commissioner of labor,] required by the rules and regulations of the industrial board,* with ventilating hoods and pipes over ovens and ashpits, or with other mechanical means, to so ventilate same as to render harmless to the persons working therein[,] any steam, gases, vapors, dust, excessive heat or any impurities that may be generated or released by or in the process of making, preparing or baking in said bakeries. Every bakery shall be at least eight feet in height measured from the surface of the finished floor to the under side of the ceiling, and shall have a flooring of even, smooth cement or of tiles laid in cement, or a wooden floor, so laid and constructed as to be free from cracks, holes and interstices, except that any cellar or basement less than eight feet in height which was used for a bakery on the second day of May, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, need not be altered to conform to this provision with respect to height; the sidewalls and ceilings shall be either plastered, ceiled or wainscoted. [The furniture, troughs and utensils shall be so arranged and constructed as not to prevent their cleaning or the cleaning of every part of the bakery.] Every bakery shall be provided with sufficient number of water-closets, and such water-closets shall be separate and apart from and unconnected with the bakeroom or rooms where food products are stored or sold.

§ 113. Maintenance. All floors, walls, stairs, shelves, furniture, utensils, yards, areaways, plumbing, drains and sewers, in or in connection with bakeries, or in bakery water-closets and washrooms, or [in] rooms where raw materials are stored, [and] or in rooms where the manufactured product is stored, shall at all times be kept in good repair, and maintained in a clean and sanitary condition, free from all kinds of vermin. All interior woodwork, walls and ceilings shall be painted or limewashed once every three months, where so required by the commissioner of labor. Proper sanitary receptacles shall be provided and used for storing coal, ashes, refuse and garbage. Receptacles for refuse and garbage shall have their contents removed from bakeries daily and shall be maintained in a clean[ly] and sanitary condition at all times; the use of tobacco in any form in a bakery or room where raw material[s] or manufactured product of such bakery is stored is prohibited. No person shall sleep, or be permitted, allowed or suffered to sleep in a bakery, or in [a] any room where raw material[s are stored,] or [in rooms where] the manufactured product of *such bakery* is stored or sold, and no domestic animals or birds, except cats[,] shall be allowed to remain in any such room. *Mechanical means of ventilation, when provided, shall be effectively used and operated. Windows, doors and other openings shall be provided with proper screens. All employees, while engaged in the manufacture and handling of bread shall wear slippers or shoes and suits of washable material which shall be used for that purpose only and such garments shall be kept clean at all times. Lockers shall be provided for the street clothes of the employees. The furniture, troughs and utensils shall be so arranged and constructed as not to prevent their cleaning or the cleaning of every part of the bakery.*

§ 113-a. *Prohibited employment of diseased bakers.* No person who has any communicable disease shall work or be permitted to work in a bakery. Whenever required by a medical inspector of the department of labor, any person employed in a bakery shall submit to a physical examination by such inspector. No person who refuses to submit to such examination shall work or be permitted to work in any bakery.

§ 114. *Inspection of bakeries.* It shall be the duty of the owner of a building wherein a bakery is located to comply with all the provisions of section one hundred and twelve of this article, and of the occupier to comply with all the provisions of section one hundred and thirteen of this article, unless by the terms of a valid lease the responsibility for compliance therewith has been undertaken by the other party to the lease, and a duplicate original lease, containing such obligation, shall have been previously filed in the office of the commissioner of labor, in which event the party assuming the responsibility shall be responsible for such compliance. The commissioner of labor may, in his discretion, apply any or all of the provisions of this article to a factory located in a cellar wherein any food product is manufactured, provided that basements or cellars used as confectionery or ice-cream manufacturing shops shall not be required to conform to the requirement as to height of rooms. Such establishments shall be not less than seven feet in height, except that any cellar or basement so used before October first, nineteen hundred and six, which is more than six feet in height need not be altered to conform to this provision. If on inspection the commissioner of labor find a bakery or any part thereof to be so unclean, ill-drained or ill-ventilated as to be unsanitary, he may, after not less than forty-eight hours' notice in writing, to be served by affixing the notice on the inside of the main entrance door of said bakery, order the person found in charge thereof immediately to cease operating it until it shall be properly cleaned, drained or ventilated. If such bakery be thereupon continued in operation or be thereafter operated before it be properly cleaned, drained or ventilated, the commissioner of labor may, after first making and filing in the public records of his office a written order stating the reasons therefor, at once and without further notice fasten up and seal the oven or other cooking apparatus of said bakery, and affix to all materials, receptacles, tools and instruments found therein, labels or conspicuous signs bearing the word "unclean." No one but the commissioner of labor shall remove any such seal, label or sign, and he may refuse to remove it until such bakery be properly cleaned, drained or ventilated.

§ 115. *Sanitary certificates.* 1. No person, firm or corporation shall establish, maintain or operate a bakery without obtaining a sanitary certificate from the department of labor. Application for such certificate shall be made to the commissioner of labor by the occupier of the bakery or by the person, firm or corporation desiring to establish or conduct such bakery. The application for a sanitary certificate shall be made in such form and shall contain such information as the commissioner of labor may require. Blank applications for such certificate shall be prepared and furnished by the commissioner of labor.

2. Upon the receipt of such application for a sanitary certificate, the commissioner of labor shall cause an inspection to be made of the building, room or place described in the application. If the bakery conforms to the pro-

any tannery or leather manufactory; job or cylinder printing presses having motive power other than foot; wood-turning or boring machinery; drill presses; metal or paper cutting machines; corner staying machines in paper box factories; stamping machines used in sheet metal and tinware manufacturing or in washer and nut factories; machines used in making corrugating rolls; steam boilers; dough brakes or cracker machinery of any description; wire or iron straightening machinery; rolling mill machinery; power punches or shears; washing, grinding or mixing machinery; *calendar rolls in rubber manufacturing; or laundering machinery; or in operating or assisting in operating any other machines or machinery which may be found by the industrial board to be dangerous and specified as such from time to time in rules and regulations adopted by such board.

2. No child under the age of sixteen years shall be employed or permitted to work at adjusting or assisting in adjusting any belt to any machinery[:], oiling or assisting in oiling, wiping or cleaning machinery; or in any capacity in preparing any composition in which dangerous or poisonous acids are used; or in the manufacture or packing of paints, dry colors, or red or white lead; or [in] dipping or dyeing [or packing] matches; or in the manufacture, packing or storing of powder, dynamite, nitroglycerine, compounds, fuses or other explosives; or in or about any distillery, brewery, or any other establishment where malt or alcoholic liquors are manufactured, packed, wrapped, or bottled; and no female under the age of sixteen shall be employed or permitted to work in any capacity where such employment compels her to remain standing constantly. No child under the age of sixteen years shall be employed or permitted to have the care, custody or management of or to operate an elevator either for freight or passengers. No person under the age of eighteen years shall be employed or permitted to have the care, custody or management of or to operate an elevator either for freight or passengers running at a speed of over two hundred feet a minute. No male persons under eighteen years or woman under twenty-one years of age shall be permitted or directed to clean machinery while in motion. No male child under the age of eighteen years, nor any female, shall be employed in any factory in this state in operating or using any emery, tripoli, rouge, corundum, stone, carborundum or any abrasive, or emery polishing or buffing wheel, where articles of the baser metals or of iridium are manufactured.

3. In addition to the cases provided for in the foregoing subdivisions, the industrial board, when as a result of its investigations it finds that any particular trade, process of manufacture, or occupation, or particular method of carrying on any trade, process of manufacture, or occupation, is dangerous or injurious to the health of minors under eighteen years of age employed therein, shall have power to adopt rules and regulations prohibiting or regulating the employment of such minors therein.

4. No female shall be employed or permitted to work in any brass, iron or steel foundry, at or in connection with the making of cores where the oven in which the cores are baked is located and is in operation in the same room or space in which the cores are made. The erection of a partition separating the oven from the space where the cores are made shall not be sufficient unless the said partition extends from the floor to the ceiling, and the partition is so constructed and arranged, and any openings therein so

* So in original.

protected that the gases and fumes from the core oven will not enter the room or space in which the women are employed. The industrial board shall have power to adopt rules and regulations regulating the construction, equipment, maintenance and operation of core rooms and the size and weight of cores that may be handled by women, so as to protect the health and safety of women employed in core rooms.

§ 2. This act shall take effect October first, nineteen hundred and thirteen.

Approved May 9.

Chapter 465.

An Act to amend the labor law, in relation to the employment of women in canning establishments.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Subdivision three of section seventy-seven of chapter thirty-six of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An act relating to labor, constituting chapter thirty-one of the consolidated laws, as amended by chapter five hundred and thirty-nine of the laws of nineteen hundred and twelve, is hereby amended to read as follows:

3. No female minor under the age of twenty-one years and no woman shall be employed or permitted to work in any factory in this state [before six o'clock in the morning, or after nine o'clock in the evening of any day, or] more than six days or fifty-four hours in any one week; nor for more than nine hours in any one day except as hereinafter provided. *No female minor under the age of twenty-one years shall be employed or permitted to work in any factory in this state before six o'clock in the morning or after nine o'clock in the evening of any day.*

§ 2. Subdivisions two and three of section seventy-eight of such chapter, as amended by chapter five hundred and thirty-nine of the laws of nineteen hundred and twelve, are hereby amended to read as follows:

2. The provisions of subdivision[s] two [and three] of section seventy-seven relating to maximum hours shall not apply to the employment of [women and] male minors sixteen years of age and upwards in canning or preserving perishable products in fruit and canning establishments between the fifteenth day of June and the fifteenth day of October each year.

3. *A female eighteen years of age or upwards may, notwithstanding the provisions of subdivision three of section seventy-seven of this chapter, be employed in canning or preserving perishable products in fruit and canning establishments between the fifteenth day of June and the fifteenth day of October in each year not more than six days or sixty hours in any one week nor more than ten hours in any one day; and the industrial board shall have power to adopt rules and regulations permitting the employment of women eighteen years of age and upwards on such work in such establishments between the twenty-fifth day of June and the fifth day of August in each year not more than six days nor more than sixty-six hours in any one week nor more than twelve hours in any one day, if said board shall find that such employment is required by the needs of such industry and can be permitted without serious injury to the health of women so employed. The provisions of this subdivision shall have no application unless the daily*

hours of labor shall be posted for the information of employees and a time book in a form approved by the commissioner of labor, giving the names and addresses of all female employees and the hours of work by each of them in each day shall be properly and correctly kept and shall be exhibited to him or any of his subordinates promptly upon demand. No person shall knowingly make or permit or suffer to be made a false entry in any such time book.

§ 3. Subdivision three of said section seventy-eight is hereby renumbered subdivision four.

§ 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

Approved May 9.

Chapter 466.

An Act to amend the labor law, in relation to hours of labor of certain railroad employees.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

§ 1. Section eight of chapter thirty-six of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An act relating to labor, constituting chapter thirty-one of the consolidated laws," is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 8. Regulation of hours of labor of block system telegraph and telephone operators and signalmen on surface, subway and elevated railroads. The provisions of section seven of this chapter shall not be applicable to employees mentioned herein. It shall be unlawful for any corporation or receiver, operating a line of railroad, either surface, subway or elevated, in whole or in part in the state of New York, or any officer, agent or representative of such corporation or receiver to require or permit any telegraph or telephone operator who spaces trains by the use of the telegraph or telephone under what is known and termed the "block system" (defined as follows): Reporting trains to another office or offices or to a train dispatcher operating one or more trains under signals, and telegraph or telephone levermen who manipulate interlocking machines in railroad yards or on main racks out on the lines or trains dispatchers in its service whose duties substantially, as hereinbefore set forth, pertain to the movement of cars, engines or trains on its railroad by the use of the telegraph or telephone in dispatching or reporting trains or receiving or transmitting train orders as interpreted in this section, to be on duty for more than eight hours in a day of twenty-four hours, and it is hereby declared that eight hours shall constitute a day of employment for all laborers or employees engaged in the kind of labor aforesaid; except in cases of extraordinary emergency caused by accident, fire, flood or danger to life or property, and for each hour of labor so performed in any one day in excess of such eight hours, by any such employee, he shall be paid in addition at least one-eighth of his daily compensation. *Any person who is employed as signalman, towerman, gateman, telegraph or telephone operator in a railroad signal tower or public railroad station to receive or transmit a telegraphic or telephonic message or train order for the movement of trains and who works eight hours or more in any twenty-four each and every day continuously, and all gatemen so employed must have at least two days of twenty-four*

hours each in every calendar month for rest with the regular compensation; subject to the foregoing provisions relating to extra service in cases of emergency. Any person or persons, company or corporation, who shall violate any of the provisions of this section, shall, on conviction, be fined in the sum of not less than one hundred dollars, and such fine shall be recovered by an action in the name of the state of New York, for the use of the state, which shall sue for it against such person, corporation or association violating this section, said suit to be instituted in any court in this state having appropriate jurisdiction. Such fine, when recovered as aforesaid, shall be paid without any deduction whatever, one-half thereof to the informer, and the balance thereof to be paid into the free school fund of the state of New York. The provisions of this section shall not apply to any part of a railroad where not more than eight regular passenger trains in twenty-four hours pass each way; provided, moreover, that where twenty-eight trains pass each way generally in each twenty-four hours then the provisions of this section shall apply, notwithstanding that there may pass a less number of passenger trains than hereinbefore set forth, namely eight.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

Approved May 9.

Chapter 467. *

An Act to amend the labor law, in relation to the minimum wages to be paid to the laborers, workmen and mechanics on the canals, or in connection with canal construction.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section three of chapter thirty-six of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An act relating to labor, constituting chapter thirty-one of the consolidated laws," as amended by chapter two hundred and ninety-two of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 3. Hours to constitute a day's work. Eight hours shall constitute a legal day's work for all classes of employees in this state except those engaged in farm and domestic service unless otherwise provided by law. This section does not prevent an agreement for over work at an increased compensation except upon work by or for the state or a municipal corporation, or by contractors or subcontractors therewith. Each contract to which the state or a municipal corporation or a commission appointed pursuant to law is a party which may involve the employment of laborers, workmen or mechanics shall contain a stipulation that no laborer, workmen or mechanic in the employ of the contractor, subcontractor or other person doing or contracting to do the whole or a part of the work contemplated by the contract shall be permitted or required to work more than eight hours in any one calendar day except in cases of extraordinary emergency caused by fire, flood or danger to life or property. The wages to be paid for a legal day's work as hereinbefore defined to all classes of such laborers,

* An opinion of the Attorney-General rendered to the State Engineer, dated June 3, holds that chapter 494 (see below) being enacted later and not containing the change made by chapter 467, virtually repealed the latter.

workmen or mechanics upon all such public works, or upon any material to be used upon or in connection therewith, shall not be less than the prevailing rate for a day's work in the same trade or occupation in the locality within the state where such public work on, about or in connection with which such labor is performed in its final or completed form is to be situated, erected or used ; *nor in any case, less than two dollars per day if such laborers, workmen or mechanics are employed upon, about or in connection with the canals of the state, or in the construction, enlargement or improvement of canals.* Each such contract hereafter made shall contain a stipulation that each such laborer, workman or mechanic, employed by such contractor, subcontractor or other person on, about or upon such public work, shall receive such wages herein provided for. Each contract for such public work hereafter made shall contain a provision that the same shall be void and of no effect unless the person or corporation making or performing the same shall comply with the provisions of this section; and no such person or corporation shall be entitled to receive any sum nor shall any officer, agent or employee of the state or of a municipal corporation pay the same or authorize its payment from the funds under his charge or control to any such person or corporation for work done upon any contract, which in its form or manner of performance violates the provisions of this section, but nothing in this section shall be construed to apply to persons regularly employed in state institutions, or to engineers, electricians and elevator men in the department of public buildings during the annual session of the legislature, nor to the construction, maintenance and repair of highways outside the limits of cities and villages.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

Approved May 9.

Chapter 492.

An Act to amend the labor law, in relation to the protection of employees in buildings in cities.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section twenty of chapter thirty-six of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An act relating to labor, constituting chapter thirty-one of the consolidated laws," as amended by chapter six hundred and ninety-three of the laws of nineteen hundred and eleven, is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 20. Protection of persons employed on buildings in cities. All contractors and owners, when constructing buildings in cities, where the plans and specifications require the floors to be arched between the beams thereof, or where the floors or filling in between the floors are of fire-proof material or brickwork, shall complete the flooring or filling in as the building progresses [to not less than within three tiers of beams below that on which the iron work is being erected]. If the plans and specifications of such buildings do not require filling in between the beams of floors with brick or fire-proof material all contractors for [carpenter] work, in the course of construction, shall lay the under-flooring thereof on each story as the building progresses [to not less than within two stories

below the one to which such building has been erected]. Where double floors are not to be used, such contractor shall keep planked over the floor two stories below the story where the work is being performed. If the floor beams are of iron or steel, the contractors for the iron or steel work of buildings in course of construction or the owners of such buildings shall thoroughly plank over the entire tier of iron or steel beams *and extending not less than six feet beyond such beams* on which the structural iron or steel work is being erected, except such spaces as may be reasonably required for the proper construction of such iron or steel work, and for the raising or lowering of materials to be used in the construction of such building, or such spaces as may be designated by the plans and specifications for stairways and elevator shafts. If elevators, elevating machines or hod-hoisting apparatus are used within a building in the course of construction, for the purpose of lifting materials to be used in such construction, the contractors or owners shall cause the shafts or openings in each floor to be inclosed or fenced in on all sides by a barrier at least eight feet in height, except on two sides which may be used for taking off and putting on materials, and those sides shall be guarded by an adjustable barrier not less than three nor more than four feet from the floor and not less than two feet from the edge of such shaft or opening. If a building in course of construction is five stories or more in height, no lumber or timber needed for such construction shall be hoisted or lifted on the outside of such building. The chief officer, in any city, charged with the enforcement of the building laws of such city and the commissioner of labor are hereby charged with enforcing the provisions of this section and sections eighteen and nineteen, and said chief officer in any city charged with the enforcement of the building laws of such city shall have the same powers for the enforcement of these sections as are vested in the commissioner of labor.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

Approved May 14.

Chapter 493.

An Act to amend the labor law, in relation to hours of labor in mercantile establishments.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section one hundred and sixty-one of chapter thirty-six of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An act relating to labor, constituting chapter thirty-one of the consolidated laws," as amended by chapter three hundred and eighty-seven of the laws of nineteen hundred and ten and chapter eight hundred and sixty-six of the laws of nineteen hundred and eleven, is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 161. Hours of labor of minors. No child under the age of sixteen years shall be employed, permitted or suffered to work in or in connection with any mercantile establishment, business office, or telegraph office, restaurant, hotel, apartment-house, theater or other place of amusement, bowling alley, barber shop, shoe-polishing establishment, or in the distribution or transmission of merchandise, articles or messages, or in the distribution or sale of articles more than six days or fifty-four hours in any one week, or more

than nine hours in any one day, or before eight o'clock in the morning or after seven o'clock in the evening of any day. The foregoing provision shall not apply to any employment prohibited or regulated by section four hundred and eighty-five of the penal law. No female employee [between sixteen and twenty-one years of age] shall be required, permitted or suffered to work in or in connection with any mercantile establishment in any second-class city more than fifty-four hours in any one week, and elsewhere more than sixty hours in any one week; or more than nine hours in any one day in any second-class city; or elsewhere more than ten hours in any one day, unless for the purpose of making a shorter work day of some one day of the week*; or before seven o'clock in the morning or after six o'clock in the evening of any day in any second class city, or elsewhere after ten o'clock in the evening of any day. This section does not apply to the employment of persons sixteen years of age or upward on Saturday, provided the total number of hours of labor in a week of any such person does not exceed fifty-four hours in any second-class city or elsewhere sixty hours, nor to the employment of persons during the five days preceding the twenty-fifth day of December in any second-class city, or elsewhere between the eighteenth day of December and the following twenty-fourth day of December, both inclusive. Not less than forty-five minutes shall be allowed for the noonday meal of the employees of any such establishment. Whenever any employee is employed or permitted to work after seven o'clock in the evening, such employee shall be allowed at least twenty minutes to obtain lunch or supper between five and seven o'clock in the evening.

§ 2. This act shall take effect October first, nineteen hundred and thirteen.

Approved May 14.

Chapter 494.

An Act to amend the labor law, in relation to mechanics working in state institutions.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section three of chapter thirty-six of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An act relating to labor, constituting chapter thirty-two of the consolidated laws," as amended by chapter two hundred and ninety-two of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 3. Hours to constitute a day's work. Eight hours shall constitute a legal day's work for all classes of employees in this state except those engaged in farm and domestic service unless otherwise provided by law. This section does not prevent an agreement for overwork at an increased compensation except upon work by or for the state or a municipal corporation, or by contractors or subcontractors therewith. Each contract to which the state or a municipal corporation or a commission appointed pursuant to law is a party which may involve the employment of laborers, workmen, or mechanics shall contain a stipulation that no laborer, workman or mechanic in the employ of the contractor, subcontractor or other person doing or contracting to do the

* In an opinion to the Department of Labor dated May 24 the Attorney-General holds that this clause was evidently intended to apply to second-class cities as well as elsewhere.

whole or a part of the work contemplated by the contract shall be permitted or required to work more than eight hours in any one calendar day except in cases of extraordinary emergency caused by fire, flood or danger to life or property. The wages to be paid for a legal day's work as hereinbefore defined to all classes of such laborers, workmen or mechanics upon all such public works, or upon any material to be used upon or in connection therewith, shall not be less than the prevailing rate for a day's work in the same trade or occupation in the locality within the state where such public work on, about or in connection with which such labor is performed in its final or completed form is to be situated, erected or used. Each such contract hereafter made shall contain a stipulation that each such laborer, workman or mechanic, employed by such contractor, subcontractor or other person on, about or upon such public work, shall receive such wages herein provided for. Each contract for such public work hereafter made shall contain a provision that the same shall be void and of no effect unless the person or corporation making or performing the same shall comply with the provisions of this section; and no such person or corporation shall be entitled to receive any sum nor shall any officer, agent or employee of the state or of a municipal corporation pay the same or authorize its payment from the funds under his charge or control to any such person or corporation for work done upon any contract, which in its form or manner of performance violates the provisions of this section, but nothing in this section shall be construed to apply to *stationary firemen in state hospitals nor to other persons regularly employed in state institutions, except mechanics*, [or] *nor shall it apply to engineers, electricians and elevator men in the department of public buildings during the annual session of the legislature, nor to the construction, maintenance and repair of highways outside the limits of cities and villages.*

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

Approved May 14.

Chapter 497.

An Act to amend the railroad law, in relation to coal jimmies and caboose cars.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section seventy-eight of chapter four hundred and eighty-one of the laws of nineteen hundred and ten, entitled "An act in relation to railroads, constituting chapter forty-nine of the consolidated laws," is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 78. Coal jimmies *and caboose cars*. The use of cars known and designated as "coal jimmies" in any form and the use of any car as a caboose unless it shall have a suitable and safe platform at each end thereof, and the usual railing for the protection of persons using such platform, shall be unlawful within the state, except upon any railroad whose main line is less than fifteen miles in length and whose average grade exceeds two hundred feet to the mile. This section shall not be construed to authorize the interchange of such "coal jimmies" with, and the use thereof upon, railroads of more than fifteen miles in length or whose average grade is less than two hundred feet to the mile.

From and after the first day of July, nineteen hundred and twenty, it shall be unlawful for any corporation or individual to man, equip, or to use within the state on any railroad a caboose car, or car to serve the purpose of a caboose car, which shall be less than twenty-four feet in length exclusive of the platform, or which shall have a center constructive strength less than that of the fifty ton freight cars built according to master car builders' standards. Such caboose or other equivalent car shall be constructed with steel center sills with two four-wheel trucks; with each platform not less than twenty-four inches wide, with proper guard rails, grab irons and steps, which shall be equipped with a suitable rod, board or other guard designed to prevent slipping from the car step. Each such car shall have a door at each end and shall be equipped with four separate sleeping berths not less than six feet and two inches in length. Each such car shall contain a properly furnished toilet room, sink, ice box, water cooler, clothing lockers, and with a cupola of sufficient size to accommodate at least two men. Whenever any caboose or other car used for like purpose now in use by any such railroad company shall, after this act goes into effect, be brought into any shop for general repairs it shall be unlawful to again put the same into use within this state, as a caboose or other car used for like purpose unless it be equipped as provided in this act.

This section shall not apply to cabooses or other equivalent cars used in the switching service or on trains operated wholly within twenty-five miles of yard limits.

Any violation of the provisions of this section shall be a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars for each separate offense. This penalty is in addition to that provided for in section eighty-one of this chapter.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

Approved May 14.

Chapter 503.

An Act to amend the general business law and the penal law, in relation to the manufacture and sale of mattresses.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Article twenty-six of chapter twenty-five of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An act relating to general business, constituting chapter twenty of the consolidated laws," is hereby amended by inserting therein, after section three hundred and ninety-two, a new section to be section three hundred and ninety-two-a, to read as follows:

§ 302-a. Marking mattresses. No person shall manufacture, sell, offer or expose for sale, deliver or have in his possession with intent to sell or deliver in this state any mattresses, pillow, cushion, muff bed, down quilt or bag containing hair, down or feathers unless the same be branded or labeled as follows: Upon each such mattress, pillow, cushion, muff bed, down quilt or bag there shall be securely fixed a banneret, paper or cloth tag which, if attached to the article itself, shall be sewed thereon upon which there shall be legibly printed in the English language a statement of the kind of material used in the manufacture of such mattress, pillow, cushion, muff bed or down

quilt, and, if the material used in such mattress, pillow, cushion, muff bed or down quilt has been previously used in the manufacture of such articles, or about the person, it shall be branded second-hand. If such mattress, pillow, cushion, muff bed, quilt or bag be enclosed in a bale, box or crate, the receptacle shall bear a tag stating that the contents of the package is branded or labeled as required by this section. It shall be unlawful for any person to remove, conceal or deface any such brand or label. No person shall use, either in whole or in part, in the manufacture of any mattress, pillow, cushion or muff bed, down quilt, or bag, any material which has been used in or has formed a part of any mattress, pillow, cushion, muff bed, down quilt or bag used in or about a public or private hospital or in or about any person having an infectious or contagious disease. If on inspection the commissioner of labor shall find in any factory, or other places, materials for the manufacture of mattresses, pillows, muff beds, down quilts or bags, or if he shall find such mattresses, pillows, cushions, muff beds, down quilts or bags offered or intended for sale, the materials for making of which are made of materials that have been used in a hospital or by persons having an infectious or contagious disease, he shall, after first making and filing in the public records of his office a written order stating the reason therefor, at once and without further notice order the removal and destruction of such mattresses, pillows, cushions, muff beds, down quilts or bags, or of the materials intended for the manufacture of such mattresses, pillows, cushions, muff beds, down quilts or bags and affix to such mattresses, pillows, cushions, muff beds, down quilts or bags, or materials, labels or conspicuous signs bearing the word "unclean." No one but the commissioner of labor shall remove any such label or sign and he may refuse to remove it until such factory or other place be properly cleaned and disinfected. It shall be the duty of the state commissioner of labor whenever he has reason to believe that any person is violating or has violated any of the provisions of this section to cause an investigation to be made and for that purpose he or his duly accredited representative shall have authority at all reasonable times to enter into any building, or other place, where such business is being conducted for the purpose of making such examination, and if evidence of such violation is obtained, shall place before the attorney-general any information he may have in relation thereto. The attorney-general shall thereupon, or the district attorney of the county in which the alleged violation occurs, if so directed by the attorney-general, institute the proper legal proceedings for the punishment of any such violation. The commissioner of labor may in a proper case through the attorney-general sue for and obtain an injunction restraining any person from manufacturing or selling an article in violation of this section. Any person who shall violate the provisions of this section shall be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars for each violation thereof, which penalties shall be cumulative and may be recovered by the attorney-general and more than one penalty may be included in the same action.

§ 2. Article forty of chapter eighty-eight of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An act providing for the punishment of crime, constituting chapter forty of the consolidated laws," is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof a new section to be section four hundred and forty-four, to read as follows:

§ 444. Manufacture and sale of mattresses. Any person who 1. Manufac-

tures, sells, offers for sale or possesses with intent to sell any mattress not properly branded or labeled, as required by the general business law, or

2. Manufactures, sells, offers for sale or possesses with intent to sell any mattress which is falsely branded or labeled, or

3. Uses in the manufacture of mattresses any cotton or other material which has been used as a mattress, pillow or bedding in any public or private hospital, or which has been used by any person having an infectious or contagious disease, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars or by imprisonment for not more than six months or by both.

§ 3. This act shall take effect January first, nineteen hundred and fourteen.

Approved May 14.

Chapter 523.

An Act to amend the insurance law, in relation to the inspection of boilers by the state fire marshal.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section three hundred and fifty-seven of chapter thirty-three of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An act in relation to insurance corporations, constituting chapter twenty-eight of the consolidated laws," as inserted by chapter four hundred and fifty-one of the laws of nineteen hundred and eleven and amended by chapter four hundred and fifty-three of the laws of nineteen hundred and twelve, is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 357. *Boiler inspection.* The state fire marshal shall also cause to be inspected all boilers in buildings and all other places where same are used for the generation of steam and which carry a steam pressure of ten pounds or more to the square inch, except where a certificate has been filed in the office of the state fire marshal certifying that such boilers have been inspected by a duly authorized insurance company in conformity with the regulations prescribed by the state fire marshal and that upon such inspection such boilers have been found to be in a safe condition. *Every such insurance company shall report all boilers insured by them, coming within the provisions of this section, including those rejected, together with the reason therefor.* A fee of five dollars shall be charged the owner or lessee of each boiler inspected by the inspector of the office of the state fire marshal, but not more than the sum of ten dollars shall be collected for the inspection of any one boiler for any year. *Such fee shall be payable within thirty days from the date of such inspection.*

Whenever a certificate of inspection, filed in the office of the state fire marshal, shows that a boiler is in need of repairs or is in an unsafe or dangerous condition, the state fire marshal shall order such repairs to be made to such boiler as in his judgment may be necessary and he shall order the use of such boiler to be discontinued until said repairs are made or said dangerous and unsafe conditions remedied. Such order shall be served upon the owner or lessee of such boiler in the manner provided in section three hundred and fifty-six of this article and any owner or lessee failing to comply with such order within the time specified in said section three hundred and

fifty-six shall be liable to the penalties prescribed therein. Nothing contained in this section shall apply to boilers used for the generation of steam on vessels, railroad locomotives or fire engines operated by any organized fire department[.], nor shall this section have any application to cities in which boilers are regularly inspected by competent inspectors, acting under the authority of local laws or ordinances.

Every owner or lessee of a boiler who shall use or allow a boiler to be used by any one in his employ after notice that such boiler is in an unsafe or dangerous condition shall be subject to a fine not to exceed five dollars for each day on which such boiler is used after such notice as aforesaid.

Owners and lessees of boilers shall attach to such boilers the numbers assigned by the state fire marshal under the like penalty for failure to do so.

Owners and lessees of boilers within cities and incorporated villages shall notify the chiefs of fire departments, or other assistants to the state fire marshal therein, of the location of each boiler. Such chiefs and assistants shall keep a record thereof in their respective offices and forward a copy thereof in January and July of each year to the state fire marshal.

In outlying districts such report shall be made to town clerks, who shall in like manner keep records thereof and forward the same. These provisions shall, however, only apply to boilers used for generation of steam pressure of ten pounds or more to the square inch.

§ 2. Section ninety-one of chapter thirty-six of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An act relating to labor, constituting chapter thirty-one of the consolidated laws," is hereby repealed.

§ 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

Approved May 15.

Chapter 528.

An Act to amend the labor law, in relation to the use of compressed air in caissons, tunnels, and other works, and laborers employed.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Sections one hundred and thirty-four-a and one hundred and thirty-four-b of chapter thirty-six of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An act relating to labor, constituting chapter thirty-one of the consolidated laws," and amended by chapter two hundred and nineteen of the laws of nineteen hundred and twelve, are hereby amended to read, respectively, as follows:

§ 134-a. Hours of labor. All work in the prosecution of which tunnels, caissons or other apparatus or means in which compressed air is employed or used shall be conducted subject to the following restrictions and regulations: *When the air pressure in any compartment, caisson, tunnel or place in which men are employed is greater than normal and shall not exceed twenty-one pounds to the square inch, no employee shall be permitted to work or remain therein more than eight hours in any twenty-four hours and shall only be permitted to work under such air pressure provided he shall during such period return to the open air for an interval of at least thirty consecutive minutes, which interval his employer shall provide for. When the air pressure in any compartment, caisson, tunnel or place in which men are employed is greater than normal and shall equal twenty-two pounds to the*

square inch and does not exceed [twenty-eight] thirty pounds to the square inch, no employee shall be permitted to work or remain therein more than [eight] six hours in any twenty-four hours, [and shall only be permitted to work under such air pressure provided he shall during such period return to the open air for] such six hours to be divided into two periods of three hours each with an interval of at least [thirty consecutive minutes, which interval his employer shall provide for] one hour between each such period. When the air pressure in any such compartment, caisson, tunnel or place shall exceed [twenty-eight] thirty pounds to the square inch, and shall not equal [thirty-six] thirty-five pounds to the square inch, no employee shall be permitted to work or remain therein more than [six] four hours, such [six] four hours to be divided into two periods of [three] two hours each, with an interval of at least [one] two hours between each such period. When the air pressure in any such compartment, caisson, tunnel or place shall equal [thirty-six] thirty-five pounds to the square inch and shall not [equal forty-two] exceed forty pounds to the square inch, no such employee shall be permitted to work or remain therein more than [four] three hours in any twenty-four hours, such [four] three hours to be divided into periods of not more than [two] one and one-half hours each, with an interval of at least [two] three hours between each such period; when the air pressure in any such compartment, caisson, tunnel or place shall equal [forty-two] forty pounds to the square inch and shall not equal [forty-six] forty-five pounds to the square inch, no employee shall be permitted to work or remain therein more than [three] two hours in any twenty-four hours, such [three] two hours to be divided into periods of not more than [ninety minutes] one hour each, with an interval of at least [three] four hours between each such period; when the air pressure in any such compartment, caisson, tunnel or place shall equal [forty-six] forty-five pounds to the square inch and shall not [equal] exceed fifty pounds to the square inch, no employee shall be permitted to work or remain therein more than [two hours] ninety minutes in any twenty-four hours, and such [two hours] ninety minutes to be divided into periods of [one hour] forty-five minutes each, with an interval of not less than [four] five hours between each such period; no employee shall be permitted to work in any compartment, caisson, tunnel or place where the pressure shall exceed fifty pounds to the square inch, except in case of emergency. No person employed in work in compressed air shall be permitted by his employer or by the person in charge of said work to pass from the place in which the work is being done to atmosphere of normal pressure, without passing through an intermediate lock or stage of decompression, which said decompression shall be, where the work is being done in tunnels, at the rate of three pounds every two minutes unless the pressure shall be over thirty-six pounds, in which event the decompression shall be at the rate of one pound per minute; and which said decompression shall be, where the work is being done in caissons, at the following rates:

Where pressure is not over ten pounds per square inch the time of decompression shall be one minute; when pressure is over ten pounds per square inch, but does not exceed fifteen pounds per square inch, the time of decompression shall be two minutes; when pressure is over fifteen pounds per square inch, but does not exceed twenty pounds per square inch, the time of the decompression shall be five minutes; when pressure is over twenty pounds

per square inch, but does not exceed twenty-five pounds per square inch, the time of decompression shall be ten minutes; when pressure is over twenty-five pounds per square inch but does not exceed thirty pounds per square inch, the time of decompression shall be twelve minutes; when pressure is over thirty pounds per square inch, but does not exceed thirty-six pounds per square inch, the time of decompression shall be fifteen minutes; when pressure is over thirty-six pounds per square inch, but does not exceed forty pounds per square inch, the time of decompression shall be twenty minutes; when pressure is over forty pounds per square inch, but does not exceed fifty pounds per square inch, the time of decompression shall be twenty-five minutes.

All necessary instruments shall be attached to all caissons and air locks showing the actual air pressure to which men employed therein are subjected and which instruments shall be accessible to and in charge of a competent person who shall not be employed more than eight hours in any twenty-four hours.

§ 134-b. Medical attendance and regulations. Any person or corporation carrying on any tunnel, caisson or other work in the prosecution of which men are employed or permitted to work in compressed air, shall, while such men are so employed, also employ and keep in employment, one or more duly qualified persons to act as medical officer or officers who shall be in attendance at all necessary times while such work is in progress and whose duty it shall be to administer and strictly enforce the following:

(a) No person shall be permitted to work in compressed air until after he shall have been examined by such medical officer and reported by such officer to the person in charge thereof as found to be qualified, physically, to engage in such work.

(b) In the event of absence from work, by an employee for ten or more successive days for any cause, he shall not resume work until he shall have been re-examined by the medical officer and his physical condition reported as hitherto provided to be such as to permit him to work in compressed air.

(c) No person known to be addicted to the excessive use of intoxicants shall be permitted to work in compressed air.

(d) No person not having previously worked in compressed air shall be permitted during the first twenty-four hours of his employment to work for longer than one-half of a day period as provided in section one hundred and thirty-four-a and after so working shall be re-examined and not permitted to work in a place where the pressure is in excess of fifteen pounds unless his physical condition be reported by the medical officer as heretofore provided to be such as to qualify him for such work.

(e) After a person has been employed continuously in compressed air for a period of three months he shall be re-examined by the medical officer and he shall not be allowed, permitted or compelled to work until such examination has been made and he has been reported as heretofore provided as physically qualified to engage in compressed air work.

(f) The said medical officer shall at all times keep a complete and full record of examinations made by him, which record shall contain dates on which examinations were made and a clear and full description of the person examined, his age and physical condition at the time examined, also the statement as to the time such person has been engaged in like employment.

(g) Properly heated, lighted and ventilated dressing rooms shall be provided for all employees in compressed air which shall contain lockers and benches and shall be open and accessible to the men during the intermission between shifts. Such rooms shall be provided with baths, with hot and cold water service and a proper and sanitary toilet.

(h) A medical lock shall be established and maintained in connection with all work in compressed air *when the maximum pressure exceeds seventeen pounds* as herein provided. Such lock shall be kept properly heated, lighted and ventilated and shall contain proper medical and surgical equipment. Such lock shall be in charge of a certified trained nurse selected by the medical officer, who shall be qualified to render temporary relief.

(i) *Whenever in the prosecution of caisson work in which compressed air is employed the working chamber is less than ten feet in length and when such caissons are at any time suspended or hung while work is in progress so that the bottom of the excavation is more than nine feet below the deck of the working chamber, a shield shall be erected in the working chamber for the protection of the workmen.*

(j) *Whenever in the prosecution of work in which compressed air is employed a shaft is used, all such shafts shall be provided with a safe, proper and suitable ladder for its entire length.*

(k) *Wherever in the prosecution of work in tunnels, caissons or other apparatus or means, in which compressed air is employed or used, lights other than electric lights are used, the said lights shall at all times be guarded.*

(l) *All passage ways in work, wherein compressed air is employed or used, shall be kept clear and properly lighted.*

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

Approved May 15.

Chapter 529.

An Act to amend the labor law, in relation to the employment of children under fourteen years in or for a factory, the definition of a factory, factory building and tenement house.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section two of chapter thirty-six of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An act relating to labor constituting chapter thirty-one of the consolidated laws," is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 2. Definitions. Employee. The term "employee," when used in this chapter, means a mechanic, workingman or laborer who works for another for hire.

Employer. The term "employer," when used in this chapter, means the person employing any such mechanic, workingman or laborer, whether the owner, proprietor, agent, superintendent, foreman or other subordinate.

Factory; *work for a factory.* The term "factory," when used in this chapter, shall be construed to include [also] any mill, workshop, or other manufacturing or business establishment *and all buildings, sheds, structures or other places used for or in connection therewith*, where one or more persons are employed at labor, *except power houses, barns, storage houses, sheds and other structures used in connection with railroad purposes, other than construction or repair shops, subject to the jurisdiction of the public service*

commission under article three of the public service commissions law. Work shall be deemed to be done for a factory within the meaning of this chapter whenever it is done at any place, upon the work of a factory or upon any of the materials entering into the product of the factory, whether under contract or arrangement with any person in charge of or connected with such factory directly or indirectly through the instrumentality of one or more contractors or other third persons.

Factory building. The term "factory building," when used in this chapter means any building, shed or structure which, or any part of which, is occupied by or used for a factory.

Mercantile establishment. The term "mercantile establishment," when used in this chapter, means any place where goods, wares or merchandise are offered for sale.

Tenement house. The term "tenement house," when used in this chapter, means any house or building, or portion thereof, which is either rented, leased, let or hired out, to be occupied, or is occupied in whole or in part as the home or residence of three families or more living independently of each other, and doing their cooking upon the premises, and [having a common right in the halls, stairways, yards, water closets or privies, or some of them,] includes apartment houses, flat houses and all other houses so occupied, and for the purposes of this chapter shall be construed to include any building on the same lot with any [dwelling] such tenement house and which is used for any of the purposes specified in section one hundred of this chapter.

Whenever, in this chapter, authority is conferred upon the commissioner of labor, it shall also be deemed to include his deputies or a deputy acting under his direction.

§ 2. Section seventy of such chapter is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 70. Employment of minors. No child under the age of fourteen years shall be employed, permitted or suffered to work in or in connection with any factory in this state [.] *or for any factory at any place in this state.* No child between the ages of fourteen and sixteen years shall be so employed, permitted or suffered to work unless an employment certificate, issued as provided in this article, shall have been theretofore filed in the office of the employer at the place of employment of such child. *Nothing herein contained shall prevent a person engaged in farming from permitting his children to do farm work for him upon his farm. Boys over the age of twelve years may be employed in gathering produce, for not more than six hours in any one day, subject to the requirements of chapter twenty-one of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An act relating to education, constituting chapter sixteen of the consolidated laws," and all acts amendatory thereof.*

§ 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

Approved May 15.

Chapter 543.

An Act to amend the labor law, in relation to protecting employees working near switchboards.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Chapter thirty-six of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An act relating to labor, constituting chapter thirty-one of the

consolidated laws," is hereby amended by adding thereto, after section twenty-a thereof, a new section, to be section twenty-b, to read as follows:

§ 20-b. *Switchboards to be protected. All buildings having installed therein a switchboard of two hundred and twenty volts or over shall have, on the floor or upon such platform or other standing place as the switchboard may be located or attached, a rubber mat the length of the switchboard and of sufficient width to allow a person to walk or stand thereon while working at the switchboard or making tests.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

Approved May 15.

Chapter 618.

An Act to amend the labor law, in relation to the employment of children in street trades.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Article fifteen of chapter thirty-six of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An act relating to labor, constituting chapter thirty-one of the consolidated laws," is hereby amended to read as follows:

ARTICLE 15.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN IN STREET TRADES.

Section 220. Prohibited employment of children in street trades.

221. Permit and badge for [newsboys] *children engaged in street trades*, how issued.

222. Contents of permit and badge.

223. Regulations concerning badge and permit.

224. Limit of hours.

225. Enforcement of article.

226. Violation of this article, how punished.

227. *Punishment of parent, guardian or other person contributing to the delinquency of children.*

§ 220. Prohibited employment of children in street trades. No male child under [ten] *twelve*, and no girl under sixteen years of age, shall in any city of the first, [or] second or *third* class sell expose or offer for sale newspapers, magazines or periodicals in any street or public place.

§ 221. Permit and badge for [newsboys] *children engaged in street trades*, how issued. No male child under fourteen years of age shall sell or expose or offer for sale said articles unless a permit and badge as hereinafter provided shall have been issued to him by the district superintendent of the board of education of the city and school district where said child resides, or by such other officers thereof as may be officially designated by such board for that purpose, on the application of the parent, guardian or other person having the custody of the child desiring such permit and badge, or in case said child has no parent, guardian or custodian then on the application of his next friend, being an adult. Such permit and badge shall not be issued until the officer issuing the same shall have received, examined, approved and placed on file in his office satisfactory proof that such male child is of the age of [ten] *twelve*

* A section numbered 20-b was also added by ch. 145, *ante*.

years or upwards, and shall also have received, examined and placed on file the written statement of the principal or chief executive officer of the school which the child is attending, stating that such child is an attendant at such school, that he is of normal development of a child of his age and physically fit for such employment, and that said principal or chief executive officer approves the granting of a permit and badge to such child. No such permit or badge shall be valid for any purpose except during the period in which such proof and written statement shall remain on file, nor shall such permit or badge be authority beyond the period fixed therein for its duration. After having received, examined and placed on file such papers the officer shall issue to the child a permit and badge. Principals or chief executive officers of schools in which children under fourteen years are pupils shall keep complete lists of all children in their schools to whom a permit and badge as herein provided have been granted.

§ 222. Contents of permit and badge. Such permit shall state the date and place of birth of the child, the name and address of its parent, guardian, custodian or next friend, as the case may be, and describe the color of hair and eyes, the height, [and] weight and any distinguishing facial mark of such child, and shall further state that the papers required by the preceding section have been duly examined and filed; and that the child named in such permit has appeared before the officer issuing the permit. The badge furnished by the officer issuing the permit shall bear on its face a number corresponding to the number of the permit, and the name of the child. Every such permit, and every such badge on its reverse side, shall be signed in the presence of the officer issuing the same by the child in whose name it is issued.

§ 223. Regulations concerning badge and permit. The badge provided for herein shall be worn conspicuously at all times by such child while so working; and all such permits and badges shall expire annually on the first day of January. The color of the badge shall be changed each year. No child to whom such permit and badge are issued shall transfer the same to any other person nor be engaged in any city of the first, [or] second or third class as a newsboy, or shall sell or expose or offer for sale newspapers, magazines or periodicals in any street or public place without having conspicuously upon his person such badge, and he shall exhibit the same upon demand at any time to any police, or attendance officer.

§ 224. Limit of hours. No child to whom a permit and badge are issued as provided for in the preceding section[s] shall sell or expose or offer for sale any newspapers, magazines or periodicals after [ten] eight o'clock in the evening, or before six o'clock in the morning.

§ 225. Enforcement of article. In cities of the first, [or] second or third class, police officers, and the regular attendance officers appointed by the board of education, who are hereby vested with the powers of peace officers for the purpose, shall enforce the provisions of this article.

§ 226. Violation of this article, how punished. [Any child who shall work in any city of the first or second class in any street or public place as a newsboy or who shall sell or expose or offer for sale newspapers, magazines, or periodicals in violation of the provisions of this article, shall be arrested and brought before a court or magistrate having jurisdiction to commit a child to an incorporated charitable reformatory or other institution and be dealt with

according to law; and if any such child is committed to an institution, it shall when practicable, be committed to an institution governed by persons of the same religious faith as the parents of such child.] *Any child who shall, in any city of the first, second or third class, sell or expose or offer for sale newspapers, magazines or periodicals in violation of the provisions of this article may be deemed and adjudged in need of the care and protection of the state, and if over seven years of age may be adjudged guilty of juvenile delinquency. A child violating the provisions of this act may be arrested and in the city of New York be brought before a children's court and in any other city be brought before a court or magistrate having jurisdiction to commit a child to an incorporated charitable reformatory or other institution and be dealt with according to law. If any such child is committed to an institution, it shall, when practicable, be committed to an institution governed by the same religious faith as the parents of such child. The permit and badge of any child who violates the provisions of this article may be revoked by the officer issuing the same, upon the recommendation of the principal or chief executive officer of the school which such child is attending, or upon the complaint of any police officer or attendance officer, and such child shall surrender the permit and badge so revoked upon the demand of any attendance officer or police officer charged with the duty of enforcing the provisions of this article. The refusal of any child to surrender such permit and badge, upon such demand, or the sale or offering for sale of newspapers, magazines or periodicals in any street or public place by any child after notice of the revocation of such permit and badge shall be deemed a violation of this article and shall subject the child to the penalties provided for in this section.*

§ 227. *Punishment of parent, guardian or other person for contributing to the delinquency of children. The parent, guardian or other person having the custody of a child, who omits to exercise reasonable diligence to prevent such child from violating the provisions of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be dealt with as provided by section four hundred and ninety-four of the penal law. In any such proceedings against any such parent, guardian or other person having custody of such child, proof of the presence of such child in the public streets engaged in the sale or exposure or offering for sale of newspapers, magazines or periodicals in violation of the provisions of this article, shall be deemed prima facie proof of the lack of reasonable diligence in the control of such child by such parent, guardian or custodian, to prevent such offense by such child.*

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

Approved May 21.

Chapter 695.

An Act to amend the Greater New York charter, in relation to the better prevention of fires.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section seven hundred and seventy-four of the Greater New York charter, as re-enacted by chapter four hundred and sixty-six of the laws of nineteen hundred and one and as added by chapter eight hundred and ninety-nine of the laws of nineteen hundred and eleven, is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 774. The commissioner shall enforce all laws and ordinances *and the rules and regulations of the industrial board of the department of labor* in respect of

1. The prevention of fires;
2. The storage, sale, transportation or use of combustibles, chemicals and explosives;

3. The installation and maintenance of automatic or other other fire-alarm systems and fire-extinguishing equipment;

4. The means and adequacy of exit, in case of fire, from all buildings, structures, enclosures, vessels, places and premises in which numbers of persons work, live, or congregate from time to time for any purpose except tenement-houses[;] *and except factories as defined by the labor law.*

5. The investigation of the cause, circumstances and origin of fires and the suppression of arson.

§ 2. Subdivisions two and three of section seven hundred and seventy-five of such chapter are hereby amended to read as follows:

2. Order, in writing, the remedying of any condition found to exist in, on or about any building, structure, enclosure, vessel, place or premises, except tenement-houses, *and except factories as defined by the labor law*, in violation of any law or ordinance in respect to fires or to the prevention of fires, except the tenement-house law;

3. Require, in writing, the installation, as prescribed by any law or ordinance *or by the rules and regulations of the industrial board of the department of labor*, in any building, structure or enclosure of automatic or other fire-alarm system or fire-extinguishing equipment and the maintenance and repair thereof, or the construction, as prescribed by any law or ordinance, of adequate and safe means of exit *from all buildings and structures except tenement houses and except factories as defined by the labor law*;

§ 3. Section seven hundred and seventy-seven of such chapter is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 777. The owner, lessee or occupant of any building, structure, vessel, enclosure, place or premises affected by any order of the department, or his agent, may make written demand upon the commissioner for a survey of such building, structure, vessel, enclosure, place or premises to determine whether or not such order is valid and reasonable, which demand for survey must be served upon the commissioner or one of his deputies, or a member of the uniformed force of the department, if personal service cannot be made upon the commissioner or one of his deputies, within forty-eight hours, Sundays and holidays, excluded, after the service of the order referred to in such demand. A demand for survey served upon a deputy commissioner or a member of the uniformed force of the department shall be forthwith transmitted to the commissioner. Upon receipt of a demand for a survey the commissioner shall immediately issue an order for the same, naming therein three persons to act as surveyors, one of whom shall be an officer or an employee of the bureau of fire prevention or a member of the municipal explosives commission; another shall be an architect or builder of at least ten years' experience, *nominated by the person demanding the survey*, and the third a person to be chosen *by the fire commissioner* from a list to be furnished by the [board of fire underwriters] *New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, if the premises be in the borough of Manhattan, the Bronx or Richmond, or by the Brooklyn Chapter of the*

*American Institute of Architects, if the premises be in the borough of Brooklyn or Queens, or by the New York Society of Architects, or by the American Institute of Consulting Engineers, or provided by the commissioner, with the approval of the mayor, in the event [*of the board of fire underwriters] that such chapter or such society or institute shall not furnish such a list. The date and hour when the survey shall be made shall be stated in the order therefor. A copy of such order shall be served upon the person demanding the survey at least twenty-four hours before the hour fixed in the order for the holding of such survey and he shall have the right to be present and be heard at the same in person, or by agent or attorney; provided that such copy of any order of survey may be served as provided generally in respect of service of orders of the department, by section seven hundred and seventy-five of this act. If the person demanding the survey neglects or refuses to appoint such surveyor, the other two surveyors may make such survey; and in case of disagreement of the latter they may appoint a third person to take part in such survey who shall also be an architect or builder of at least ten years' experience.*

§ 4. Section seven hundred and seventy-five-a of the Greater New York charter, as added by chapter four hundred and fifty-eight of the laws of nineteen hundred and twelve, is hereby repealed.

§ 5. This act shall take effect October first, nineteen hundred and thirteen.

Approved May 24.

Chapter 740.

An Act to promote the public health by amending the labor law, in relation to labor of more than six days in any one week.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Article six of chapter thirty-six of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An act relating to labor, constituting chapter thirty-one of the consolidated laws," is hereby amended by inserting therein a new section to be known as section eight-a, and to read as follows:

§ 8-a. One day of rest in seven. (1) Every employer of labor engaged in carrying on any factory or mercantile establishment in this state shall allow every person, except those specified in subdivision two, employed in such factory or mercantile establishment at least twenty-four consecutive hours of rest in every seven consecutive days. No employer shall operate any such factory or mercantile establishment on Sunday unless he shall have complied with subdivision three. Provided, however, that this section shall not authorize any work on Sunday not now or hereafter authorized by law.

2. This section shall not apply to

- (a) Janitors;
- (b) Watchmen;
- (c) Employees whose duties include not more than three hours' work on Sunday in (1) Setting sponges in bakeries; (2) Caring for live animals; (3) Maintaining fires; (4) Necessary repairs to boilers or machinery.
- (d) Superintendents or foremen in charge.

* So in original.

3. Before operating on Sunday, every employer shall post in a conspicuous place on the premises a schedule containing a list of his employees who are required or allowed to work on Sunday and designating the day of rest for each, and shall file a copy of such schedule with the commissioner of labor. The employer shall promptly file with the said commissioner a copy of every change in such schedule. No employee shall be required or allowed to work on the day of rest so designated for him.

4. Every employer shall keep a time-book showing the names and addresses of all employees and the hours worked by each of them in each day, and such time-book shall be open to inspection by the commissioner of labor.

5. The industrial board at any time when the preservation of property, life or health requires, may except specific cases for specified periods from the provisions of this act by written orders which shall be recorded as public records.

§ 2. This act shall take effect October first, nineteen hundred and thirteen.
Approved May 26.

Chapter 748.

An Act to amend the education law, relative to the compulsory attendance of pupils between fourteen and sixteen years of age upon part-time and continuation schools and courses.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section six hundred and twenty-two of chapter twenty-one of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An act relating to education, constituting chapter sixteen of the consolidated laws," and as amended by chapter one hundred and forty of the laws of nineteen hundred and ten, is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 622. When a boy is required to attend evening school. 1. Every boy between fourteen and sixteen years of age, in a city of the first class or a city of the second class in possession of an employment certificate duly issued under the provision of the labor law, who has not completed such course of study as is required for graduation from the elementary public schools of such city, and who does not hold either a certificate of graduation from the public elementary school or the pre-academic certificate issued by the regents or the certificate of the completion of an elementary course issued by the education department, shall attend the public evening schools of such city, or other evening schools offering an equivalent course of instruction, for not less than six hours each week, for a period of not less than sixteen weeks. [or upon a trade school a period of eight hours per week for sixteen weeks in each school or calendar year.]

2. When the board of education in a city or district shall have established part-time and continuation schools* or courses of instruction for the education of young persons between fourteen and sixteen years of age who are regularly employed in such city or district, said board of education may require the attendance in such schools or on such courses of instruction of any young person in such a city or district who is in possession of an employment certificate duly issued under the provisions of the labor law, who has

* Chapter 747 of the Laws of 1913 authorizes the establishment of such schools.

not completed such courses of study as are required for graduation from the elementary public schools of such city or district, or equivalent courses of study in parochial or other elementary schools, who does not hold either a certificate of graduation from the public elementary school or a pre-academic certificate of the completion of the elementary course issued by the education department, and who is not otherwise receiving instruction approved by the board of education as equivalent to that provided for in the schools and courses of instruction established under the provisions of this act. The required attendance provided for in this paragraph shall be for a total of not less than thirty-six weeks per year, at the rate of not less than four and not more than eight hours per week, and shall be between the hours of eight o'clock in the morning and five o'clock in the afternoon of any working day or days.

3. The children attending such part-time or continuation schools as required in paragraph two of this section shall be exempt from the attendance on evening schools required in paragraph one of this section.

§ 2. Section six hundred and twenty-seven of article twenty-three of chapter one hundred and forty of the laws of nineteen hundred and ten is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 627. Employer must display record certificate and evening *part-time or continuation school* certificate. The employer of any child between fourteen and sixteen years of age in a city [of the first class or a city of the second class] or district shall keep and shall display in the place where such child is employed, the employment certificate and also his evening, *part-time or continuation school* certificate issued by the school authorities of said city or district or by an authorized representative of such school authorities, certifying that the said [boy] child is regularly in attendance at an evening, *part-time or continuation school* of said city as provided in section six hundred and thirty-one of this chapter.

§ 3. Section six hundred and thirty-one of article twenty-three of chapter one hundred and forty of the laws of nineteen hundred and ten, is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 631. Evening, *part-time or continuation school* certificate. The school authorities of a city [of the first class or a city of the second class] or district, or officers designated by them, are hereby required to issue to [a boy] *each child* lawfully in attendance at an evening, *part-time or continuation school*, an evening, *part-time or continuation school* certificate at least once in each month during the months said evening, *part-time or continuation school* is in session and at the close of the term of said evening, *part-time or continuation school*, provided that said [boy] child has been in attendance upon said evening school for not less than six hours each week or upon said *part-time or continuation school* for not less than four hours each week, for such number of weeks as will, when taken in connection with the number of weeks such evening, *part-time or continuation school* respectively, shall be in session during the remainder of the current or calendar year, make up a total attendance on the part of said [boy] child in said evening school of not less than six hours per week for a period of not less than sixteen weeks [or attendance upon a trade school for at least eight hours per week for not less than sixteen weeks] or in said *part-time or continuation school*, of not less than four hours per week for a period of not less than thirty-six weeks. Such certificate shall state fully the period of time which the [boy]

child to whom it is issued was in attendance upon such evening, *part-time* or *continuation* school [or trade school].

§ 4. Section six hundred and twenty-eight of article twenty-three of chapter one hundred and forty, of the laws of nineteen hundred and ten, is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 628. Punishment for unlawful employment of children. Any person, firm, or corporation, or any officer, manager, superintendent or employee acting therefor, who shall employ any child contrary to the provisions of sections six hundred and twenty-six *and six hundred and twenty-seven* hereof, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and the punishment therefor shall be for the first offense a fine of not less than twenty dollars nor more than fifty dollars; for a second, and each subsequent offense, a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than two hundred dollars.

§ 5. This act shall take effect immediately.

Approved May 26.

INDEX OF BILLS RELATING TO LABOR IN THE LEGISLATIVE SESSION OF 1913.*

[Explanation.—Only the principal purpose and final stage of each bill are indicated; identical bills in Senate and Assembly are recorded as one: bills enacted into law are described in italic type; numbers in parentheses are "Printed," the others "Introductory," numbers. Abbreviations used are: S. or Sen. for Senate, A. or Ass. for Assembly, and Com. for Committee.]

ADMINISTRATION OF LABOR LAWS.

To reorganize the Department of Labor generally, extend its jurisdiction to mercantile establishments in second class cities, and to create an Industrial Board. Senator Wagner, S. 948 (1064, 1474, 1613) and Mr. Jackson, A. 1268 (1372, 1480, 1797, 2049). Approved March 28, as Chapter 145.

To reorganize the Department of Labor. Senator Wagner, S. 304 (311) and Mr. Jackson, A. 416 (418). Sen. Labor and Industries Com.; Ass. Labor and Industries Com.

To amend the Penal Law concerning violations of the Labor Law, of the industrial code, of rules of the Industrial Board or of the orders of the Commissioner of Labor. Senator Wagner, S. 727 (791) and Mr. Jackson, A. 980 (1026, 1597). Approved April 22, as Chapter 349.

To provide that the fire commissioner in New York City shall enforce the regulations of the Industrial Board of the Department of Labor concerning fire prevention, except in tenement houses and factories. Senator Wagner, S. 725 (789, 1176, 1470) and Mr. Jackson, A. 971 (1017). Approved May 24, as Chapter 695.

To create an Industrial Board. Senator Wagner, S. 305 (312) and Mr. Jackson, A. 418 (420). Sen. Labor and Industries Com.; Ass. Labor and Industries Com.

To place mercantile establishments in second class cities under the jurisdiction of the Department of Labor and increasing the number of mercantile inspectors from ten to twenty. Senator Wagner, S. 306 (313) and Mr. Jackson, A. 417 (419). Sen. Labor and Industries Com.; Ass. Labor and Industries Com.

To require posting of the Labor Law in English and such other languages as the Commissioner of Labor may require in factories. Senator Wagner, S. 392 (410) and Mr. Jackson, A. 511 (522). Sen. Labor and Industries Com.; Ass. Labor and Industries Com.

To impose an additional civil penalty of five hundred dollars for each violation of the hours of service provision of the Labor Law on railroads in New York City, the penalty to be recovered by the Public Service Commission of the First District. Senator Torborg, S. 237 (242) and Mr. Monahan, A. 208 (211). Sen. Judiciary Com.; Ass. Railroads Com.

Identical bill. Senator Torborg, S. 806 (897) and Mr. Monahan, A. 1054 (1127). Sen. Judiciary Com.; Ass. Railroads Com.

* This index, heretofore published as an appendix to the annual report of the Commissioner of Labor after the close of the year, is here inserted for the sake of earlier publication and also to present here, in company with the text of the new laws in the foregoing pages, a complete view of the year's legislation.

To authorize factory inspectors, upon the recommendation of labor organizations, to appoint assistant factory inspectors who shall serve without compensation. Mr. Sufrin, A. 2001 (2326). Labor and Industries Com.

HEALTH AND SAFETY.

Factories.

To provide for the protection of employees operating dust-creating and other machinery and for the lighting of factories and workrooms. Senator Wagner, S. 714 (778) and Mr. Jackson, A. 973 (1019, 1595, 1705). Approved April 16, as Chapter 286.

To regulate the manufacture of articles in tenements. Senator Wagner, S. 724 (788, 1225, 1324) and Mr. Jackson, A. 970 (1016). Approved April 10, as Chapter 260.

To require fire alarm signal systems in every factory building more than two stories in height and in which more than twenty-five persons are employed above the ground floor, and requiring fire drills in such factories once a month. Senator Wagner, S. 393 (411, 1677) and Mr. Jackson, A. 515 (526, 1593). Approved April 3, as Chapter 203.

To require the enclosure of elevators and hoisting shafts in factories and to authorize the Industrial Board to establish rules for the construction, equipment and operation of elevators. Senator Wagner, S. 746 (809) and Mr. Jackson, A. 993 (1045, 1598). Approved April 3, as Chapter 202.

To regulate conditions as to ventilation, lighting, heating, washrooms, water closets, emergency remedies and machinery in foundries. Senator Wagner, S. 389 (407, 1461) and Mr. Jackson, A. 513 (524, 1808). Approved April 3, as Chapter 201.

To authorize the Industrial Board to regulate conditions for the safety of employees engaged in dangerous trades. Senator Wagner, S. 723 (787) and Mr. Jackson, A. 969 (1015). Approved April 3, as Chapter 199.

To require factory buildings and premises to be maintained in a clean, sanitary and safe condition. Senator Wagner, S. 391 (409, 1299) and Mr. Jackson, A. 510 (521, 1706). Approved April 4, as Chapter 198.

To authorize the Industrial Board to fix standards of ventilation, temperature and humidity in factories, and to prescribe special means to be used for removing impurities or reducing excessive heat. Senator Wagner, S. 719 (783, 1224, 1302) and Mr. Jackson, A. 979 (1025). Approved April 3, as Chapter 196.

To permit the storage of baled waste material in fireproof enclosures in factories for not more than one month, and to require a more general posting of the prohibition of smoking in factories. Senator Wagner, S. 387 (405, 1220) and Mr. Jackson, A. 518 (529). Approved April 3, as Chapter 194.

To exempt factory walls and ceilings which are tiled or covered with slate or marble from the requirement of being limewashed or painted. Senator Wagner, S. 388 (406, 1125) and Mr. Jackson, A. 519 (530, 1479). Approved March 15, as Chapter 82.

To provide for fire escapes and exits in existing factories, in the future construction of factories and for the limitation of the number of occupants in factories. Senator Wagner, S. 721 (785, 1245, 1325) and Mr. Jackson, A. 967 (1013, 2791). Approved May 9, as Chapter 461.

To place bakeries in first class cities under the exclusive jurisdiction of the health departments of such cities, to prohibit the establishment of cellar bakeries in the future, to require every bakery to secure a sanitary certificate, to require adequate ventilation, to prohibit the employment of diseased bakers and to authorize the Industrial Board to adopt a sanitary code for bakeries outside of first class cities. Senator Wagner, S. 722 (786, 2175) and Mr. Jackson, A. 968 (1014). Approved May 9, as Chapter 463.

To require the installation within two years of automatic safety devices on all passenger elevators except those in private residences. Senator Herrick, S. 1251 (1441). Judiciary Com.

Similar bill by Senator Herrick, S. 1800 (2387). Judiciary Com.

Similar bill by Senator Boylan, S. 517 (557) and Mr. Phillips, A. 700 (728). Sen. Judiciary Com.; Ass. General Laws Com.

To authorize the appointment by the Governor of a commission to investigate the advisability of establishing State industrial museums. Senator Hefernan, S. 274 (281). Passed Sen.; Ass. Ways and Means Com.

To authorize the board of estimate and apportionment in New York City to appropriate \$50,000 annually for the American Museum of Safety. Mr. Caughlan, A. 2020 (2361). Vetoed by the Governor.

To provide detailed regulations for the prevention of lead poisoning of employees in factories in which lead is manufactured or used. Senator Seeley, S. 1167 (1349) and Mr. Brewster, A. 1581 (1764). Sen. Labor and Industries Com.; Ass. Labor and Industries Com.

To regulate the inspection of steam boilers by the State Fire Marshal, and repealing section ninety-one of the Labor Law as to inspection of boilers in factories by the Commissioner of Labor. Senator Ramsperger, S. 895 (991, 1687, 1946, 2266) and Mr. Walker, A. 1252 (1356, 2432). Approved May 15, as Chapter 523.

To prohibit the use of unsanitary materials in the manufacture of mattresses. Mr. McGrath, A. 1177 (1261, 1806; S. 2474). Sen. Com. of the Whole; Ass. passed.

To create a State Board of Boiler Rules for the inspection of steam boilers. Mr. Willmott, A. 1163 (1247). Labor and Industries Com.

To extend the jurisdiction of the Department of Labor to mercantile establishments in second class cities. Senator Wagner, S. 718 (782) and Mr. Jackson, A. 978 (1024). Sen. Labor and Industries Com.; Ass. Labor and Industries Com.

To require the placing of a rubber mat before electric switchboards for the protection of employees. Mr. Small, A. 1100 (1179, 1805). Approved May 15, as Chapter 543.

To include hotel and hospital laundries in the definition of factories. Mr. Gibbs, A. 965 (1011). Labor and Industries Com.

To require that revolving shafting be encased. Mr. Walker, A. 803 (845). Labor and Industries Com.

To specify the details of the automatic sprinkler systems required in certain factories, and to authorize the Industrial Board to order the installation of such systems in any factory where the safety of the occupants requires it. Senator Wagner, S. 386 (404) and Mr. Jackson, A. 517 (528, 1594). Sen. Com. of the Whole; Ass. passed.

To require a helper for the operator of an automatic hammer. Senator Heffernan, S. 1362 (1631) and Mr. Sullivan, A. 479 (484). Sen. Labor and Industries Com.; Ass. Labor and Industries Com.

To prohibit the repapering or recalcimining of workrooms until the old paper or calcimine has been removed and the rooms cleaned. Senator Wende, S. 152 (154) and Mr. P. J. Kelly, A. 215 (218, 1475). Sen. struck out enacting clause; Ass. passed.

To forbid the sale of wood alcohol or any fluid containing wood alcohol unless conspicuously labeled as poisonous. Senator Wagner, S. 728 (972) and Mr. Jackson, A. 972 (1018). Sen. Com. of the Whole; Ass. Labor and Industries Com.

To authorize the fire commissioner in New York City to "vary or modify" laws or ordinances in relation to fire prevention provided public safety is not thereby impaired. Senator Sullivan, S. 1660 (2102) and Mr. Caughlan, A. 2186 (2630). Sen. third reading; Ass. passed.

To require the submission of plans for new buildings in New York City when requested by the fire department. Senator Sullivan, S. 1495 (1839, 2149) and Mr. Tudor, A. 2010 (2335, 2643; S. 2304). Sen. third reading; Ass. passed.

Mines and Quarries.

To require all persons engaged in blasting work to hold a certificate of fitness issued by the State Fire Marshal. Mr. Geoghan, A. 1342 (1453, 2152, 2552). Lost.

To regulate the hours of labor and to provide for safety appliances in compressed air work. Senator Boylan, S. 606 (661, 1833, 2179) and Mr. Kerrigan, A. 846 (888, 2065). Approved May 15, as Chapter 528.

Building Work.

To increase the protection of employees by requiring that the flooring of buildings in process of construction in cities shall be completed on each story as the building progresses. Senator Boylan, S. 241 (246) and Mr. Kerrigan, A. 354 (358). Approved May 14, as Chapter 492.

To require that the flooring of buildings in process of construction shall be completed to not less than within five tiers of beams below that on which the iron work is being constructed instead of within three tiers as at present. Senator White, S. 1387 (1656) and Mr. Esquirol, A. 1834 (2099, 2714). Sen. Labor and Industries Com.; Ass. passed.

Railways.

To require full crews for railroad trains. Senator Ramsperger, S. 127 (129) and Mr. Jackson, A. 45 (45, 1526). Approved March 31, as Chapter 146.

To make ten hours a legal day's labor on electric and subway railroads, and prohibiting employment of any person engaged in the movement of trains for more than sixteen consecutive hours. Senator Stivers, S. 1590 (1999) and Mr. Doty, A. 2132 (2536). Approved May 9, as Chapter 462.

Similar bill by Senator Stivers, S. 731 (795) and Mr. Doty, A. 942 (988). Passed; recalled April 2.

To strike out the provision for verified certificates of inspection of locomotive boilers and for the filing of such certificates with the Public Service

Commission. Senator Foley, S. 1356 (1601) and Mr. McCue, A. 1792 (2035). Sen. Railroads Com.; Ass. Railroads Com.

To require two days of twenty-four hours each of rest with pay in every calendar month for all railroad signalmen, gatemen, telegraph or telephone operators who work eight hours or more every day. Mr. Dorst, A. 1682 (1901, 2510, 2680). *Approved May 9, as Chapter 466.*

To require motormen on elevated and subway trains to have had one year's experience on steam or electric railroads. Senator Sanner, S. 1213 (1403) and Mr. Cronin, A. 1678 (1897). Sen. Com. of the Whole; Ass. passed.

To require guard rails, in lieu of guard posts, to be placed within the running rails of steam railroad tracks at bridge crossings. Mr. McCue, A. 1117 (1196). *Approved April 29, as Chapter 398.*

To regulate the size, safety equipment and conveniences of caboose cars. Mr. Hearn, A. 1007 (1059, 1871, 2063). *Approved May 14, as Chapter 497.*

To provide that railroads may prescribe the badges and uniforms to be worn by employees but may not prescribe the place or price of purchase. Mr. Evans, A. 498 (509). Railroads Com.

To regulate the wearing of badges and uniforms by railroad employees. Mr. Evans, A. 848 (890). Railroads Com.

To prohibit the employment of signalmen, telegraph or telephone operators under twenty-one years of age, or without one year's apprenticeship. Senator Wheeler, S. 218 (222) and Mr. Evans, A. 168 (171, 1657). Sen. Com. of the Whole; Ass. passed.

To provide that all motormen, conductors or drivers on street surface or electric railroads shall have had at least fifteen days' instruction on a car previous to regular employment. Senator Healy, S. 323 (330) and Mr. Madden, A. 33 (33). Sen. Railroads Com.; Ass. lost.

WOMAN AND CHILD LABOR.

To entitle a female seeking employment to have her physical examination, if such is required by the employer as a condition of employment, made by a female physician. Senator Foley, S. 1027 (1154, 1721) and Mr. Tudor, A. 1603 (1787). *Approved April 17, as Chapter 320.*

To provide that a child's school certificate shall contain a statement that such child has completed the work prescribed for the first six years of the elementary schools. Senator Wagner, S. 726 (790) and Mr. Jackson, A. 977 (1023, 1973). *Approved March 22, as Chapter 101.*

To provide for the cancellation of the employment certificate of any child between fourteen and sixteen years of age employed in a factory, if such child is found to be physically unfit by a medical inspector of the Department of Labor. Senator Wagner, S. 747 (810) and Mr. Jackson, A. 992 (1044). *Approved April 3, as Chapter 200.*

To require suitable seats, with backs where practicable, in factories for all female employees, the nature of whose work permits a sitting posture. Senator Wagner, S. 384 (402, 1678) and Mr. Jackson, A. 516 (527, 1472). *Approved April 3, as Chapter 197.*

To require separate washrooms, dressing rooms and water closets for each sex in factories. Senator Wagner, S. 717 (781) and Mr. Jackson, A. 976 (1022, 1596, 1800). *Approved April 19, as Chapter 340.*

To amend the law relative to the issuance of employment certificates to children in factories and mercantile establishments. Senator Wagner, S. 715 (779) and Mr. Jackson, A. 974 (1020). Approved March 28, as Chapter 144.

To prohibit any woman from working in a factory between 10:00 P. M. and 6:00 A. M. Senator Wagner, S. 385 (403) and Mr. Jackson, A. 514 (525). Approved March 15, as Chapter 83.

To prohibit the employment of females in mercantile establishments in second class cities more than nine hours a day, fifty-four hours a week, or later than 6:00 P. M., except on Saturday. Senator White, S. 590 (632); A. 2800) and Mr. Daley, A. 1352 (1467). Approved May 14, as Chapter 493.

To limit the daily and weekly working hours of women employed in canneries from June 15 to October 15. Senator Wagner, S. 716 (780, 1223, 1472) and Mr. Jackson, A. 975 (1021). Approved May 9, as Chapter 465.

To authorize a fee of two dollars to the medical officer who makes a physical examination of a child for an employment certificate in first class cities, the fee to be chargeable to the municipal department of health. Senator Griffin, S. 801 (886). Stricken from files.

To prohibit females from working in any factory between 8:00 P. M. and 7:00 A. M., or more than six days or forty-eight hours per week. Mr. Schifferdecker, A. 2063 (2423). Labor and Industries Com.

To provide that no male child under twelve years of age, instead of ten as at present, may sell newspapers in the street, that no child may sell later than 8:00 P. M., instead of 10:00 P. M. as at present, and extending the law so as to include third class cities. Senator Boylan, S. 1422 (1703, 1886) and Mr. Kerrigan, A. 1903 (2203, 2466). Approved May 21, as Chapter 618.

To permit boys twelve years of age and over to distribute newspapers after school hours. Mr. Phillips, A. 1081 (1154). Vetoed by the Governor.

To prohibit the employment of minors under eighteen years of age in any occupation specified by the Industrial Board as dangerous to health, and prohibiting the employment of females in core rooms of foundries, if the core oven is operated in the same room. Senator Wagner, S. 390 (408, 1221, 1471, 1746) and Mr. Jackson, A. 512 (523). Approved May 9, as Chapter 464.

To prohibit any child under fourteen years of age from doing work in or for any factory, and enlarging the definition of "factory" so as to include "all buildings, sheds, structures or other places used for or in connection therewith." Senator Wagner, S. 101 (102, 1460) and Mr. Jackson, A. 130 (130, 2801, 2810). Approved May 15, as Chapter 529.

To repeal the requirement that notice of hours be posted and timebook of hours worked be kept in factories for women twenty-one years of age and upward. Mr. Gibbs, A. 966 (1012). Labor and Industries Com.

To create the "Children's Bureau" in New York City which shall have, among other duties, supervision over the child labor and compulsory education laws. Mr. Levy, A. 774 (831). Not introduced in Sen.; Ass. passed.

To provide that the permission to any girl or woman not a member of the family, or any minor under eighteen years of age, to sell or serve liquor must be "knowingly" given in order to constitute a violation of the law. Mr. Schifferdecker, A. 792 (825). Excise Com.

HOURS OF WORK.

Hours.

To limit the working hours of employees in grocery or provision stores in first class cities to seventy per week or eleven per day, except that fifteen hours work is to be permitted on Saturday. Senator Boylan, S. 494 (524, 1173, 1455, 2132). Passed Sen.; Ass. Health Com.

To extend the eight hour and prevailing rate of wages laws to materials furnished for public work regardless of where the labor upon such materials was performed. Mr. Sullivan, A. 235 (238). Labor and Industries Com.

To provide that the eight hour and prevailing rate of wages laws shall apply to mechanics in state institutions. Senator Roosevelt, S. 521 (561, 2212) and Mr. McElligott, A. 506 (517, 1972). Approved May 14, as Chapter 404.

To strike out the exemption from the eight hour and prevailing rate of wages laws for employees engaged in highway construction outside cities and villages. Mr. Hearn, A. 1114 (1193). Labor and Industries Com.

To provide that all paper used in state printing shall have been manufactured in accordance with the eight hour and prevailing rate of wages laws. Senator Wende, S. 1617 (2028) and Mr. Jackson, A. 2070 (2444). Sen. Printing Com.; Ass. Public Printing Com.

To provide that all paper used by election officers shall have been manufactured in accordance with the eight hour and prevailing rate of wages laws. Mr. Jackson, A. 1846 (2111). Judiciary Com.

To exempt from the eight hour and prevailing rates of wages laws until January 1915, employees engaged in highway construction throughout the state, and in canal and reservoir construction outside New York City. Mr. Gathright, A. 327 (331, 2052, 2339; S. 2382). Sen. third reading; Ass. passed.

Similar bill by Senator Blauvelt, S. 1715 (2198). Labor and Industries Com.

Sunday Work.

To permit the sale of food on Sunday before 10:00 A. M. and between 4:00 P. M. and 7:30 P. M. Senator Pollock, S. 317 (324, 1070) and Mr. Eisner, A. 431 (436, 2147). Approved April 22, as Chapter 346.

To permit the sale on Sunday of prepared and cooked articles of food. Mr. Campbell, A. 1723 (1950). Codes Com.

To prohibit moving picture shows or vaudeville on Sunday. Senator Stilwell, S. 357 (371). Sen. Codes Com.

Similar bill by Senator Stilwell, S. 171 (173). Sen. Codes Com.

To prohibit the business of bootblacking on Sunday after 3:00 P. M., certain hotels excepted. Senator Boylan, S. 242 (247, 1453). Sen. passed; Ass. Codes Com.

To prohibit Sunday barbering in Saratoga Springs and New York City, and to require the interior of all barber shops to be readily visible from the outside during prohibited hours. Senator Malone, S. 648 (703) and Mr. Fitzgerald, A. 643 (669). Sen. Codes Com.; Ass. Codes Com.

To require employers to grant one day's rest in every seven days to employees in factories and mercantile establishments. Mr. Levy, A. 1198 (1297; S. 2081). Approved May 26, as Chapter 740.

Similar bill by Senator Roosevelt, S. 91 (92, 655). Labor and Industries Com.

Similar bill by Mr. Hinman, A. 1145 (1224). Labor and Industries Com.

To render the failure to grant one day's rest in seven a misdemeanor. Mr. Levy, A. 1778 (2019). Vetoed by the Governor.

Similar bill by Senator Roosevelt, S. 92 (93). Labor and Industries Com.

To give municipalities the sole power to regulate Sunday labor within their limits. Mr. M. Greenberg, A. 537 (551). Cities Com.

Similar bill by Mr. M. Greenberg, A. 42 (42). Cities Com.

To legalize Sunday labor by those who religiously observe another day of the week as a Sabbath or day of rest. Senator Fitzgerald, S. 568 (611) and Mr. Levy, A. 501 (512, 1269). Sen. Codes Com.; Ass. lost.

HOLIDAYS.

To designate Good Friday as a public holiday. Senator Torborg, S. 1648 (2090). Judiciary Com.

LEGAL RIGHTS.

Employers' Liability for Accidents.

Concurrent resolution empowering the Legislature to provide for workmen's safety, compensation and insurance. Senator Griffin, S. 116 (118, 1521). Passed both Houses. To Secretary of State, April 4.

Similar resolution by Mr. Phillips, A. 407 (409). Senator Griffin's resolution substituted.

Similar resolution by Mr. Jackson, A. 320 (324). Judiciary Com.

To provide for workmen's compensation. Senator Foley, S. 231 (235, 415) and Mr. Walker, A. 301 (305, 606, 2794). Sen. Insurance Com.; Ass. Insurance Com. Bill introduced by Senate Com. on Insurance, S. 1064 (1210, 2430) substituted. Vetoed by the Governor.

Similar bill by Senator McClelland, S. 457 (478) and Mr. Esquirol, A. 596 (616). Sen. Insurance Com.; Ass. Insurance Com.

Similar bill by Senator Salant, S. 1627 (2052) and Mr. Schaap, A. 2086 (2460). Sen. Insurance Com.; Ass. Insurance Com.

Similar bill by Senator Carswell, S. 74 (75). Labor and Industries Com.

Similar bill by Senator Argetsinger, S. 144 (146). Labor and Industries Com.

Concurrent resolution empowering the Legislature to provide that an employer assumes all risk of injury to his employees in the course of employment, and to forbid the employer to waive liability therefor. Mr. M. Greenberg, A. 50 (50). Judiciary Com.

To provide that negligence of a fellow employee shall constitute no defense for an employer. Mr. Campbell, A. 28 (28). Labor and Industries Com.

To create a State insurance fund for the compensation of injured employees. Senator Murtaugh, S. 1501 (1845, 2182) and Mr. Jackson, A. 1961 (2278, 2433, 2752). Sen. third reading; Ass. passed.

Similar bill by Senator Murtaugh, S. 343 (350) and Mr. Jackson, A. 265 (269). Sen. Judiciary Com.; Ass. Insurance Com.

Similar bill by Mr. Sufrin, A. 939 (983). Ways and Means Com.

To render an employer who has failed to provide statutory safety precautions liable for injuries caused thereby to an employee, except such injuries

as are caused by wilful neglect on the part of the employee. Senator Brown, S. 545 (586). Judiciary Com.

To amend the law as to preference and costs in negligence actions. Senator Brown, S. 833 (923). Codes Com.

To provide for the creation of mutual insurance companies for workmen's compensation. Senator Blauvelt, S. 358 (372, 875, 1991, 2086) and Mr. Walker, A. 1162 (1246). Vetoed by the Governor.

Similar bill by Mr. Walker, A. 481 (486). Insurance Com.

Similar bill by Mr. Brown, S. 834 (924). Insurance Com.

To permit an employer to take out a collective insurance policy against injury, death or sickness of his employees. Senator Ramsperger, S. 1121 (1288) and Mr. Walker, A. 1542 (1715). Approved May 15, as Chapter 519.

To repeal the requirement that an employee shall give notice of injury to his employer in order to maintain an action for damages. Mr. McGrath, A. 329 (333). Judiciary Com.

To provide that contributory negligence by an employee shall not constitute an assumption of risk. Mr. McGrath, A. 328 (332). Judiciary Com.

To abolish the negligence of a fellow-servant as a defense against an employer's liability. Mr. McGrath, A. 330 (334). Judiciary Com.

To extend the basis of the employer's liability in case of injury to an employee. Senator Griffin, S. 842 (932) and Mr. Ward, A. 1037 (1092). Sen. Labor and Industries Com.; Ass. Judiciary Com.

To amend the law as to depositions in negligence actions. Senator Wende, S. 766 (838, 1993). Sen. passed; Ass. Codes Com.

Similar bill by Mr. Phillips, A. 6 (6). Codes Com.

Wages.

To authorize the Factory Investigating Commission to inquire into the advisability of fixing minimum wages in any or all industries. Senator Wagner, S. 1085 (1247) and Mr. Jackson, A. 1495 (1651). Approved March 27, as Chapter 137.

To create a minimum wage commission with power to establish wage boards in any industry or locality for women and minors under eighteen years of age. Senator Salant, S. 1323 (1565) and Mr. Birnkrant, A. 1806 (2071). Sen. Finance Com.; Ass. Ways and Means Com.

Similar bill by Mr. Schaap, A. 746 (775). Ways and Means Com.

To prohibit an employer from imposing fines upon employees for dereliction of duty. Mr. Gibbs, A. 1168 (1252; S. 1928, 2038). Sen. Com. of the Whole; Ass. passed.

To establish night courts in first class cities to try actions by wage earners against their employers. Mr. Sufrin, A. 563 (577). Codes Com.

To require the Municipal Court of the City of New York to sit in each of five districts at least one day in each week between 7:00 P. M. and 11:00 P. M., at which sittings actions for wages shall have priority over all other business. Mr. M. Greenberg, A. 737 (764). Codes Com.

To require an accounting every six months of all moneys collected by officers in charge of executions against wages. Senator Whitney, S. 96 (97) and Mr. G. T. Seelye, A. 103 (103). Sen. passed; Ass. Codes Com.

To exempt officers of railroad corporations from the law requiring semi-monthly payment of compensation. Mr. Weil, A. 147 (150). Labor and Industries Com.

Miscellaneous.

To require pawnbrokers to file within twenty-four hours with the police department information which will identify any person who pawns mechanics tools. Senator Duhamel, S. 425 (447, 1744) and Mr. Schifferdecker, A. 680 (706). Sen. passed; Ass. Labor and Industries Com.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES.

To provide that the minimum wage of laborers, workmen and mechanics on public work shall be two dollars per day. Senator Ormrod, S. 1312 (1548, 1867). Com. of the Whole.

To provide that eight hours shall constitute a day's work for laborers in armories. Mr. Geyer, A. 1843 (2108). Military Affairs Com.

To provide that the minimum wage of laborers and mechanics on canal construction shall be two dollars per day. Mr. Hearn, A. 1785 (2028). Approved May 9, as Chapter 467.

To fix the pay of electricians in armories. Senator Herrick, S. 1190 (1375, 1881, 2238) and Mr. Cu villier, A. 1616 (1863, 2156). Approved May 16, as Chapter 558.

To fix the minimum wage of laborers in armories at three dollars per day. Mr. Cu villier, A. 1474 (1630). Sen. Military Affairs Com.; Ass. passed.

To amend the law as to the retirement of employees in state hospitals for the insane. Senator Wheeler, S. 1163 (1345) and Mr. Phillips, A. 1569 (1752). Vetoed by the Governor.

To create a pension fund for officers and employees of state prisons and reformatories. Senator Healy, S. 1326 (1568) and Mr. Gathright, A. 402 (404, 1874). Vetoed by the Governor.

Similar bill by Senator Palmer, S. 1661 (2103). Penal Institutions Com.

Similar bill by Senator Healy, S. 1381 (1650). Penal Institutions Com.

To increase the compensation of officers and employees in state prisons. Mr. Bush, A. 641 (667). Sen. Finance Com.; Ass. passed.

To create a retirement fund for the employees in state charitable institutions. Senator Seeley, S. 1168 (1350) and Mr. Brewster, A. 1582 (1765). Vetoed by the Governor.

To provide that eight hours shall constitute a day's work for mechanics and guards in state institutions. Mr. Gathright, A. 2068 (2442). Labor and Industries Com.

To provide that all public per diem employees of the state and of first and second class cities shall be allowed all legal holidays with pay. Mr. Cu villier, A. 897 (942). Judiciary Com.

To fix the maximum salary of all armorers, janitors and engineers in armories at four dollars per day, and of laborers at three dollars. Mr. J. L. Seely, A. 1696 (1915). Military Affairs Com.

To provide that pavers and rammers employed by first class cities shall have not less than two hundred and fifty days' work in each year. Mr. Goldberg, A. 1097 (1176). Sen. Com. of the Whole; Ass. passed.

To provide that the head of any department or body of the state may grant a vacation, not to exceed two weeks per year, and thirty days pay for absence caused by disability incurred in the performance of duty to all per diem employees. Mr. Denney, A. 496 (501, 1476). Vetoed by the Governor.

To render mandatory, instead of discretionary, the granting of a two weeks' vacation for employees of New York City, and extending the time in which such vacation may be taken to include September. Mr. Burr, A. 466 (471). Sen. Com. of the Whole; Ass. passed.

To provide that the board of aldermen of New York City shall fix the salary of no adult male employee at less than two and one-half dollars per day. Mr. Campbell, A. 11 (11). Cities Com.

To provide that all municipal and county employees in New York City shall receive full wages during absence from duty caused by injuries received in the course of employment. Mr. Finnigan, A. 1275 (1386). Sen. Cities Com.; Ass. passed.

To provide that per diem employees of New York City shall be paid in full for holidays and stormy weather. Senator Torborg, S. 1461 (1797) and Mr. Ingram, A. 1948 (2257). Sen. Cities Com.; Ass. Cities Com.

To require double time pay for work in excess of eight hours per day for municipal and county employees in New York City. Mr. Dennen, A. 953 (999). Cities Com.

To provide an eight hour day for nurses in hospitals controlled by any department of the City of New York. Mr. Cotillo, A. 985 (1037). Cities Com.

To provide half-holidays on Saturdays for municipal employees, including per diem employees, of New York City, and pay for all time worked in excess of legal hours or on holidays. Mr. Cuvillier, A. 689 (715, 1656). Sen. Com. of the Whole; Ass. passed.

To provide that "extra" drivers or sweepers in the New York City street cleaning department shall receive for each day worked the same sum that regular drivers or sweepers receive. Senator Torborg, S. 986 (1106) and Mr. Ingram, A. 813 (855). Sen. Cities Com.; Ass. Cities Com.

To increase the compensation of sweepers and drivers in the street cleaning department of New York City. Mr. Dennen, A. 582 (596). Cities Com.

To provide for the semi-monthly payment of all officers and employees of the City of New York, except per diem employees. Mr. Walker, A. 754 (783). Cities Com.

To require the compensation of all employees of the street cleaning department in New York City to be paid weekly. Senator Torborg, S. 426 (448) and Mr. Monahan, A. 577 (591). Sen. Cities Com.; Ass. Cities Com.

To include clerks and other employees, as well as uniformed members, of the fire department in New York City in the pension fund. Senator Frawley, S. 482 (503) and Mr. A. Greenberg, A. 674 (700). Sen. Cities Com.; Ass. Cities Com.

To provide for the pensioning of pilots in the New York City fire department. Mr. Burr, A. 465 (470). Vetoed by the Governor.

To create a pension fund for employees in Bellevue and allied hospitals in New York City. Mr. Levy, A. 687 (713). Sen. Cities Com.; Ass. passed.

To provide for the retirement on pension of per diem as well as regular employees of New York City and making other changes. Senator Foley, S. 604 (659, 1626) and Mr. Weil, A. 837 (879, 2430) and Mr. Cuvillier, A. 1095 (1174). Sen. Cities Com.; Ass. passed.

To provide a pension fund for the street cleaning force in the Borough of Queens, New York City. Senator Patten, S. 1346 (1588, 1871) and Mr. Kennedy, A. 1343 (1454). Sen. third reading; Ass. passed.

To retire on pension any municipal officer, clerk or employee in the city or county of New York totally disabled by accident irrespective of his length of service. Senator Herrick, S. 1249 (1439) and Mr. Carver, A. 1669 (1888). Vetoed by the Governor.

To amend the law governing the retirement on pension of civil employees of the City of New York. Senator Foley, S. 660 (715) and Mr. Caughlan, A. 836 (878, 1946). Sen. Cities Com.; Ass. passed.

To render the retirement of employees of the City of New York mandatory instead of permissive. Mr. McMahon, A. 924 (968). Cities Com.

To provide that per diem employees of New York City may have their vacations in September as well as in June, July or August. Mr. Walker, A. 482 (487). Approved March 25, as Chapter 121.

To strike out the provision that per diem employees of New York City shall be granted a vacation for no longer than two weeks and only in June, July and August. Senator Patten, S. 1348 (1590) and Mr. Kennedy, A. 1734 (1961). Sen. Cities Com.; Ass. Cities Com.

To provide that police matrons in New York City shall receive the same salary as a patrolman with equal length of service. Senator Frawley, S. 710 (770) and Mr. McMahon, A. 2171 (2615). Sen. Cities Com.; Ass. Cities Com.

To provide that marine engineers in the New York City police department shall be members of the uniformed force with the rank and pay of lieutenant. Mr. Silverstein, A. 1705 (1924). Cities Com.

To provide that hostlers in the New York City police department shall be members of the uniformed force. Mr. Oxford, A. 1332 (1443). Cities Com.

To provide for the appointment of civilian cable splicers as members of the police force in New York City. Mr. McMahon, A. 1776 (2017). Cities Com.

To provide for the appointment of veterinarians in the uniformed force of the New York City street cleaning department and fixing their rank and pay. Senator Griffin, S. 1812 (2448). Cities Com.

To provide that foreman laborers in the New York City fire department shall have the rank and pay of lieutenant. Senator Frawley, S. 1608 (2019) and Mr. McCue, A. 793 (826). Not accepted by the Mayor.

To provide that foremen laborers, foreman of hostlers and foreman of ship carpenters in the New York City fire department shall have the rank and pay of lieutenant. Mr. M. Greenberg, A. 2201 (2658). Cities Com.

To provide that specified classes of telegraph employees in the New York City fire department shall be members of the uniformed force and fixing their rank and pay. Senator Sullivan, S. 1 (1). Not accepted by the Mayor.

To provide that telegraph operators in the New York City fire department shall be members of the uniformed force with the rank and pay of lieutenant. Senator Herrick, S. 665 (720) and Mr. Carver, A. 867 (910). Not accepted by the Mayor.

To change the title of "janitors" and "janitor engineers" appointed by the New York City board of education to that of "custodians" and "cus-

todian engineers." Senator Sanner, S. 1267 (1480, 2293; A. 2808). Not accepted by the Mayor.

To provide for the reinstatement of dismissed employees by heads of departments in New York City, except in the fire and police departments. Senator Fitzgerald, S. 1145 (1327) and Mr. Cotillo, A. 1879 (2178). Approved April 17, as Chapter 302.

Similar bill by Senator Fitzgerald, S. 107 (109, 645) and Mr. Cotillo, A. 802 (844). Not accepted by the Mayor.

Similar bill by Senator Boylan, S. 987 (1107) and Mr. Campbell, A. 890 (933, 1345). Sen. Cities Com.; Ass. stricken from calendar.

PRISON LABOR.

To credit each inmate of correctional institutions in New York City at the rate of fifty cents per day for all labor performed for the city. Senator Carswell, S. 1433 (1761, 2034, 2137) and Mr. Madden, A. 2194 (2638) and Mr. Dennen, A. 1923 (2226). Vetoed by the Governor.

To provide that prisoners may receive compensation, not exceeding one dollar per day, for labor performed in excess of the amount fixed for them. Senator Healy, S. 632 (687, 1394) and Mr. Madden, A. 825 (867, 2562, 2677). Sen. Penal Institutions Com.; Ass. passed.

To provide a minimum wage of one dollar per day for prisoners who have dependents. Mr. Gibbs, A. 415 (417). Ways and Means Com.

To make it a misdemeanor for a public officer to purchase other than prison-made articles for public use except upon certification that such articles cannot be so furnished. Senator Healy, S. 1576 (1973) and Mr. Madden, A. 2105 (2486). Sen. Penal Institutions Com.; Ass. Penal Institutions Com.

To provide that prisoners may be employed ten hours a day on highway work. Senator Walters, S. 1182 (1367) and Mr. P. J. Kelly, A. 1568 (1751). Sen. Penal Institutions Com.; Ass. Penal Institutions Com.

To provide that prisoners in jails and other penal institutions, as well as those in state prisons, reformatories and penitentiaries, shall be employed for the benefit of the state or political divisions thereof. Senator Healy, S. 633 (688, 1393) and Mr. Madden, A. 826 (868). Sen. passed; Ass. Penal Institutions Com.

To amend the law relative to the sale of prison products. Senator Healy, S. 634 (689) and Mr. Madden, A. 828 (870). Sen. Penal Institutions Com.; Ass. Penal Institutions Com.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

To provide for the establishment of vocational, and part-time or continuation schools. Senator Blauvelt, S. 1536 (1900) and Mr. Willmott, A. 2037 (2378, 2550). Approved May 26, as Chapter 747.)

To establish a vocational high school in Syracuse. Senator White, S. 1128 (1303) and Mr. Daley, A. 1551 (1724; S. 1735, 2429). Sen. Com. of the Whole; Ass. passed.

To create a state nautical school in New York City for the training of students in navigation, seamanship, steam and electrical engineering. Senator Blauvelt, S. 1112 (1279) and Mr. McKee, A. 1600 (1784, 2350). Approved April 17, as Chapter 322.

To provide for the establishment of industrial, trade and agricultural schools. Mr. Willmott, A. 1650 (1847). Public Education Com.

Similar bill by Mr. Willmott, A. 1441 (1583). Public Education Com.

Similar bill by Mr. Willmott, A. 1125 (1204). Public Education Com.

To provide for compulsory attendance of children between fourteen and sixteen years of age at part-time and continuation schools. Senator Blauvelt, S. 1535 (1899) and Mr. Willmott, A. 2043 (2384; S. 2270). Approved May 26, as Chapter 748.

REGULATION OF TRADES AND OCCUPATIONS.

To provide that no "operator's or chauffeur's license" shall be issued to any person under eighteen years of age. Senator McClelland, S. 1067 (1226, 1295, 1758, 2510) and Mr. McGrath, A. 1517 (1675, 1742, 2467, 2739, 2754, 2810; S. 2528). Vetoed by the Governor.

To require finger prints to accompany applications for the licenses of chauffeurs resident in first and second class cities. Mr. Carroll, A. 649 (675). Internal Affairs Com.

To require a bond of two thousand dollars of all persons to whom a chauffeur's license is issued, and to forbid the issuance of such license to one who has been convicted of felony. Senator Bussey, S. 408 (429). Internal Affairs Com.

To increase the minimum age at which a chauffeur's license may be granted from eighteen to twenty-one years. Senator Heffernan, S. 277 (284) and Mr. Farrell, A. 255 (259). Sen. Internal Affairs Com.; Ass. Internal Affairs Com.

To render the law providing for plumbers' examining boards inapplicable to New York City. Senator Frawley, S. 615 (670) and Mr. Deitz, A. 807 (849). Approved May 27, as Chapter 753.

To render plumbers' examining boards optional in third class cities. Mr. Vert, A. 1529 (1698). Sen. third reading; Ass. passed.

To provide for the registration and licensing of journeymen plumbers in New York City. Senator Boylan, S. 862 (952) and Mr. Kerrigan, A. 1157 (1241). Vetoed by the Governor.

To create a board of examining plumbers in New York City. Senator Frawley, S. 617 (672) and Mr. Deitz, A. 805 (847, 2126; S. 2303). Approved May 27, as Chapter 755.

To provide for examining boards of plumbers in villages of ten thousand inhabitants. Senator White, S. 102 (103, 1017) and Mr. Kerrigan, A. 118 (118). Sen. Cities Com.; Ass. General Laws Com.

To provide for the issuance of licenses to stationary firemen in New York City by the commissioner of licenses. Senator Herrick, S. 1409 (1690) and Mr. Campbell, A. 2018 (2359). Passed both Houses; recalled.

To create a Department of Licenses in New York City which shall have general charge of the issuance of licenses. Senator Herrick, S. 1408 (1689, 1940, 2291, 2499) and Mr. Campbell, A. 2017 (2358, 2604, 2690, 2736; S. 2435). Sen. third reading; Ass. passed.

To provide for the issuance of licenses for concrete construction by the Commissioner of Labor. Senator Boylan, S. 1033 (1180, 1862,) and Mr. McElligott, A. 1446 (1603). Sen. Labor and Industries Com.; Ass. Labor and Industries Com.

Similar bill by Senator Boylan, S. 682 (745) and Mr. McElligott, A. 872 (915). Sen. Com. of the Whole; Ass. Labor and Industries Com.

To provide for the licensing of barbers. Senator Malone, S. 890 (986) and Mr. Jackson, A. 815 (857). Sen. Public Health Com.; Ass. Public Health Com.

To require the registration of elevator operatives in apartment houses in New York City. Mr. Cotillo, A. 2015 (2356). Cities Com.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

To create a court of arbitration for the determination of industrial disputes. Senator Griffin, S. 115 (117, 1622) and Mr. McMahon, A. 1031 (1086). Sen. third reading; Ass. Labor and Industries Com.

To authorize the Public Service Commissions to arbitrate disputes in public utilities. Senator Thompson, S. 1736 (2253). Judiciary Com.

To authorize the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court to appoint arbitrators for disputes in public utilities, and the salt and petroleum industries. Mr. Adler, A. 1086 (1165). Railroads Com.

To require employers advertising for laborers to take the places of strikers to state that strike exists. Mr. Sufrin, A. 675 (701). Codes Com.

To legalize boycotts. Mr. Sullivan, A. 236 (239). Codes Com.

To prohibit sabotage. Senator Herrick, S. 1799 (2386) and Mr. Knott, A. 1818 (2083). Sen. Codes Com.; Ass. passed.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

To place employment agencies in New York City under the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Licenses. Senator Herrick, S. 1410 (1691) and Mr. Campbell, A. 2016 (2357). Passed both Houses; recalled.

IMMIGRANT LABOR.

To provide that living quarters of employees, if furnished by a factory employer, must be maintained in a sanitary condition. Senator Wagner, S. 720 (784, 1473) and Mr. Jackson, A. 981 (1027, 1807). Approved April 3, as Chapter 195.

To provide for the establishment of temporary schools in labor camps. Senator Blauvelt, S. 1016 (1143) and Mr. McKee, A. 1499 (1655). Approved April 3, as Chapter 176.

To make transportation companies liable for tickets sold by persons who are unauthorized but who hold themselves out publicly as agents. Senator Foley, S. 570 (613). Judiciary Com.

Similar bill by Mr. Sufrin, A. 1324 (1435). Sen. Judiciary Com.; Ass. passed.

To repeal the provision making it a misdemeanor to charge immigrant passengers more than one and one-fourth cents per mile for railway transportation. Mr. J. D. Kelley, A. 2028 (2369). Sen. Codes Com.; Ass. passed.

To place private bankers, except those under the jurisdiction of the State Comptroller, under the jurisdiction of the Superintendent of Banks. Senator Seeley, S. 540 (581). Banks Com.

Similar bill by Mr. Sufrin, A. 1323 (1434). General Laws Com.

To amend the law as to deposits for bonds of private bankers with the State Comptroller. Senator Foley, S. 459 (480, 1996, 2152). Sen. passed; Ass. Banks Com.

MISCELLANEOUS.

To create a commission to investigate the subject of pensions for widowed mothers. Mr. Levy, A. 2204 (2661; S. 2417). Approved May 17, as Chapter 588.

To create a commission to investigate the distribution of population, rents, housing, and living conditions in general. Senator Roosevelt, S. 1199 (1384) and Mr. Van Woert, A. 1504 (1662). Sen. Finance Com.; Ass. Ways and Means Com.

To appoint a State Welfare Commission to inquire into the general welfare of all wage earners, public employees and inhabitants of the state generally. Mr. Jackson, A. 1050 (1123). Ways and Means Com.

To create a commission to investigate the subject of old age pension for dependent wage earners. Mr. M. Greenberg, A. 43 (43). Ways and Means Com.

To require the branding of boots and shoes manufactured or sold within the state which contain substitutes for leather; the Commissioner of Labor to be charged with the duty of inspection. Mr. Cronin, A. 896 (941). Codes Com.

DECISIONS OF NEW YORK COURTS

Prevailing Rate of Wages Law — Application to Work Done Outside of State.

In the September, 1911, Bulletin, there appeared the decision in full of Justice Crane in the Kings county Supreme Court holding that section 3 of the Labor Law, (the prevailing rate of wages statute), did not apply to the cutting and dressing of stone in another state for the firm which had the contract for the erection of the new municipal building in New York city. That this decision was unanimously affirmed, without opinion, in the Second Appellate Department (151 App. Div. 923). In the following opinion, reproduced in full, the Court of Appeals unanimously affirms this decision, denying the application of the statute to the case in question. As will be noted, two of the judges, although concurring in the result, were unwilling to go so far as were the majority.

This action is brought by a citizen of the state under section 4 of the Labor Law to procure the cancellation of a contract entered into between the city of New York and the defendant Thompson-Starrett Company for the construction of the new municipal building in the borough of Manhattan and to restrain the defendant Prendergast from making any payments thereon. The defendant contractor sublet the granite work to the Mount Waldo Granite Works, a Maine corporation. The work of quarrying, cutting, dressing and trimming the granite was done in the state of Maine and the workmen were paid \$3 per day, the prevailing rate of wages there. The prevailing rate of wages for the same class of work in the city of New York is \$4.50 per day. Wherefore, it is charged that section 3 of the Labor Law was violated. The contractor and the sub-contractor both agreed to comply with the provisions of the Labor Law.

This is not a taxpayer's action, or an action by the city for breach of contract. The only complaint which the plaintiff as a citizen can make is that said section 3 has been violated, and we are concerned on this appeal only with the construction of that section.

There has been no material change in the statute, as far as the question now before us is concerned, since the decision in *Bohnen v. Metz* (126 App. Div. 807; affirmed on opinion below, 193 N. Y. 676), and we are of the opinion that that case is decisive of this. In that case the contractor with the city ordered doors, windows and woodwork to be especially manufactured. The manufacturer employed his workmen more than eight hours a day and did not pay them the prevailing rate of wages in the city of New York. There are two possible distinctions between that case and this: 1, in that

case the manufacturer did not fasten the woodwork to the building and, 2, his work was all done in this state.

The second distinction certainly does not help the appellant. Apart from the rule that an intention will not be inferred from general language of an act to give it extra-territorial effect, there is internal evidence, which I shall not stop to point out, to show that the act was not designed to increase the wages paid to workmen in Maine; and the learned counsel for the appellant concedes that the legislature had no such benevolent purpose. He says in effect that the purpose was to do by indirection what it was supposed could not be done directly, to cause the work to be done where the public building or work in its completed form was located, by the expedient of requiring the prevailing rate of wages there to be paid all workmen on the work itself and on all materials entering into it, irrespective of where the material might be prepared. That may have been in the minds of those interested in securing the legislation, but we cannot ascribe such a purpose to the legislature. It is to be observed that we are not now considering a question of legislative power, but only one of legislative intent. If this statute was intended to take work from the stonecutters of Maine, it was also intended to do the like by workmen in different parts of this state where wages and the cost of living are lower than in others. It is not to be supposed that it was intended by such indirection to discriminate in favor of the workmen of a particular section. Certainly, nothing short of express words to that effect would justify us in ascribing such a purpose to the legislature.

The first distinction hereinbefore stated between this and the *Bohnen* case is the one relied upon by the appellant, but it is without substance. If the sub-contractor in this case had merely cut, trimmed, dressed and fashioned the granite blocks to order, the cases would be precisely alike. Calling one a manufacturer and the other a sub-contractor does not create a substantial difference, nor does the fact that the sub-contractor, in addition to supplying the granite blocks, did the necessary trimming and altering at the job and set them in the walls of the building. There is no question but that the prevailing rate of wages in New York city was paid for the latter work. A single sentence of the statute, literally construed, would require the prevailing rate of wages at the job to be paid the workmen on all materials entering into it down to the nails, screws and bolts. As the late Mr. Justice HOUGHTON well observed in the *Bohnen* case, it "would follow the iron beams necessary for the building to the mines, the woodwork to the logging camp, and the stone to the quarry." The appellant, evidently appreciating the absurdity of a literal construction, adopts a middle course and does not complain of the wages paid the stonecutters who cut the broken rock into rough blocks; but if his construction is correct, they and even the quarrymen, if there be a prevailing rate of wages for quarrymen in New York city, are included in the requirement. There is no middle ground between a literal construction leading to the result just indicated and a reasonable construction to accomplish the purpose evidently intended.

The distinction sought to be made between a contract of purchase of materials manufactured to order and one of sub-letting of the like work is a distinction in name only, and is not made by the statute, the language of which is, "contractor, sub-contractor or other person." The practical ques-

tion would be the same if there was no contract of purchase or of subletting, and if the principal contractor was himself the manufacturer, or, as in this case, the owner of the granite quarry.

Under the amendment to section 1 of article 12 of the Constitution, adopted by the People in 1905, the legislature undertook to regulate the wages and hours of work, and provide for the welfare of persons employed by the state, municipal corporations or commissions. If the intention was, as the literal reading of a single sentence of the statute indicates, to require the prevailing rate of wages at the job to be paid on all materials entering into public work, no contractor could afford to undertake such work at the hazard of a forfeiture of his contract for what he would be wholly unable to prevent. Moreover, this case is a fair illustration of the result of such a construction to the municipalities of the state. The sub-contract price for the granite work alone was two million dollars. If New York city wages had to be paid in the manufacture and preparation of all materials, no matter where the work might be done, the result upon the vast undertakings of a city like New York would be almost prohibitive. If the act is to be thus construed, it should have been entitled "An act to discourage the undertaking of public works." Of course, as counsel for the appellant well says, we have nothing to do with the question of policy. If the legislature, in the exercise of its constitutional power, has so provided, our duty is to give the act effect as it is written. But, in determining the intention of the legislature, we are not bound to close our eyes to the consequences of the construction contended for. We, therefore, look for something in the context to show that the legislature did undertake intelligently to accomplish the purpose which they must be supposed to have had in mind, *i. e.*, to provide for the welfare of workmen in this state, and we find it in the sentence next succeeding the one, the literal construction of which supports the appellant's contention. That sentence is: "Each such contract hereafter made shall contain a stipulation that each such laborer, workman or mechanic, employed by such contractor, sub-contractor or other person on, about or upon such public work, shall receive such wages herein provided for." The significant words are those quoted in the opinion in the *Bohnen* case, "on, about or upon such public work," which were obviously used in the same sense as, and, therefore, qualify the meaning of, the words in the preceding sentence, "upon all such public works, or upon any material to be used upon or in connection therewith." Upon reading that sentence in the light of the explanation just suggested, a reason for its broad language at once occurs to the mind, *i. e.*, to prevent evasions and to make it impossible for a contractor to escape paying the prevailing rate of wages to any of the workmen employed on the work, as, for example, by the intervention of sub-contractors or materialmen, who might undertake to do the necessary work on the job of preparing and fitting all materials so as to be put in place. At any rate, it is plain that the broad language of the one sentence is qualified by the more restricted language of the succeeding sentence. It would be unwise in this case to undertake a precise definition of the phrase "on, about or upon such public work" as used in the statute. It is sufficient to hold that the quarrymen and stonecutters in Maine were not employed "on, about or upon" the public work of constructing the municipal building in

the city of New York within the intent of the act, and we reach that conclusion regardless of whether they were employed by the principal contractor, by a sub-contractor or by another person who might have contracted to furnish the granite blocks cut, dressed and trimmed to order.

The judgment should be affirmed, with costs.

CUDDEBACK, J. (concurring in result). Section 3 of the Labor Law (Cons. Laws, ch. 31) regulates the employment of laborers, workmen and mechanics on public works. The statute provides that eight hours shall constitute a legal day's labor on all such public works, and provides further as follows:

"The wages to be paid for a legal day's work as hereinbefore defined to all classes of such laborers, workmen or mechanics *upon all such public works, or upon any material to be used upon or in connection therewith*, shall not be less than the prevailing rate for a day's work in the same trade or occupation in the locality within the state where such public work on, about or in connection with which such labor is performed in its final or completed form is to be situated, erected or used. Each such contract hereafter made shall contain a stipulation that each such laborer, workman or mechanic, employed by such contractor, sub-contractor or other person *on, about or upon such public work*, shall receive such wages herein provided for. Each contract for such public work hereafter made shall contain a provision that the same shall be void and of no effect unless the person or corporation making or performing the same shall *comply with the provisions of this section.*"

The prevailing opinion holds that the first sentence of these clauses quoted from the statute is limited by the second sentence to workmen employed "on, about or upon such public work" and not to workmen employed elsewhere upon material that may enter into the work.

I think the last sentence of the quotation requires that all the provisions of the first sentence shall be observed.

As construed in the prevailing opinion the contractor for a public building might bring to the place where the building is to stand all the material necessary for its construction in a highly finished state, and the statute would apply to the bare assembling of the material in the completed structure. For the labor performed elsewhere in the production or shaping of such material the contractor might pay wages as he chose.

This construction of the statute nullifies its provisions to a very great extent, and furthermore it is unnecessary.

It is not necessary in reviewing the determination of the Appellate Division to lay down any general rule as to the application of the Labor Law to labor on material used in public works. It is better to determine each case by itself, on the facts which it presents.

I, therefore, recommend that the judgment appealed from be affirmed, without any attempt made to anticipate the court's decision on a different state of facts.

CULLEN, CH. J., GRAY, WILLARD BARTLETT and CHASE, JJ., concur; CUDDEBACK (in opinion) and HOGAN, JJ., concur in result. *Ewen v. Thompson-Starrett Co.*, 208 N. Y. 245.

Eight-Hour Law — Liability of General Contractor for Violation by Sub-Contractor.

In March, 1912, the Commissioner of Public Works of Buffalo advertised for bids for the construction of a Technical High School. On April 1, the bid of defendants in this case was certified to the common council of the city as the lowest responsible bid, with the recommendation that a contract be entered into between the city and defendants for the construction of the building. This recommendation was adopted by the council and became effective April 4, 1912 by the signature of the mayor. Accompanying the bid was a bond obligating defendants, in case their bid was accepted, to enter into a written contract for the construction and to give security for the performance of the contract. Subsequently, on May 22, a contract was entered into and, to guarantee the performance of this contract, defendants gave bond in the sum of \$210,000. Prior to the execution of this written contract on May 22, however, defendants had in contemplation of receiving the contract engaged one Brown to do excavating. The latter proceeded to work immediately and caused some of his men to work more than eight hours per day. Work in excess of eight hours per day on such a contract is forbidden by section 3 of the Labor Law and section 4 of the Labor Law provides that "Any citizen of this state * * * * * may maintain an action for the purpose of securing the cancellation or avoidance of any contract which by its terms or manner of performance violates this provision."

Plaintiff in the case, a citizen of this state, instituted an action in the Erie County Supreme Court, to have the contract canceled. It was proved without contradiction that when complaint was made work in excess of eight hours per day was stopped and that all such work occurred prior to May 22, the date of the execution of the contract. Justice Pooley rendered a decision adverse to the contention of plaintiff and dismissed the complaint. The decision was based upon two separate grounds, as indicated in the extract below. The second of these holds that a general contractor is not liable for a violation of the eight hour law by a sub-contractor of which the former is ignorant or to which he does not consent. It may be noted that this case is now in the Appellate Division on appeal.

It is contended on the part of the plaintiff that upon the approval by the mayor, April 4, 1912, of the action of the common council, the contract was complete between the city and Mosier & Summers, and that, inasmuch as the alleged violation occurred thereafter, the case is made out. I cannot agree with this contention. The various proceedings had, as outlined above, were successive steps leading up to the point where obligations became fixed between the contracting parties. *First*, there is a determination to build a Technical High School; plans and specifications are provided, and bids advertised for, and in due time received; the commissioner of public works reports to the common council as to the lowest responsible bidder, and recommends that he be authorized to enter into a contract with such bidder, the contract to be prepared by the corporation counsel. The common council adopts this recommendation and the mayor approves of this action. It will be seen that up to this point no officer or official body of the city has accepted the bid; the common council, with the approval of the mayor, has adopted the recommendation of the commissioner of public works. What is the recommendation? That he be authorized to enter into a contract, the same to be prepared by the corporation counsel. The fact of a contractor being the lowest responsible bidder, gives him no right to demand the contract. The city has still the right to reject his bid if it sees fit. It may at this stage abandon the project, or call for new bids. But, assuming that the bid is regarded as satisfactory, no contract has been made, and the fact of the bid being satisfactory, has not as yet been communicated to the bidder. The communication has, so far, only been taken up as between the departments of the city, and the commissioner's recommendation that he be authorized to enter into a contract advances the proceeding only so far as to justify him in calling in the corporation counsel to formulate a contract, which, if satisfactory to both contracting parties as to its terms, may be executed. Many of the terms of the contract as executed were not embraced in the bids or in the plans and specifications, and no doubt were matter for discussion and arrangement before they could be agreed upon. Until these details had been determined and formulated and reduced to writing and signed by the parties, there was no contract. Moreover, the charter (section 272) specifically provides that: "The common council may order any work or improvement either with or without the recommendation of the commissioner of public works, but when such work or improvement is ordered in accordance with the plans, specifications or descriptions, the contract therefor shall be made by the commissioner, except where he may be authorized to do the work himself."

It is true that the bidder gives security that if his bid is accepted he will enter into a contract with the city. He is bound thereby, but the city does not bind itself to accept his bid although it is the lowest, nor does it bind itself to enter into a contract. It still has the right to decline to make a contract, and this right continues up to the actual signing. Otherwise the contract would virtually be complete when it was ascertained who was the lowest bidder, and the subsequent steps would simply be formal. It seems clear that the legislature had in mind this situation when it provided that the contractor should give security that he would enter into a contract based upon his bid, and also that it was not intended that the city should obligate itself until it had opportunity to determine whether or not it would accept the bid and enter into a contract. In case all the bids,

including the lowest, were deemed too high, the city would still have the right to reject them, and even when deemed satisfactory, the city did not in any way communicate with the lowest bidder, but, in the routine of its own business, approved the recommendation of the commissioner authorizing him to enter into the contract.

The bidder gives security that he will enter into a written contract if his bid is accepted, in which event this security becomes void, and when the actual contract is made he is required to give new security to the effect that he will faithfully perform it, and this security must meet the approval of the mayor. These provisions seem clearly to indicate the purpose of the legislature to require evidence of good faith on the part of the contractor, and at the same time to safeguard the municipality from obligation until every formal step has been taken and the contract is finally signed. *Edge Moor Bridge Works v. Bristol*, 170 Mass. 528; *Water Commissioner of Jersey City v. Brown*, 32 N. J. Law, 504; *Erving v. Mayor*, 131 N. Y. 133.

The conclusion is, therefore, reached that there was no contract between Mosier & Summers and the city until May 22, 1912, and, therefore, no violation by them by reason of the acts complained of as of a time prior to that date. This conclusion does not overlook the case of *Argus Co. v. City of Albany*, 55 N. Y. 495, nor that of *Matter of Van Arsdale v. Justice*, 75 Misc. Rep. 495. The *Argus* case has reference to a contract for printing public notices for a period of three years, pursuant to resolution of the city authorities. It virtually amounts to the designation of the official paper.

The *Van Arsdale* case has reference to the purchase of a site for a municipal building. The common council directed the comptroller to advertise for proposals. *Van Arsdale* complied by making a bid and the common council accepted it. This made a binding and enforceable contract between him and the city.

In both of these cases, nothing remained to be done to complete the essentials of a binding contract.

Having reached a conclusion which defeats this action, it is unnecessary to go further; but the case is important enough to refer to one other consideration which I have determined adversely to the plaintiff, and it should be of sufficient public interest to state the reasons.

I am of the opinion that no violation of the Labor Law by Mosier & Summers is shown, on the facts presented. This law provides that: "Each contract to which the state or a municipal corporation is a party which may involve the employment of laborers, workmen or mechanics, shall contain a stipulation that no laborer, workman or mechanic in the employ of the contractor, sub-contractor or other person doing or contracting to do the whole or a part of the work contemplated by the contract shall be permitted or required to work more than eight hours in any one calendar day, except," in cases not pertinent here.

As above stated, the violation claimed was with reference to the men of contractor Brown, making the excavation. There is no proof that Mosier & Summers knew of the fact, or had anything to do with these men. There can then be no claim that Mosier & Summers "required" them to work more than eight hours, and it narrows down to the question whether or not they "permitted" them to do so.

To permit, means to allow or consent to, and is the legal equivalent of the allegation that such work was done with the knowledge and consent

of the person charged (*United States v. San Francisco Bridge Co.*, 88 Fed. Rep. 891), implying an intent to do the thing complained of.

In *Coon v. Froment*, 25 App. Div. 250, the word "permitted" is construed as follows, by the Appellate Division, first department: "While it is true that the verb 'to permit' is in one sense synonymous with 'to suffer,' 'to allow,' or 'to let,' it also is equivalent to 'to give leave,' 'to license,' 'to warrant in writing,' 'to grant,' 'to empower,' 'to authorize,' 'to sanction.'"

In *State of Minnesota v. Robinson*, 55 Minn. 169, the proposition is well stated that: "As always used, the word 'permit' includes the element of assent. When used in a statute to describe an action made penal it must be held to include that element, unless there be something in the context clearly indicating the contrary."

Thus knowledge and an active operation of the mind are required, and the passive happening of the event is not enough to charge the consequence upon the contractor. This has been so held where employees of the contractor himself are the ones charged with the violation of the same statute. *People ex rel. Hauser-Jones P. Co. v. Zimmerman*, 58 Misc. Rep. 264.

Much less would the contractor be held responsible where the alleged violation is committed by an employee of a sub-contractor as in the case here, without the knowledge or consent of the principal contractor.

This action appears to have been brought in good faith by a citizen of the state, and, while the complaint must be dismissed, it will be without costs. *MacFarlane v. Mosier & Summers*, 79 Misc. 460.

Benefit from Railway Relief Fund as Bar to Action for Damages.

In the Bulletin for September, 1911, there was noted an opinion of the Appellate Division holding that acceptance by an employee of benefits from a railway relief fund constituted a bar to action for damages. On appeal, the Court of Appeals has unanimously sustained the Appellate Division. It is to be noted that membership in the relief fund did not in itself obligate the employee not to institute action in case of injury but that, in case the employee should accept payment from the fund after injury, such acceptance should operate as a release of all other claim against the company. This was the point on which the court differentiated the present case from that of *Johnston v. Fargo** in which the signing of an agreement to assume all risk of injury was made compulsory upon the employee as a condition precedent to employment. Following are the most significant portions of the court's opinion:

An employee in making application for membership [in the relief fund] is required to sign an agreement which includes the following: "That the ac-

* 184 N. Y. 379. Reported in full in June, 1906, Bulletin, p. 217.

ceptance of benefits from the said relief fund for injury or death shall operate as a release of all claims for damages against said Company, arising from such injury or death, which could be made by or through me, and that I or my legal representatives will execute such further instrument as may be necessary formally to evidence such acquittance."

It is also provided by a section of the by-laws or regulations of the department as follows: "Should a member or his legal representatives make claim, or bring suit, against the Company, or against any other corporation which may be at the time associated therewith in administration of the Relief Departments, in accordance with the terms set forth in Regulation No. 6, for damages on account of injury or death of such member, payment of benefits from the Relief Fund on account of the same, shall not be made, until such claim shall be withdrawn or suit discontinued. Any compromise of such claim or suit, or judgment in such suit, shall preclude any claim upon the Relief Fund for benefits on account of such injury or death, and the acceptance of benefits from the Relief Fund by a member or his beneficiary or beneficiaries, on account of injury or death, shall operate as a release and satisfaction of all claims against the Company and any and all of the corporations associated therewith in the administration of their Relief Departments, for damages arising from such injury or death."

We repeat what was said in behalf of this court by Judge GRAY in *Johnston v. Fargo* (184 N. Y. 379, 386) as follows: "When an agreement is sought to be enforced, which suspends the operation of the common law rule of liability and defeats the spirit of existing laws of the state, because tending to destroy the motive of the employer to be vigilant in the performance of his duty towards his employees, that it is the duty of the court to declare it to be invalid and to refuse its enforcement."

We also concur in what was said by Chief Judge CULLEN when writing as a member of the General Term of the second department in *Simpson v. N. Y. Rubber Co.* (80 Hun, 415, 417), and referring to a statute requiring, among other things, that cogs and gearing should be properly guarded, he used the following language: "Experience has shown that in some matters persons must be protected from their own imprudence. If there were to be considered only the interest of the individual in his personal security the statute would be unnecessary. The end sought to be accomplished could equally well be secured by contract between the employer and the employee * * * but the state has great interest in the protection of its members, and this even of the most utilitarian character. In the case of a maimed employee, he and his family are likely to become a public charge; and the same is true of the family of an employee killed."

The agreement entered into by the plaintiff as a member of the defendant's relief department is not at all of the character of the agreement considered in the *Johnston* case.

An employee's agreement, upon becoming a member of the relief department, wholly independent of the part thereof providing that in case of accident while engaged in the company's service entitling him to indemnity as therein provided at his option in substitution for and in release of his right, if any, to compensation for his injuries to be enforced as a common-law liability, is substantial, and wholly for the benefit of the employee.

The agreement provides unqualifiedly for indemnity to an employee for sickness and for injuries other than by accident while engaged in the company's service and also for injuries by an accident while engaged in the company's service when there is no common-law liability on the part of the defendant therefor. It is apparent that membership in the relief department was not a condition of the plaintiff's employment. He had been engaged as a laborer by the defendant for several years before he made application for membership in the relief department. He first became a member of the relief department a little more than a year prior to the accident. He was not required to determine whether he would accept indemnity or insist upon his common-law rights immediately after the accident occurred. The first payment of indemnity was made to him forty-eight days after the accident occurred, and after he had been discharged from the hospital. He received a payment on account of indemnity at that time and five times subsequently, the last time being about six months after the accident occurred. After receiving such payments six times he discontinued accepting payments on account of indemnity and brought this action.

It is true that the release of the defendant from its common-law liability as now claimed by it was in pursuance of the terms of the contract made with the plaintiff when he became a member of the department, but the acceptance or rejection of the benefits arising from the accident mentioned was an act entirely independent of the membership and wholly voluntary on the part of the plaintiff. The signing of the application and the acceptance of the certificate was not a release. It was the acceptance of benefits and the exercise of his option that resulted in the release. The contract created additional benefits bounded by its terms. It did not itself include a release of any common-law liability. The distinction between the *Johnston* case and this case is fundamental. In the one case the signing of an agreement as a condition of employment was absolute. It was made when the prospective employee might in many cases fail to appreciate its purport or results — and such an agreement would, as said by this court, tend to destroy the motive of the employer to be vigilant in the performance of his duty towards his employees.

In the latter case the option that will result in the employer's release is not to be exercised until the liability arising from a particular accident, if any, has become fixed and at a time when the effect of the decision can be appreciated, the same as when a settlement of such a claim is made by a single cash payment or in any other way.

It may be assumed that the exercise of the option should not be enforced unless it is made freely and with an appreciation of its consequences and effect. It cannot be successfully maintained that a contract or settlement and release of a railroad company after an accident from an alleged cause of action arising from its negligence, which is clear in its terms, and when its purpose and intent are understood by the person with whom it is made and which is founded upon a reasonable and valid consideration is not binding upon the parties thereto. Such, in our judgment, is the nature of the agreement between the plaintiff and the defendant which resulted in his accepting the benefits provided by the relief fund and in releasing the defendant from further liability.

The statute in this state referred to is intended to prevent an agreement of the character of the one considered in the *Johnston* case, and it is not intended to cover a case like the one now before us. It refers to a contract releasing an employer from an act of negligence that may happen during a future employment and has no relation to contracts, agreements or options executed or accepted in good faith after a liability, if any, has accrued. We see no reason for asserting that such an agreement so long as it is freely made and fully understood is against public policy or the statutes of this state.

We have not attempted in this opinion to refer to the many decisions in the Federal and State courts relating to agreements by which members of the relief department of a railroad corporation who are given a prescribed indemnity from a relief fund in case of an injury occurring while in the service of the railroad corporation and also in case of sickness or an injury occurring when not engaged in the service of such railroad corporation, are required, in cases where the injury occurs while in the service of a railroad corporation, to elect whether they will accept such indemnity or assert their right to damages by reason of the common-law liability of such railroad corporation. The decided weight of such authority is in favor of the conclusion which we have reached in this case. *Colaizzi v. Pennsylvania R. R. Co.*, 208 N. Y. 275.

Employers' Liability.

UNDER § 81 OF LABOR LAW (GUARDING OF MACHINERY).

Unguarded Gears; Assumption of Risk.—Plaintiff was operating a machine in August, 1909 for washing bottles in defendant's plant. The machine carried cogs and gears unguarded on one side and revolving ninety times per minute. Plaintiff stepped accidentally upon a bottle which he did not see and which had not been placed on the floor by him. He slipped and his right hand fell into the unguarded gears which took off the thumb and part of the index finger. Action was brought charging defendant with negligence in failing to observe the provisions of section 81 of the Labor Law. The testimony of two mechanics was introduced to the effect that it was practicable to guard such cogs and gears so as to prevent injury without interfering with the operation or efficiency of the machine. In the Supreme Court in Orange county, the complaint was dismissed. On appeal, the Second Appellate Department, by a vote of four to one, reversed the non-suit and ordered a new trial. The court held that the evidence tended to establish the practicability of guarding both sides of the machine and that, under the decision of the Court of Appeals in *Scott v. International Paper Co.*,* the provisions

* 204 N. Y. 49. Reported in March, 1912, Bulletin, p. 46.

of the Labor Law are mandatory. As to whether plaintiff had assumed the risk, the court held that, even if he was aware of the danger involved in operating the machine, he would not be precluded from a recovery of damages in view of the decision of the Court of Appeals in the case of *Fitzwater v. Warren** which, said the court, seems to have decided that "public policy precludes an employee from assuming the risk created by a violation of the statute or waiving liability of the master for injuries caused thereby."

Justice BURR in a dissenting opinion held that the non-suit was correctly granted in the Supreme Court on the ground that "the primary cause was the unforeseen and not to be reasonably anticipated negligence of a third person in leaving the bottle on the floor." *McEwen v. Borden's Condensed Milk Co.*, 154 App. Div. 185.

Unguarded Jointer — Assumption of Risk.— Plaintiff, eighteen years old, lost two fingers and part of a third while engaged in operating a "jointer" in defendant's planing mill. The jointer was entirely unguarded and plaintiff received no particular instructions as to the danger involved in its operation. Plaintiff sued for damages on the ground that defendant had failed to provide the statutory safeguards required by section 81 of the Labor Law which provides that "All vats, pans, saws, planers, cogs, gearing, belting, shafting, set-screws and machinery, of every description shall be properly guarded."

It was proven at the trial that guards for "jointers" were practical and in use in other establishments. The judge in the Saratoga County Supreme Court granted, however, defendant's motion for a non-suit on the ground that, although defendant was negligent in failing to provide a guard, the risk of employment had been assumed by plaintiff and that the latter was also guilty of contributory negligence. On appeal, the Third Appellate Department held that plaintiff had not assumed the risk, saying on this point:

"The defendants were evading the statute and committing a crime in permitting the running of this unguarded machine. The plaintiff in this business in my opinion assumed the risk only after the defendants had complied with existing statutes as to the

206 N. Y. 355. Reported in December, 1912, Bulletin, p. 414.

care of their employees and guarded its machinery. This the defendants had not done and in my opinion the plaintiff had not assumed the risk operating this dangerous unguarded machine."

As to contributory negligence on the part of plaintiff, the court reversed the non-suit and ordered a new trial, saying:

"I can find nothing in the evidence to show that this young lad was guilty of contributory negligence as a matter of law at the time of the accident. I think the question as to his being guilty of negligence which contributed to the injury was a question for the jury and should have been to them submitted." *Manchester v. W. H. Marsh & Co.*, 153 App. Div. 924.

Unguarded Vat; Assumption of Risk.—Plaintiff, employed in defendant's glue factory, fell into a boiling vat while stirring the contents with a pole. A jury awarded \$15,000 damages which was reversed, one judge dissenting, in the Second Appellate Department* on the ground that plaintiff had waived the protection afforded him by section 81 of the Labor Law as to guards and that a cause of action had not been established at common law. On retrial in the Supreme Court, plaintiff's complaint was dismissed, but on a second appeal, the Second Appellate Department unanimously ordered a new trial because of new evidence introduced at the second trial, and also because of subsequent decisions of the Court of Appeals as to the assumption of risk in the absence of statutory safeguards. An excerpt from the opinion follows:

It is claimed that several things contributed to the plaintiff's injury. The defective condition of the steam pipe permitted a greater pressure of steam to come in contact with the material, keeping it in constant rapid motion; the pole was so short that it was impossible to operate it without stooping over the the vat, and the absence of the guard rail. When several proximate causes contribute to an accident, and each is an efficient cause without the operation of which the accident would not have happened, it may be attributed to all or any of the causes. (*Ring v. City of Cohoes*, 77 N. Y. 83, 90; *Ehrgott v. Mayor, etc.*, 96 id. 264; *Thompson v. Town of Bath*, 142 App. Div. 331; *Sweet v. Perkins*, 196 N. Y. 483.)

I think that the presumption arises that if the plaintiff had been provided with a pole of suitable length, or if the guard rail had been in place, the accident would not have happened. The dangers to which the plaintiff was exposed were not open and obvious, and were not known to him; they were not incidental risks due to the negligence of the defendant, and he did

* 149 App. Div. 752. Reported in September, 1912, Bulletin, p. 295.

not assume the risk of being precipitated into the vat as matter of law. (*Gorman v. Millikan*, 142 App. Div. 207.) The risks of service which a servant assumes are those only which occur after the due performance by the employer of those duties which the law enjoins upon him. (*Fitzwater v. Warren, supra*; *Welch v. Waterbury Co., supra*; *Long v. Fulton Contracting Co.*, 140 App. Div. 685; *Persons v. Bush Terminal Co.*, 68 Misc. Rep. 573.) The question of assumption of risk was for the jury, and the burden of proof was with the defendant. (*Fitzwater v. Warren, supra*.) It was for the jury to say whether the defendant was negligent in setting the plaintiff to work at the unguarded vat without warning or instruction, with a pole of the length of the one furnished him, with whatever danger there was of its being deflected by the nature of the work or the condition of the vat and of his losing his balance thereby. In short, under the combined facts shown by the evidence, the plaintiff was entitled under the common law and statute to have his case submitted to the jury. (*O'Keefe v. Great Northern Elevator Co.*, 105 App. Div. 8; *Smith v. Manhattan R. Co.*, 112 id. 202; *Warren v. Post & McCord*, 128 id. 572.) And the exceptions to the refusal of the learned trial court to submit these questions to the jury present error which requires a reversal of the judgment. *Rossiter v. Cooper's Glue Factory*, 155 App. Div. 413.

Prompt Replacement of Guards.—The following case gives an interpretation by the Appellate Division of the meaning of the term “promptly” in section 81 of the Labor Law, which requires that all machinery be properly guarded, and which also provides that “No person shall remove or make ineffective any safeguard around or attached to machinery, vats or pans, while the same are in use, unless for the purpose of immediately making repairs thereto, and all such safeguards so removed shall be promptly replaced.”

Plaintiff's intestate was employed by defendant in a cabinet-making shop. Some twenty feet away from plaintiff's intestate was a circular saw, which protruded several inches above the level of the bench in which it was set, and running at a speed of 2,200 revolutions per minute. This saw was provided with a guard which had, however, been removed by one Andersen, a fellow-workman, in order to do a piece of work for doing which the presence of the guard was impracticable. Andersen failed to replace the guard and his helper, one Padone, then undertook to use the saw for the purpose of ripping plank into strips, for which work the guard on the machine would not interfere. While so engaged and about half an hour later, a strip fell from his hand, struck the revolving saw and was thrown across the room striking the intestate and killing him.

In the Supreme Court of Kings county, plaintiff secured a judgment for \$6,000. On appeal, the Second Appellate Department unanimously reversed the judgment and ordered a new trial on the ground of error in that the lower court refused to grant defendant's request to charge the jury that the absence of the guard for half an hour "is not such a length of time as would necessarily place the defendant upon notice that the guard was not being used upon the machine." The following extract is from the decision.

The proofs show that Andersen had removed the guard, not for the purpose of making repairs of any kind, but to use the saw for a kind of work in which the presence of the guard was impracticable, according to his claim. When he finished this work he negligently failed to replace the guard. Although Padone was his helper he gave him no directions to replace the guard, which stood nearby ready for use. The duty of replacing the guard "promptly" was imposed upon the master by the statute and was not delegable (*Pinsdorf v. Kellogg & Co.*, 108 App. Div. 209), but where the guard had been removed without his direction or knowledge, then he was entitled to a reasonable time in which either he or his superintendent or foreman, by the exercise of ordinary care in inspection, could have discovered its absence and caused it to be replaced. What should be a reasonable time would depend upon the surrounding circumstances. There is no proof in this case that the master or his superintendent, one Stefano, had actual knowledge that the guard was not in use when Padone was at work at the sawing bench. Hence the charge of the court should have instructed the jury clearly as to the circumstances under which notice was imputable to the master. The defendant requested an instruction to the jury to the effect that the lapse of a half hour would not in itself necessarily charge the master with notice. This request was proper. It was not obligatory upon the trial court to adopt the very language of the request. Yet the request was refused by the trial court without any attempt to convey the same idea in other or better terms, and its refusal might well have been understood by the jury as a rejection by the trial court of the fundamental proposition contained in the request itself. If the main charge had been sufficiently explicit on this point, this court might be slow to see error in the refusal to charge as requested. But, considering the main charge together with this request to charge and its refusal, we think that prejudicial error resulted.

In view of our conclusion on this point we deem it unnecessary to discuss the other points raised by the appellant. *Pockrass v. Kaplan*, 154 App. Div. 707.

UNDER § 18 OF LABOR LAW (SCAFFOLDING, ETC.).

Lack of Railing on Scaffold — Danger of Wet Paint.— Plaintiff's intestate was killed in March, 1911 as the result of a fall from a scaffold. The deceased was riveting columns and was

one of a gang of four men working on a scaffold. "The scaffold was made by suspending needle beams, one on each side of the column, to the steel floor beams so that the needle beams extended outside of the building and it was about a foot below the bottom of the floor beams. These needle beams thus ran at right angles to the face of the building. On them planks were laid both outside and inside of the outer or face beam so that there was a platform outside of the face of the building about four feet wide and twelve feet long, and a similar one inside the building." The columns were wet with fresh paint and the foreman had been warned by one of the workmen of the danger of working around fresh paint. Deceased's hands slipped when he took hold of a flange of the column and he fell and was killed.

In the Supreme Court in New York county, a verdict was rendered for defendant, which, on appeal, was unanimously reversed by the First Appellate Department. The grounds for reversal, and an interpretation of the 1910 amendment to the Liability Act are stated in the following extract from the opinion:

Two imputations of negligence were made against defendants, to wit: (1) That the scaffold, being a swinging scaffold, was not protected by a railing as required by section 18 of the Labor Law (Consol. Laws, chap. 31; Laws of 1909, chap. 36) which provides that "Scaffolding or staging swung or suspended from an overhead support, more than twenty feet from the ground or floor, shall have a safety rail of wood * * * , extending along the entire length of the outside and ends thereof and properly attached thereto * * * ." (2) That the defendant was guilty of negligence in ordering the column to be freshly painted immediately before plaintiff was called upon to work at and around it.

The court permitted the defendant to introduce evidence to show that it was not customary to erect railings on a scaffold of the kind used by deceased, and also to attempt to show that it would be impracticable to use such a railing. The evidence on the latter point went no further than to show that it would be inconvenient and use up time to erect a railing. If the scaffold in question was one "swung or suspended from an overhead support," as we think it clearly was, it was error to admit evidence of a custom not to use railings on such scaffolds. Concerning such a scaffold the law is imperative that there shall be a safety railing and no evidence of a local custom in the trade is competent to excuse a palpable violation of the law. Whether or not the absence of the railing contributed in any way to the happening of the accident was a fair question, but evidence of a local custom contrary to the express mandate of the statute did not aid in answering that question.

It seems probable that what really did lead to the accident was the adoption by the foreman, after due notice of the danger, of the unusual

practice of having the column freshly painted just before the riveters were to work there, and it was a proper question for the jury whether or not this act on the part of the foreman was negligent.

With reference to the imputation of negligence in respect to the painting of the columns, the court fell into serious error in charging certain propositions submitted by the defendant, and refusing to charge other propositions submitted by the plaintiff.

The plaintiff, among other things, requested the court to charge as follows: "That the deceased by entering upon or continuing in the service of the defendant, shall be presumed to have assented to the necessary risks of the occupation of employment, and no others. The necessary risks of the occupation or employment shall be considered as including those risks, and those only inherent in the nature of the business, which remain after the defendant has exercised due care in providing for the safety of plaintiff's intestate, and has complied with the laws affecting or regulating such business or occupation, for the greater safety of such employee."

This request was couched in the language of the statute (Labor Law, § 202, as amended by Laws of 1910, chap. 352), and the plaintiff, under the circumstances, and particularly in view of the propositions charged at the request of the defendant, was clearly entitled to have the jury properly instructed on this point.

At the request of the defendant the court charged as follows: "If the jury should determine from the evidence that the sole and only proximate cause of the accident was the wet paint, and that this condition and danger, if any, was known and obvious to the decedent, then there could be no recovery in this case." While the request does not use the words "assumption of risk" the clear meaning of the request and what the jury must have understood it to mean was that if the danger resulting from the wet paint, if any, was known and obvious to the deceased, he could not recover, because he must be deemed to have assumed the risk. This was erroneous from every point of view. The Legislature, by the amendment in 1910 of section 202 of the Labor Law, has in effect eliminated the defense of assumption of obvious risk in cases like the present. It is now provided that "In an action brought to recover damages for personal injury or for death resulting therefrom received after this act takes effect, *owing to any cause, including open and visible defects*, for which the employer would be liable but for the hitherto available defense of *assumption of risk* by the employee, the fact that the employee continued in the service of the employer in the same place and course of employment after the discovery by such employee, or after he had been informed of the danger of personal injury therefrom, *shall not be, as matter of fact or as matter of law*, an assumption of the risk of injury therefrom" (See *Caboni v. Gott*, 149 App. Div. 440), and even under the Labor Law before the amendment the question of the assumption of risk was a question for the jury and not to be decided by the court as matter of law. The request now under consideration in effect treated it as a matter of law, for the jury were instructed that if the danger was known and obvious "there could be no recovery." Even if the request could be construed as merely indicating that it was negligent in the defendant, if the defect was known and obvious, to have taken hold of the column, still the charge cannot be upheld, because the question of contributory

negligence was for the jury. Even if the deceased knew of the wet and dangerous condition of the paint, and momentarily forgot it he would not be chargeable with contributory negligence as matter of law. (*Boyle v. Degnon-McLean Construction Co.*, 47 App. Div. 311.)

These errors call for a reversal of the judgment. There are others in the record which we should find difficulty in disregarding, but we do not consider it necessary to dwell upon them at length. They are either objectionable because they are based upon the same erroneous construction of the Labor Law that we have already pointed out, or because they invited the jury to speculate that the accident may have happened from some cause of which the evidence contains no suggestion. *Thompson v. Levering & Garrigues*, 155 App. Div. 554.

Unsafe Hoist; Liability of Contractor to Employee of Sub-Contractor.—Plaintiff was injured in October 1907 by the fall of a hod-hoisting elevator from the fourth floor of a building in process of construction. The fall of the hoist was caused by the breaking of a steel cable, the tensile strength of which was from twenty to thirty thousand pounds. The total weight, including that of plaintiff, on the hoist at the time of the break was fourteen hundred pounds. An expert, with thirty-five years' experience in elevator construction and the testing of cables, testified that the condition of the cable must have been discovered had an ordinary inspection been made before the break.

The Robinson Company, the general contractor for the construction of the building, had sub-let the plastering work to the Baumgarten Company, which was the immediate employer of plaintiff. The Stanley Hod Elevator Company had, under contract with the Robinson Company, installed and was operating the hod-hoisting elevator for the use of the general contractor and the sub-contractors.

Plaintiff served notice upon Baumgarten Company, pursuant to the Employers' Liability Act of 1902, charging failure upon the part of all the defendants to properly inspect the cable. In the Supreme Court in New York county, the complaint was dismissed. On appeal, the First Appellate Department unanimously reversed the non-suit against the Robinson Company and the Stanley Hod Elevator Company and ordered a new trial as to each of them. By a vote of three to two, however, the non-suit against the Baumgarten Company was affirmed.

Section 18 of the Labor Law, in force at the time of the accident, provided as follows: "A person employing or directing

another to perform labor of any kind in the erection * * * * of a house, building or structure, shall not furnish or erect, or cause to be furnished or erected, for the performance of such labor, scaffolding, hoists, stays, ladders or other mechanical contrivances which are unsafe, unsuitable or improper, and which are not so constructed, placed and operated as to give proper protection to the life and limb of a person so employed or engaged."

As to the Robinson Company, all agreed that liability under section 18 was chargeable, since it had caused a hoist to be installed for its own use and the use of its sub-contractors and their employees which "at the time of the accident manifestly was unsafe, unsuitable and improper for such use."

As to the Stanley Hod Elevator Company, all agreed that, while it was not liable under section 18, it was liable at common law, saying on this point:

"It was the duty of the hod elevator company under the principles of the common law to exercise reasonable care in furnishing a safe hoist and appliances, and to inspect the same at such intervals as the danger to be apprehended from a defect therein required. It is inconceivable that this accident would have happened, as shown by the evidence, if it had performed this duty."

As to the liability of the Baumgarten Company, plaintiff's immediate employer, the majority of the court held, without opinion, that on the authority of *Bohnhoff v. Fischer** as decided by the Second Appellate Department, a sub-contractor is not liable to his employees for injuries sustained by reason of a defective hoist furnished by a general contractor. The decision in *Bohnhoff v. Fischer*, it may be noted, was not unanimous, two of the five judges dissenting "on the ground that if a master permits an employee to make use of a scaffold constructed by another, it is his duty to see to it that it is safe for the purpose for which he permits it to be used." In the present case, two of the five judges held that a new trial should be granted against the Baumgarten Company. The pertinent portion of this dissenting opinion as rendered by Justice Laughlin follows:

I am of opinion the plaintiff's employers *furnished* the hoist for his use within the fair intent and meaning of the statute. Doubtless in making

* 149 App. Div. 747. Reported in the September, 1912, Bulletin, p. 293.

their contract they counted on using the hoist to be installed in the building at the instance of the general contractor. The hoist was a time-saving appliance. The work could have been done without it, but doubtless at a very great increase in the cost of labor. The employee had no option in the premises. He was obliged to use the hoist or give up his employment. He had no time or opportunity, even if he possessed the necessary qualifications, to examine and test the hoist for himself. The operation of the statute is not confined to those who erect the hoist or cause it to be erected. It extends to every person *employing or directing another to perform labor* of any kind in the erection of a building, *who furnishes* a hoist for their use in the performance of such labor. Baumgarten & Co. employed the plaintiff and they, so far as he is concerned, *furnished* this hoist for him to use in performing the labor of moving this mortar from the ground to the fourth floor. It is contended in behalf of Baumgarten & Co. that they did not own the hoist, that they were not in control of it, and that they had no right to inspect or repair it; but the answer to that argument is, that they were not under any obligation to use it. If they desired to use it for the purpose of economizing time and saving money, they might have so contracted with the general contractor or with the hoist elevator company that they would have had the right to inspect the hoist and to make repairs. This legislation was designed for the protection of employees who are obliged to work for a livelihood wherever and in such manner as they are directed, and are utterly powerless to protect their own lives and limbs in the dangerous employments to which the statute relates. The statute, therefore, should receive a liberal interpretation to accomplish that purpose, and not be unnecessarily confined and limited so that further legislative action will be required to accomplish what was sought to be accomplished by the statute when enacted in its present form. The courts have given it a liberal construction in holding that the duty of the person furnishing the hoist, or other appliance coming within the terms of the statute, is absolute and cannot be delegated but has not foreclosed the defenses of contributory negligence and assumption of risk, as for instance, where the employee took part in the negligent construction. (*Gombert v. McKay, supra.*) It having been authoritatively decided that the duty of the person who constructs a scaffolding or erects a hoist to be used in the performance of labor in the erection of a building is absolute and incapable of delegation under this statute, not merely as to his own employees but as to all others making use of the structure for that purpose, it follows, I think, that an employer by requiring his employees to use the hoist or other appliance specified in the statute, thereby *furnishes* it to them within the purview of the statute. *Boyle v. Robinson Co. and Others*, 154 App. Div. 1.

Application to Subway Construction.—The First Appellate Department has recently held (*Stevens v. Stanton Construction Co.*,* that the term "structure" in section 18 of the Labor Law includes a sewer. More recently, in a decision affirming by a vote of three to two a verdict of \$3,000 rendered for plaintiff in

* 153 App. Div. 82. Reported in March, 1913, Bulletin, p. 82.

the Suffolk County Supreme Court, the Second Appellate Department held that section 18 applies to a ginpole and stays forming the hoisting contrivance used in subway construction. *Muench v. Steel & Masonry Contracting Co.*, 155 App. Div. 409.

Defective Materials.—The facts in a case, involving the interpretation of sections 18 and 19 of the Labor Law, appear in the opinion, reproduced in full below, of the Second Appellate Department, which, by a vote of four to one, reversed a judgment of non-suit entered against plaintiff in the Kings County Supreme Court and ordered a new trial.

PER CURIAM:

The law forbids a master, employing or directing another to perform labor of any kind in the erection of a house, building or structure, to furnish or erect or cause to be furnished or erected for the performance of such labor, scaffolding which is unsafe, unsuitable or improper, or which is not so constructed, placed and operated as to give proper protection to the life and limb of the person so employed or engaged. (Consol. Laws, chap. 31 [Laws of 1909, chap. 36], § 18.) It further requires that all stationary scaffolding shall be so constructed as to bear four times the maximum weight required to be placed thereon when in use. (Id. § 19.)

Plaintiff and another were standing upon a scaffold furnished by defendant and intended for the use of both of them, and were engaged in putting siding boards upon the wall of a building. While thus engaged one of the boards, weighing twenty-five or thirty pounds, slipped from the hands of the fellow-workman and struck the scaffold, which thereupon broke, and plaintiff was thrown to the ground and injured. We think that there was evidence sufficient to go to the jury that the only material furnished by defendant for the construction of such scaffold was unfit for the purpose both because it was not of a kind usually employed therefor and because it was not sufficiently heavy to bear the strain that might be reasonably placed thereon. If there was any deficiency of evidence upon that point, it is sufficient to say that the trial court excluded testimony which might have established this. The case of *Lorenza v. Faillace* (132 App. Div. 103), relied upon by respondent, is clearly distinguishable from the case at bar. In that case it appeared without contradiction that there was no defect in the material from which the scaffold was constructed and that the immediate cause of the break was the dropping of a heavy stone thereon by plaintiff's fellow-servants contrary to defendant's instructions. In this case the board that fell was not of great weight, and the fact that in the progress of the work such a board might accidentally fall should have been within the reasonable contemplation of the master and the scaffold made sufficiently strong to guard against the consequences of this contingency. At least it was a question for the jury whether such was not the case. *Rolfen v. Mathisen*, 155 App. Div. 403.

Plank Across Coal Car.—The Supreme Court, Appellate Term, recently considered the question whether a plank laid across a

coal car constituted a scaffold within the meaning of section 18 of the Labor Law. The Municipal Court of the City of New York had awarded plaintiff damages for injuries received by a fall due to the tilting of the plank. This judgment was reversed and the complaint dismissed, the court saying, in part:

Undoubtedly a broad and practical view of the statute should be taken in order to furnish the workmen with the additional protection which the legislature sought to give, but since the statute has provided that the employer shall be liable for defects not in all scaffolding but only in scaffolding used in the erection, alteration and repairing of a structure, it is evident that the legislature had in mind scaffolding which if unsafe would subject a workman to obvious danger in case of a fall.

The height was only four to six feet. Moreover the appliance was so simple that only by a stretch of the meaning of the word could it be denominated as a scaffold.

It follows that the judgment should be reversed, with costs, and the complaint dismissed, with costs. *McCormick v. Thompson-Starrett Co.*, 80 Misc. 224.

UNDER LIABILITY STATUTES.

Definition of "Plant."—The following opinion, reproduced in full together with the dissenting opinion of Justice Woodward, of the Second Appellate Department is of interest as affording an extended judicial interpretation of the word "plant," which was added to the Employers' Liability Act in 1910. The facts in the case appear in the opinion. In the Supreme Court in Kings county, plaintiff had been non-suited. It will be noted that, while the vote to grant plaintiff a new trial was three to two, only one vote was cast against the definition of the word "plant" as rendered by the majority.

This action is brought under the provisions of the Labor Law relating to the liability of employers carrying on business, for injuries sustained by persons in their employ. (Consol. Laws, chap. 31 [Laws of 1909, chap. 36], §§ 200-204, as amended by Laws of 1910, chap. 352.) This act provides that "When personal injury is caused to an employee who is himself in the exercise of due care and diligence at the time: 1. By reason of any defect in the condition of the ways, works, machinery, or plant, connected with or used in the business of the employer which arose from or had not been discovered or remedied owing to the negligence of the employer * * * The employee, * * * shall have the same right of compensation and remedies against the employer as if the employee had not been an employee of nor in the service of the employer nor engaged in his work."

The decision of this case requires us to construe the meaning of the word "plant" therein contained. In its primary meaning this word relates

to growth of a vegetable character, and there is involved in it the idea not only of attachment to the soil but some degree of permanency. When used in connection with a manufacturing, mercantile or industrial establishment it has a wider significance. It has been defined to be "fixtures, machinery, tools, apparatus, appliances, etc., necessary to carry on any trade or mechanical business, or any mechanical operation or process." (Cent. Dict. tit. "plant.") "The whole machinery and apparatus employed in carrying on a trade or mechanical business." (Webster Dict. tit. "plant.") "A set of machines, tools, etc., necessary to conduct a mechanical business." (Standard Dict. tit. "plant.") A still wider signification, determined by the context in the contract in which it was employed, may be found in *Rooney v. Thomson* (84 N. Y. Supp. 263), where "plant" was held to mean "discoveries" in connection with the electrical treatment of disease and appliances adapted to the use thereof. In determining its present meaning we are warranted in considering the scope and purpose of the act, its history, other statutes *in pari materia*, and judicial construction of similar statutes in other jurisdictions. (Endl. Interp. Stat. §§ 58, 59, 365-371.) One purpose of the statute in question is to secure greater safety to employees—first affirmatively by imposing additional obligations upon employers, and second negatively by withdrawing from their protection certain previously existing defenses. (Laws of 1902, chap. 600, entitled "An act to extend and regulate the liability of employers to make compensation for personal injuries suffered by employees;" *Bellegarde v. Union Bag & Paper Co.*, 90 App. Div. 577; *affd.*, 181 N. Y. 519; *Gmaehle v. Rosenberg*, 178 id. 147; *Griffiths v. Dudley*, L. R. 9 Q. B. Div. 357; *Ryalls v. Mechanics' Mills*, 150 Mass. 190; *Quigley v. Lehigh Valley R. R. Co.*, 80 N. J. Law, 486.) Our statute in its present form closely follows the language of the English Employers' Liability Act, 1880 (43 & 44 Vict. chap. 42, Sept. 7, 1880, in effect Jan. 1, 1881). When the Legislature of this State enacts a statute which is a transcript of an English act that has received a known and settled construction by the courts of that country, such construction may be fairly deemed to be within the mind and intent of the lawmaking power. (Endl. Interp. Stat. § 371; *Ryalls v. Mechanics' Mills*, *supra*.) In the *Ryalls* case Justice HOLMES, referring to the decisions construing the English act, said: "This was the state of comment upon and construction of the English statute when the Massachusetts act was passed, copying its words very closely. We cannot deal with the latter quite on the same footing as if the Legislature had framed it in their own language, used for the first time. We must assume that they were content with the expounded meaning of the words which they adopted." But although in its present form the words employed to describe the subject-matter of "defects" follow the language of the English act, such was not the case when our statute was first adopted. (Laws of 1902, chap. 600.) The defects therein referred to were those occurring in "the ways, works or machinery." The word "plant," at that time appearing in the English act, was omitted, and, we must presume, intentionally. When, however, that word was added to our statute by the amendment of 1910 (*supra*), doubtless the Legislature intended to enlarge its scope. Decisions of our own State construing the former provisions thereof must now be read in the light of that intention. At the same time we should consider also the provisions of other statutes of this State in

pari materia, and particularly the statute relating to the liability of railroad corporations to their employees. By the latter act, first adopted in 1906 (Laws of 1906, chap. 657, adding to Railroad Law [Gen. Laws, chap. 39; Laws of 1890, chap. 565], § 42-a), and re-enacted in 1910 (Consol. Laws, chap. 49 [Laws of 1910, chap. 481], § 64), the "defects" referred to are those existing in the condition of the "ways, works, machinery, *plant*, tools or implements, or of any car, train, locomotive or attachment thereto." If the addition of the word "plant" to the Labor Law by an amendment which went into effect September 1, 1910, was to enlarge the scope of the former act, the omission of the words "tools or implements," which had been a part of the Railroad Law for a period of four years, and which was re-enacted by a statute to take effect June 14, 1910, may be taken as some indication of an intent to make the Labor Law somewhat less comprehensive than the Railroad Law.

Seeking now for such light as may come from judicial construction of similar statutes in other jurisdictions, we naturally turn to some of those cases relating to the English act which may be termed the parent statute. In *Cripps v. Judge* (L. R. 13 Q. B. Div. 583), in 1884, the Court of Appeal held that a ladder used by a firm of builders in connection with the construction of a house was part of its plant. In 1886, in *Weblin v. Ballard* (L. R. 17 Q. B. Div. 122), the Divisional Court of the Queen's Bench, on appeal from the Brentford County Court, held to the same effect. In the succeeding year, in *Yarmouth v. France* (L. R. 19 Q. B. Div. 647), Lord ESHEB, master of the rolls, speaking for a majority of the court, not only held that a horse constituted a part of the plant of defendants, who were wharfingers and warehousemen, and who used horses and trolleys to transport goods from their warehouse to the consignees thereof, but also gave this general definition of the word: "The materials or instruments which the employer must use for the purpose of carrying on his business, and without which he could not carry it on at all." In the same case Lord LINDLEY said: "There is no definition of plant in the Act; but, in its ordinary sense, it includes whatever apparatus is used by a business man for carrying on his business—not his stock-in-trade which he buys or makes for sale; but all goods and chattels, fixed or movable, live or dead, which he keeps for permanent employment in his business." Although there was a dissent in that case, it did not involve the construction of the word "plant." In 1898, in *Carter v. Clarke* (14 Times L. Rep. 172), Mr. Justice DAY of the Queen's Bench Division, on appeal from the Lewes County Court, held that a vessel used by defendants to transport coal from Cardiff to Newhaven, they being under a contract to supply coal to the London, Brighton and South Coast Railway Company, was part of its plant.

If we turn now to similar statutes in sister States, and the judicial construction thereof, we consider first the language of the Alabama statute which conforms to ours in the use of the words "ways, works, machinery or plant." (Alabama Code, 1896, § 1749; Id. 1907, § 3910.) In *Georgia Pacific Ry. Co. v. Brooks* (84 Ala. 138) it was held that a hammer used to spike a rail to a crosstie was not "machinery" within the meaning of the statute. The court seems not to have considered whether it may not have constituted a part of the plant, stating in substance that it was conceded that it was not part of the ways, works or plant. This is a concession

which may not have been wisely made so far as the latter term is concerned. In *Birmingham Furnace & Mfg. Co. v. Gross* (97 Ala. 220) it was held that furnishing a ladder to be temporarily used for the purpose of making a repair to the lever arm of a damper near the top of a tall chimney of a blast furnace, instead of constructing a platform upon which to stand for that purpose, did not constitute a defect in the ways, works, machinery or plant of defendant. In *Clements v. Ala. Great So. R. R. Co.* (127 Ala. 166) defendant was held not to be liable for furnishing a steel bar to be used in prizing up a rail upon its track, and which was alleged to be defective because dull and blunt at the end instead of being sharp. But the question whether this constituted a part of defendant's plant, or whether its condition constituted a defect therein, seems not to have been considered in the opinion, which went upon the ground that such bar was not "machinery in the meaning of the statute." The soundness of some of these decisions seems to have been questioned in *Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. v. Mobley* (139 Ala. 425), and the suggestion is there made that "there may be a distinction * * * between tools and appliances used in the repair of the ways, works or machinery, and the tools, implements and appliances used in the regular prosecution of the business of the employer." Finally, in *Going v. Alabama Steel & Wire Co.* (141 Ala. 537), it was held that a flat stick regularly used to prevent the shifting of a belt from a loose to a fixed pulley on the shaft was part of defendant's plant, and that a failure to have the same properly notched, so that it would not slip out of place, was a defect therein. The New Jersey act (Public Laws of 1909, chap. 83) employs the words "place, ways, works, machinery or plant," but we have been unable to find any decision of the highest court of that State construing the word "plant." The Pennsylvania act (Laws of 1907, chap. 329) makes use of the words "works, plant, or machinery." In *Toward v. Meadow Lands Coal Co.* (229 Penn. St. 553) plaintiff's intestate was killed by being thrown from a car in a mine because a mule had strayed upon the track and come in collision therewith. In that case it was held that failure to equip a mule hole in a mine with a hitching post to which a mule might be tied, or with some bar or gate by which he could be kept within it, was a "defect" within the meaning of the words used in the statute, for which defendant was liable. We have not considered the decisions under the Massachusetts act (1 R. L. Mass. [1902] chap. 106, § 71), nor of the Colorado act (R. S. of Col. [1908], p. 596, § 2060), for the reason that the words employed are ways, works or machinery, and the word "plant" is omitted therefrom. We have not considered the provisions of the Indiana act (3 Burns' Ann. Ind. Stat. [1908], § 8017), for the reason that it adds to the words "ways, works, machinery or plant" the word "tools."

Applying, therefore, the various tests above suggested, we conclude that anything (as distinguished from persons), animate or inanimate, and whether fixed or movable, that is regularly used in the conduct of the business of an employer, and that is neither ways, works nor machinery, and without which, or something of a similar character, such business could not be carried on in the usual and ordinary manner, may be deemed to be a portion of the plant connected with such business. Whether under the Railroad Law above referred to the use of the words "tools or implements,"

etc., may be held to include a tool temporarily used in connection with an emergency arising in the conduct of the business, we need not now determine. We think it would be extending the word "plant," as used in the Labor Law, beyond the fair meaning thereof to include therein an appliance thus used.

In the case at bar the complaint was dismissed upon the opening of plaintiff's counsel, which is made a part of the record upon appeal. If plaintiff's evidence sustained the statements therein contained, the jury might have found the following as facts: Defendant was engaged in carrying on the business of a pawnbroker in a large building at the corner of Rockaway and Pitkin avenues in the borough of Brooklyn. The ceiling of the principal room where defendant received its customers was about thirty feet above the floor. Suspended from the ceiling were about twelve lighting fixtures, consisting of electric bulbs inclosed in globes. These globes were about twelve feet from the floor. Plaintiff was employed by defendant as a caretaker or porter, and it was part of his duty at regular intervals to clean these lighting fixtures and the globes thereof, and certain other wire fixtures about the same distance above the floor. The floor of this room was covered with tiling and was at times slippery. To enable plaintiff to reach these fixtures defendant furnished him with one-half of an extension ladder (the whole of which was about twenty-five feet in length), and instructed him to use this when engaged in the discharge of his duties. There was nothing at either end of the ladder to fasten the same or to prevent it from slipping. On several previous occasions the foot of the ladder had slipped upon the smooth tile floor while plaintiff was using it. He had informed defendant's general manager of these occurrences, and complained to him of the danger of the use of such ladder, and asked to be furnished with a step ladder. On some of these occasions the manager replied that he "would see about it," and on one occasion plaintiff was told that he, the manager, would "see that he got another ladder." On December 24, 1910, plaintiff placed the ladder in a careful manner against the wall for the purpose of cleaning one of the fixtures in the manner in which he had been theretofore instructed. When he was about halfway up the ladder, without fault on his part, it slipped and he was thrown down and injured. We think this ladder was part of the plant used and employed in defendant's business. Keeping its premises in a clean condition so as to attract its customers, and its lighting apparatus efficient for the use of its employees, might be found to be essential to the conduct thereof. There was also a defect in the plant within the meaning of the act under consideration. That the ladder did not break—that it was sound—viewed as an implement apart from the manner of its use, is not conclusive upon this question. In *Heske v. Samuelson & Co.* (L. R. 12 Q. B. Div. 30) Lord Chief Justice COLERIDGE said: "The question is whether the fact that the machine was unfit for the purpose for which it was applied, constitutes a 'defect in its condition' within 43 & 44 Vict. c. 42. The question really almost answers itself. If it was not in a proper condition for the purpose for which it was applied there was a defect in its condition within the meaning of the Act;" and in the same case Sir JAMES FITZJAMES STEPHEN said: "Could it be said that if a windlass fit only for raising a bucket is used to draw up a number of men, that there is no defect in the condition of the machinery. The

condition of the machine must be a condition with relation to the purpose for which it is applied." (See, also, *Weblin v. Ballard*, *supra*.)

The judgment and order appealed from must be reversed and a new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

JENKS, P. J., and CARR, J., concurred; HIRSCHBERG, J., dissented; WOODWARD, J., dissented in separate memorandum.

WOODWARD, J. (dissenting):

I dissent. While I agree with the views of Mr. Justice BURR as to what constitutes the plant, I do not wish to vote that there is a liability on the part of a master for every defect, real or fanciful, which may be suggested after the accident has happened, and in this case, if there was no defect in the ladder as designed—if it was a perfect ladder of its kind—because it slipped on a slippery tile floor does not necessarily render the defendant liable, or present a question of fact for the jury. *Lipstein v. Provident Loan Society*, 154 App. Div. 732.

Definition of "Plant"; Discovery of Defect.—In the following case, which came before the Second Appellate Department, each of the five judges agreed with the opinion rendered in the Supreme Court of Richmond County* as to the meaning of the word "plant" in the 1910 amendment of the Employers' Liability Act. The reversal by a vote of three to two of the verdict for plaintiff was made upon other grounds, namely, as to the alleged negligence of defendant in not discovering the defect and error in the charge to the jury as to proper and improper use of the chain tongs, by the breaking of which plaintiff was injured. The opinion in full follows:

We agree with the opinion of Mr. Justice BENEDICT at Trial Term (76 Misc. Rep. 599), that under the circumstances here disclosed the chain tongs which broke may be deemed a part of defendant's plant. (*Lipstein v. Provident Loan Society*, 154 App. Div. 732, decided herewith.) But under the circumstances here disclosed the liability, if any, of defendant for a defect in the condition of the plant arises out of its negligence in not discovering or remedying such defect. (Labor Law [Consol. Laws, chap. 31; Laws of 1909, chap. 36], § 200, as amended by Laws of 1910, chap. 352.) While the evidence in this case discloses that the chain tongs were somewhat worn, and the result proved that they were insufficient for the use to which they were put, we think that the evidence wholly fails to establish that the defect was of such a character that defendant could be charged with negligence in not discovering or remedying it. A thing may be worn, but yet not sufficiently worn to charge an employer with negligence in permitting the same to be used. The plaintiff in this case, with his eighteen years of experience, was fully as competent as any other person to determine whether the worn character of the tongs was such as to make it unsafe to use the same. But his own evidence upon that point is, that although he noticed

* See September, 1912, Bulletin, p. 286.

the worn link, which subsequently broke, he still believed that the tongs were entirely sufficient to do the work for which he employed them. Why would not the master be justified in supposing the same thing?

We also think that there was error in the court's ruling upon a request to charge submitted by defendant. There was a conflict of evidence as to whether it was proper to use chain tongs in the manner in which plaintiff did use them. The defendant requested the court to charge "That no negligence on defendant's part may be based upon the worn condition of the tongs which broke if they were reasonably safe and adequate for use by hand if the jury find that is the manner in which the tongs were to be used properly." The court refused to charge in that form, but did charge with the addition of the words "provided it was improper or unusual to use them as plaintiff did use them." If the only way in which the tongs should have been used was by hand, any other use would be improper, and the mere fact that it may have been usual to use them in a different way and in the way that plaintiff did use them, would not justify this improper use. A wrong thing cannot be made right because it is customary. Certainly this would be so unless the master knew of the unusual and improper use, and assented to it, and the modification of the request to charge which introduced the "usual" element omitted this necessary qualification.

JENKS, P. J., and WOODWARD, J., concurred; HIRSCHBERG, J., voted to affirm upon the opinion of Mr. Justice BENEDICT at Trial Term, with whom RICH, J., concurred.

Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event. *McKeon v. The Procter & Gamble Manufacturing Co.*, 154 App. Div. 740.

Fellow Servant Rule.—The significance of the change in the Employers' Liability Act made by the amendment of 1910 is forcibly illustrated by the unanimous opinion, reproduced in full below, rendered by the Second Appellate Department sustaining a verdict of \$25,000 for plaintiff, a verdict which, as the court specifically points out, could not have been sustained had the accident occurred prior to the amendment of 1910. The facts appear in the opinion.

This appeal is by the defendant from a judgment in an action brought to recover for negligence. At the time of the accident on October 13, 1911, plaintiff was employed in defendant's factory. It is conceded that if the recovery plaintiff has obtained is to be sustained, it must be under subdivision 2 of section 200 of the Labor Law (Consol. Laws, chap. 31 [Laws of 1909, chap. 36], as amd. by Laws of 1910, chap. 352).

The jury has found, and there was sufficient evidence to sustain the finding, that while engaged in the performance of his duties the plaintiff was seriously injured in consequence of the negligence of one Malone, who was a foreman in defendant's machine shop, the negligent act consisting in striking a piece of hard steel shafting, which was fastened in a vise and was held by the plaintiff at Malone's direction, with a hard steel hammer, causing pieces of steel to fly from the shafting or hammer, some of which entered plaintiff's eyes and made him totally blind.

It is contended that the negligence of Malone was that of a fellow-servant in a detail of the work, for which the defendant is not liable; that there was no evidence warranting the submission of the question as to defendant's liability to the jury, and that the trial court erred in its refusal to dismiss the complaint. Under the provisions of the statute prior to the amendment of 1910 (Chap. 352), this contention would have been sound, as the negligence of Malone was while he was engaged in the performance of a detail of the work and not an act of superintendence, in addition to which the principal duty of Malone was not that of superintendence. (*Gallagher v. Newman*, 190 N. Y. 444; *Guilmartin v. Solvay Process Co.*, 189 id. 490; *Falk v. Havemeyer*, 123 App. Div. 657; *McLaughlin v. Interurban St. R. Co.*, 101 id. 134; *Hope v. Scranton & Lehigh Coal Co.*, 120 id. 595; *Kujava v. Irving*, 122 id. 375; *Droge v. Robins Co.*, 123 id. 537; *McConnell v. Morse I. W. & D. D. Co.*, 187 N. Y. 341.) When these cases were decided that statute (Laws of 1902, chap. 600, § 1, subd. 2; since re-enacted by Labor Law [Consol. Laws, chap. 31; Laws of 1909, chap. 36], § 200, subd. 2) provided that where personal injury was caused to an employee who was himself in the exercise of due care and diligence at the time, "By reason of the negligence of any person in the service of the employer entrusted with and exercising superintendence whose sole or principal duty is that of superintendence, or in the absence of such superintendent, of any person acting as superintendent with the authority or consent of such employer," the employer might be held liable for such injury.

For many years the tendency of legislation has been to protect persons engaged in skilled and manual labor, the object being to make the employer more careful in the performance of his duties, as well as in the selection of persons placed in charge and control. In 1906 the Legislature, impelled thereto, as the Court of Appeals said in *Hart v. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.* (205 N. Y. 317), by "the sentiment that the fellow-servant rule should be limited to those cases, where the employé, whose act occasioned the injury, was not in authority, or control," amended the Railroad Law (Laws of 1906, chap. 657, adding to Railroad Law [Gen. Laws, chap. 39; Laws of 1890, chap. 565], § 42a), eliminating therefrom the fellow-servant rule when the injury to the employee was caused by the negligence of a co-employee "entrusted * * * with the authority of superintendence, control or command of other persons in the employment * * * or with the authority to direct or control any other employee in the performance of the duty of such employee."

In 1910 subdivision 2 of section 200 of the Labor Law was amended, among other things so as to read: "2. By reason of the negligence of any person in the service of the employer intrusted with any superintendence or by reason of the negligence of any person intrusted with authority to direct, control or command any employee in the performance of the duty of such employee." (Laws of 1910, chap. 352.) It will be noticed that the last sentence of this amendment is in substantially the same language as that of the corresponding sentence in the amendment to the Railroad Law. (See, also, Railroad Law [Consol. Laws, chap. 49; Laws of 1910, chap. 481], § 64, re-enacting Railroad Law, § 42a, *supra*.)

The Legislature is presumed to have been familiar with the existing statutes, as well as the construction given to them by the courts, and it is clearly evident that it was their intent, in response to the same public sentiment

which Judge GRAY speaks of, to extend to all employees the benefits and protection it had secured to railroad employees, and to enlarge the liability of all employers of labor in the same ratio and to the same extent that had been charged upon railroad corporations. It seems clear that it was the legislative intent to change the meaning of the language of subdivision 2, and by so doing to enlarge the class of servants for whose negligence the employer might be held liable. This is not only indicated by the title of the amending statute, "An Act to amend the Labor Law, in relation to employer's liability," but by the language used in the amendment. Liability is first predicated upon the negligence of a servant "intrusted with any superintendence," and second — in addition the disjunctive "or" being used — upon the negligence of a servant "intrusted with authority to direct, control or command any employee in the performance of the duty of such employee."

I think that the effect of this amendment is precisely the same as the amendment to the Railroad Law, and that the "fellow-servant" rule is entirely abrogated where the negligent act causing the injury is that of a person coming within the definition. The language is clear, and the Legislature has accomplished just what it intended, viz., that an employer should thereafter be liable for the negligent acts, not only of a servant intrusted with superintendence, but also of a servant who, though not possessed of the authority of a superintendent, is intrusted with authority to direct, control or command another employee in the discharge of his duty, and no matter how limited the authority of the negligent servant may be, if he comes within the statutory definition the master is liable for his negligence; he is the *alter ego* of the master while in the discharge of his duties. It is the grade of the negligent servant, as well as the nature of the negligent act, that is to be considered now in determining the master's liability.

Under this construction of the statute there can be no dispute as to defendant's liability for the negligence of Malone, who was defendant's working foreman. He had charge of the men in the department in which he was employed; he decided how the work was to be done and had authority over the helpers, as is testified by the superintendent and assistant foreman.

On the day of the accident plaintiff was assigned to assist and work with Frank Danow, one of defendant's mechanics, who directed him to take a ballrace off from a steel shaft, and while endeavoring to do this Fenton, the general superintendent, took the shaft to the machine shop and directed Malone to remove the ballrace, and Danow directed the plaintiff to follow the superintendent; he had the authority to make this direction; it was the plaintiff's duty to obey it, and he did so. The plaintiff testified that Malone was his foreman when he was in the machine shop, and this is shown to be so by the evidence of the superintendent. Upon being directed by Malone to hold the shaft, plaintiff said to him, "I don't want to hold it;" Malone replied, "You got to hold it." He did as directed with the result that has been stated. Malone knew that the inevitable result of striking one piece of hard steel with another would be to cause flakes or slivers to fly therefrom. The plaintiff did not have this knowledge. No warning was given to him, and he was grievously injured in consequence of Malone's negligence.

The judgment is not excessive, and it must be affirmed, with costs.

Cashmore v. Peerless Motor Car Co., 154 App. Div. 814.

Present — JENKS, P. J., THOMAS, CARR, WOODWARD and RICH, JJ.

Negligently Loaded Elevator a Defective "Way."—Plaintiff's intestate received fatal injuries as the result of being struck by the moving backward of a delivery wagon on the platform of defendant's elevator. A delivery wagon had been placed on the elevator to be carried up. The operator, Gaswich, testified that he had strapped up the shafts of the wagon, and had placed a block behind one of the rear wheels to prevent the wagon from moving. But, when the elevator had ascended five feet, the shafts fell and struck the side of the wall, thereby causing the wagon to move backward and turn over on the intestate.

Action was brought by plaintiff under the Liability Law as amended in 1910 and in the Supreme Court for Queens County a jury rendered a verdict for \$3,700. On appeal, the denial of defendant's motion for a new trial was unanimously affirmed by the Second Appellate Department. The opinion of the latter court was in part as follows:

There seems to be no question that it was the duty of the elevatorman to take the necessary precautions in relation to the wagon before moving the elevator upwards, and that the usual appliances of the strap and block were present and available. If Gaswich failed to use these appliances, then his negligence was that of a fellow-servant in a detail of the work, and plaintiff cannot recover unless under the provisions of the statute in question. The plaintiff claims that the elevator was a "way," and that it was defective in that at the time of its ascension, when the accident occurred, it was actually unsafe by reason of the condition of the wagon which had been placed thereon. The learned trial court submitted the case to the jury on this theory, leaving only for the determination of that body the question whether Gaswich had actually strapped up the shafts properly and also placed the block behind the rear wheels in accordance with the usual custom. He expressly charged the jury that, if they should find that the shafts had been properly strapped up and the block placed behind the rear wheel of the wagon, then they should find a verdict for the defendant. The chief question, therefore, involved on this appeal is whether the condition of the elevator, together with the wagon, at the time of the occurrence of the accident, was such as to constitute a defect in the "ways" within the meaning of the statute.

* * * * *

In considering the elevator here in question, the mechanism itself is not to be considered alone. It was intended to carry loads, and at the time of the accident was carrying a load. If it was loaded in such a manner as to create a danger in its operation, then it became for the time being a defective "way." The duty of preventing or remedying a defect in the way was primarily an obligation of the master which could not be so delegated as to relieve the master from responsibility. Hence if, on the occasion in question, the wagon was placed negligently on the platform of the elevator,

the negligence, though in fact that of one in the common employment, was in law the negligence of the master itself. There was ample evidence from which a negligent placing of the load upon the elevator might be inferred by the jury. Nor should such a finding by the jury be deemed against the weight of evidence, though Gaswich, the elevator operator, testified to a state of facts tending to show a proper performance of his duty. As the case stood, the negligence claimed by the plaintiff was in fact that of Gaswich and in law that of the defendant also. Hence Gaswich was as a witness vitally interested, for his personal conduct was involved in the controversy. Of course the jury could not find an affirmative by simply rejecting the testimony of Gaswich, but such is not the case at bar. *Sullivan v. Greenhut-Siegel, Cooper Co.*, 155 App. Div. 391.

Defective Ways — Railway Track.— Plaintiff was employed in defendant's establishment for the manufacture of conduits from wood pulp. A narrow-gauge railway on which cars were pushed by hand connected the buildings. Plaintiff was directing a car loaded so high that he could not see where he was walking down a slight grade when his toe caught in a tie on the track, due to the ballast having worn away, and he was thrown down and injured. Plaintiff brought suit under the Liability Act of 1910 claiming that the track at the place of the accident was in a defective condition. This, defendant denied, although admitting that the proper construction required the spaces between the ties to be level with the surface of the ties. In the Supreme Court in Rockland County, a judgment for \$3,500 was granted which, on appeal, was unanimously affirmed by the Second Appellate Department. *Townsend v. Fibre Conduit Co.*, 154 App. Div. 326.

Negligence of Superintendent.— Defendant was engaged in dredging operations on the barge canal, and was accustomed to transport laborers from the bank to the dredge in boats, the dredge being in the middle of the canal which was about one hundred feet wide at that point. On October 31, 1911, one of defendant's employees came to the bank with a scow to take nine other employees, including one Kennedy, defendant's chief engineer, to the dredge. Some of the men objected to getting on as the scow seemed to be unsafe for so large a load, but Kennedy assured them of its safety and ordered them aboard. The scow sank and two men, including decedent, were drowned. In a trial in the Saratoga County Supreme Court, a verdict for \$2,500 was awarded to plaintiff by the jury but this was set aside by the court. The verdict was rendered on the theory that the over-

loading of the scow was due to the order of Kennedy for whose negligence defendant was responsible. The verdict was set aside on the theory that, even if Kennedy was defendant's superintendent, he was not a superintendent in relation to the scow and had no authority to direct employees to embark thereon. On appeal, the Third Appellate Department unanimously reinstated the verdict of the jury, finding that the evidence showed that:

"Kennedy was defendant's chief engineer and had been in its employ for upwards of four years. He had charge of the machinery of the dredge and gave orders relating thereto. Witnesses testified that under him were the engineers, levermen, oilers and coal passers.

* * * * *

Carlson, the captain, had not come that morning at the time Kennedy and the men went upon the scow, but came along the bank soon after the accident occurred. Kennedy was, therefore, at the time of the accident concededly in charge of the plant and of all the men in the employ of the defendant, and the jury was warranted in finding that he was the man in authority at that time."

The court then considered whether under the 1910 amendment to the Employers' Liability Act, defendant was legally liable for Kennedy's negligence.

Prior to the passage of chapter 352 of the Laws of 1910, amending the Labor Law (Consol. Laws, chap. 31 [Laws of 1909, chap. 36], art. 14), it was required in order to render the master liable for the negligent act of a superintendent, that he be at the time of the commission of such act actually exercising superintendence. By such amendment this requirement was omitted and subdivision 2 of section 200 of the Labor Law as so amended extended the liability of the master to injury or death occurring by reason of the negligence of any person in the service of the employer intrusted with any superintendence, or by reason of the negligence of any person intrusted with authority to direct, control or command any employee in the performance of the duty of such employee. The wording of the amendatory act is not vague or indefinite. It is stated in the first report of the commission established by chapter 518 of the Laws of 1909, entitled "An act to establish a commission to inquire into the question of employers' liability," etc., as follows (p. 59): "We are, however, clearly of the opinion that in all trades the master should be responsible for the acts of any person who has in any degree power of superintendence over other servants, under the doctrine of *respondeat superior*. Under the law of the State of New York as it now stands, as shown, for instance, in *Quinlan v. The Lackawanna Steel Company*, 191 N. Y. 329; *Foster v. International Paper*

Co., 183 N. Y. 45; *Vogel v. Am. Bridge Co.*, 180 N. Y. 373, and others, and under the exact language of Sec. 2 of § 200 of the Employers' Liability Act as it now stands, the employer is only responsible when the superintendent is actually exercising superintendence. We think that distinction too limited, and that the employer should be responsible for all accidents caused by any person entrusted with any authority * * * and we think to that extent at least the fellow servant rule should be modified, and so recommend. * * * In the Federal law, the fellow servant defense has been abrogated entirely. * * * In the recommendations proposed for the amendment of this act, shown, for instance, in the bills introduced at successive sessions for this purpose, looking toward amending this section, there has been contained an express declaration of the legal principle that superintendents should be regarded as vice-principals and not fellow servants. We do not regard that language as essential to accomplish the result above outlined." The Legislature of 1910, to which this report of the commission was made, evidently adopted the views of the commission, as the Legislature thereupon enacted chapter 352, which followed the precise wording of the act proposed by said commission in its report.

It must be held, therefore, that under the amendment of 1910 the master is liable for an injury to a servant caused by the negligence of a superintendent or any person intrusted with authority, the servant himself being free from contributory negligence. But the defendant contends that plaintiff's intestate was not in the service of the defendant at the time he met his death, but was simply on his way to his work, and hence was not within the protection of the statute. As before stated, the master had assumed to transport plaintiff's intestate and the other workmen to the dredge by steam tug from Fort Ann when the tug was in commission, and when not, by this scow or an open boat from the bank to the dredge. Such action by defendant was in the line of its duty, and was a necessary incident to the employment of deceased and to the service which he was to perform and connected with it. (*Vick v. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.*, 95 N. Y. 267; *McDonald v. Simpson-Crawford Co.*, 114 App. Div. 859; *McGuirk v. Shattuck*, 160 Mass. 45.)

Hence, while being transported by the defendant from the bank to the dredge, deceased must be regarded as having been in the service of the defendant, and the defendant obligated to the exercise of reasonable care in transporting him safely.

Plaintiff's intestate having met his death while an employee of the defendant by reason of the negligent acts of defendant's superintendent while both were engaged in the master's service, the jury having found that the deceased was free from contributory negligence, the plaintiff was entitled to recover. *Famborille v. Atlantic, Gulf & Pacific Co.*, 155 App. Div. 833.

Contributory Negligence.—Section 202-a of the Labor Law, added in 1910, provides that: "On the trial of any action brought by an employee or his personal representative to recover damages for negligence arising out of and in the course of such employment, contributory negligence of the injured employee shall be a defense to be so pleaded and proved by the defendant."

In a recent case, plaintiff, seventeen years old, employed at night by the defendant as a coal boy, sued for the loss of a foot which was severed by a locomotive crane. Plaintiff alleged negligence on the part of defendant in running the crane without light or signal, improper location and maintenance of the coal box from which plaintiff carried coal, and failure to provide a safe place to work. In the Supreme Court of Westchester County, plaintiff secured a verdict for \$11,000. This was reversed by the Second Appellate Department, one justice dissenting, without passing on the question of the negligence of defendant, on the ground that defendant had proved contributory negligence on the part of plaintiff. The contributory negligence consisted in the fact that plaintiff's leg must have been across the track at the time of the accident. "There is no proof," said the court, "that his master's business required or justified such an attitude." A new trial was granted. *Cloke v. Pittsburg Contracting Co.*, 155 App. Div. 461.

UNDER COMMON LAW.

Duty to Instruct.—Plaintiff was employed as a laborer in defendant's quarry. At the insistence of defendant's foreman, and over plaintiff's protest, the latter attempted to "squib" a hole with dynamite, i. e. to explode a charge of dynamite prior to the final and larger blast. There was a premature explosion by which plaintiff was injured, due to the fact that the fuse was only eight or ten inches long, although according to the testimony of defendant's foreman it was dangerous for even an experienced man to use a fuse less than twenty inches long. The latter had, however, been using short fuses for some time prior to the accident and had furnished a short one for plaintiff to use on this occasion.

In an action at common law, the jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff, which was reversed by the Fourth Appellate Department.* On a second trial in the Supreme Court, plaintiff's complaint was dismissed, which dismissal was affirmed by the Third Appellate Department (145 App. Div. 896). The Court of Appeals, however, unanimously reversed this judgment and

* 126 App. Div. 164. Reported in December, 1908, Bulletin, p. 429.

ordered a new trial on the ground stated in the following extract from their opinion.

On a former trial of the action the case was submitted to the jury on the theory that the "squib" was a tool or appliance and a judgment for the plaintiff was reversed by the Appellate Division in the fourth department on the ground that the preparation of the "squib" was a mere detail of the work for which the defendant was not liable, it having supplied suitable and sufficient fuse. We are not disposed to question the correctness of that ruling, but we are of the opinion that the plaintiff was entitled to go to the jury on two grounds of negligence.

The act of the foreman in taking the plaintiff from the safe work which he was employed to do and in putting him at the hazardous work of "squibbing" the holes, with which he was unfamiliar, was the act of the master, and, before doing that, it was the master's duty to give him proper instructions and to warn him of dangers of which he was ignorant. (*Simone v. Kirk*, 173 N. Y. 7; *Pelow v. Oil Well Supply Company*, 194 N. Y. 64.) Of course, the plaintiff did not need to be told that, when the fuse burned out, the cartridge would explode. He was told by the foreman how to light the fuse and to shove the cartridge down in the hole with a stick, but he was not told how long it would take the fuse to burn up, and that was the essential thing which he needed to know to protect himself from injury. He had a right to assume that he had time enough without undue haste to shove the cartridge to the bottom of the hole and get away before the explosion. The foreman, who knew how much time to allow for and through long practice had become expert, was evidently able to use short fuses with comparative safety, and he thus saved time, but the plaintiff, who was not thus expert and did not appreciate the necessity of haste, met with a serious accident at the first attempt, as might have been expected. The act of the foreman in preparing the "squib" with a short fuse was doubtless the act of a fellow-servant, but his act in putting an inexperienced man at such hazardous work, without telling him how long it would take the fuse to burn up, was the act of the master, whose duty to instruct could not be delegated.

The master owes a duty of supervision commensurate with the hazardous or complicated character of the work. If the work is complicated, he must make and promulgate proper rules and exercise reasonable care to see that they are enforced. If the work is hazardous, he must exercise reasonable care to see that it is conducted in a proper manner and if he knows or in the exercise of reasonable care ought to know that work inherently hazardous is being done in such a way as unnecessarily to increase the hazard, he may be charged with negligence for allowing the unsafe method to be continued. In this respect the case is not distinguishable from the case of *O'Brien v. Buffalo Furnace Company* (183 N. Y. 317). In that case, it is true, the master had actual knowledge of the reckless way the work was done, but the underlying principle is the same. Now in this case the foreman had for at least two weeks been using cartridges with short fuses to "squib" the holes, and the jury might have found that, in the exercise of reasonable supervision, the master should have known it. Evidence was excluded which it is claimed would have shown that the defendant had actual knowledge of the way the blasting was being done. *Mahoney v. Cayuga Lake Cement Co.*, 208 N. Y. 164.

RECENT LABOR REPORTS.

United States.

Report on condition of woman and child wage-earners in the United States. Senate document No. 645, 61st Congress, 2d session. Prepared under the direction of the Commissioner of Labor. Volumes XIII-XVII. Washington, 1912.

Contents: Vol. XIII. Infant mortality and its relation to the employment of mothers, pp. 174. The report is divided into two parts, the first part being a study of the relation of woman's employment and infant mortality, based on the available statistics of Massachusetts. The second part is a comprehensive study of infant mortality in Fall River, Mass., during one year, in relation to the work of the mother before and after confinement.

Vol. XIV. Causes of death among woman and child cotton-mill operatives, pp. 430. The report covers the years 1905, 1906 and 1907 for a certain number of New England cities and some Southern cities, and shows mortality by age groups, with a special study as to the prevalence of tuberculosis.

Vol. XV. Relation between occupation and criminality of women, pp. 119. The report is mainly a study of women law-breakers in the manufacturing States. Data presented in the report include age, education, nativity, and occupation as well as changes in occupation, in relation with criminality and immorality.

Vol. XVI. Family budgets of typical cotton-mill workers, pp. 255. The report is a study of the standard of living among cotton-mill families in Fall River and in the South. The expenditures and incomes for a year are first given in full detail for a number of thoroughly representative cotton-mill families of the various types. From an analysis of this material the attempt is then made to determine what, according to the customs prevailing in the communities selected for study, is a fair standard of living, and what, according to the same measure, is the minimum standard upon which families are living and apparently maintaining physical efficiency.

Vol. XVII. Hookworm disease among cotton mill operatives, pp. 45. The so-called "cotton-mill anemia," and the "typical cotton-mill child," are, according to the report, products, to a very considerable extent, of hookworm disease. Three remedies are indicated. (1) Erection and use of sanitary privies on the farms (the chief source of the evil); (2) remodeling of the privies now in use in cotton-mill villages, to correspond with modern ideas of sanitation; (3) medical treatment of existing cases.

Publications of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. Washington, December, 1912-March, 1913.

Labor laws of the United States series.

No. 1. Labor legislation of 1912.

No. 2. Decisions of courts and opinions affecting labor, 1912.

Retail prices and cost of living series.

No. 5. Retail prices 1890 to December, 1912.

CALIFORNIA.

Fifteenth biennial report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the State of California, 1911-1912. Sacramento, 1912. Pp. 672.

Subjects treated in the report include child labor, payment of wages, employment agencies, eight hour law for women, occupational diseases, immigration, the Alaska salmon canneries, hours of labor and wages, inspection of factories and stores, organized labor, and Japanese in California.

CONNECTICUT.

Twenty-fifth report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics for the year ended November 30, 1912. Hartford, 1912. Pp. 93.

Contents: New factory construction (p. 9-21); free public employment bureaus (p. 23-36); directory of labor organizations (p. 39-56); strikes (p. 57-62); occupational diseases (p. 63-64); court decisions (p. 65-72); proposed legislation relating to the interests of labor (p. 73-93).

ILLINOIS.

Thirty-first annual coal report of Illinois, 1912. State Mining Board. Springfield, 1913. Pp. XII; 423.

The total output of coal mines in Illinois, in 1912, was 57½ million tons or 7 millions more than in the preceding year, and the total number of men employed was 79,411 or 2,000 more than in the previous year. The total number of fatal injuries was 180, compared with 157 in 1911.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Twenty-sixth annual report on the Statistics of Manufactures for the year 1911. Bureau of Statistics. Boston, 1913. Pp. xxvi, 137.

The following table, taken from the report, gives for three years, statistics of manufacturing establishments in Massachusetts:

	1909	1910	1911
Number of establishments.....	11,684	7,939	8,132
Product value.....	\$1,490,529,386	\$1,465,749,310	\$1,467,961,803
Value of stock and materials.....	830,764,943	863,381,866	863,050,379
Wages paid.....	301,173,464	304,852,691	311,148,856
Average number of wage earners...	584,559	578,551	584,033

Figures for 1909 are not strictly comparable with those for the other years, as they are census figures and include a large number of small establishments not covered by the canvass of the State Bureau. The report contains also statistics of classified weekly wages and average yearly earnings, by industries.

Collective agreements between employers and labor organizations, 1911.

Part III of the forty-second annual report on the Statistics of Labor. Bureau of Statistics. Boston, 1912. Pp. vi, 317.

The report is the first on the subject of collective agreements issued by the Bureau of Statistics of Massachusetts. Data were collected from officials of labor organizations. The report reviews the subject-matter of collective agreements, the national and district systems of collective bargaining in the United States, agreements in Massachusetts by occupations and by localities, and contains the text of agreements in certain occupations.

Report of the Homestead Commission, made under the Provisions of Chapter 714 of the Acts of 1912. Boston, 1913. Pp. 45.

The report, after reviewing density of population and its influence on child mortality, recommends that planning boards be instituted in each city and

town of more than 10,000 inhabitants, and that the commonwealth and communities encourage and promote the formation of associations to plan and construct low-cost suburban homes.

MISSOURI.

Thirty-fourth annual report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the State of Missouri for the year ending November 5, 1912. Jefferson City, 1913. Pp. 591.

Contents: Part I. Organized labor in Missouri, free employment bureaus, factory inspection and accident prevention (p. 1-198). Pt. II. Missouri's surplus products (p. 199-431). Pt. III. Drainage and good roads (p. 433-442). Pt. IV. Missouri manufacturing, 1911, and public utility systems (pp. 443-591).

NEW JERSEY.

Thirty-fifth annual report of the Bureau of Statistics and Industries of New Jersey for the year ending October 31, 1912. Trenton, 1913. Pp. X; 269.

Contents: Part I. (p. 1-128) Statistics of manufacturers in New Jersey. Capital invested; number of operatives; cost value of material used; selling value of goods made; average working hours; classified weekly wages; average yearly earnings of labor. Pt. II. (p. 133-182) Employment, working hours and wages on steam railroads in New Jersey. Retail prices of food supplies in New Jersey. The fruit and vegetable canning industry of New Jersey, pack of 1912. The British industrial insurance act. Pt. III. (p. 183-269) Permanent or temporary suspension of work in manufacturing establishments. Changes in working hours and wages. New manufacturing plants established and old ones enlarged. Industrial property destroyed by fire or flood. Trade and labor unions organized. Strikes and lockouts.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Twenty-sixth annual report of the Department of Labor and Printing of the State of North Carolina, 1912. Raleigh, 1912. Pp. 256.

Contents: Introduction and summary (pp. 11-13); farms and farm labor (p. 14-23); trades and factories (p. 24-167); newspapers (pp. 169-193); railroads and employees (p. 195-199); labor laws (p. 213-226); industrial directory (p. 227-255).

OREGON.

Fifth biennial report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and Inspector of Factories and Workshops of the State of Oregon from October 1, 1910, to September 30, 1912. Pp. 205.

The report contains information in regard to accidents, labor unions, strikes and lockouts, female labor, newspapers, industries and geology of counties.

RHODE ISLAND.

Nineteenth annual report of Factory Inspection made to the General Assembly at its January session, 1913. Providence, 1913. Pp. 18.

UTAH.

First report of the State Bureau of Immigration, Labor and Statistics for the years 1911-1912. Salt Lake City, 1913. Pp. 367.

The report contains statistics of agricultural, manufacturing and mining production in Utah.

VIRGINIA.

Fifteenth annual report of the Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics for the State of Virginia, 1912. Richmond, 1913. Pp. 148.

The volume contains industrial statistics (value of products, wages, capital invested), a report on inspections and the enforcement of labor laws, and the text of laws affecting labor, including a new law of March 13, 1912, concerning coal mines and safety of employees and creating a department and inspector of mines under the Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics.

International Reports.

Bulletin trimestriel de l'Association Internationale pour la lutte contre le chômage. Troisième année, no. 1. Janvier-mars, 1913. Paris, 1913.

The present number of the Quarterly Journal of the International Association on Unemployment deals mainly with relief works for the unemployed in various countries. It contains also an extensive bibliography and the text of legislation on the same subject in different countries.

Report of the seventh general meeting of the Committee of the International Association for Labor Legislation. Held at Zurich, September 10 to 12, 1912. London, 1912. Pp. 189; 21.

Questions under discussion and resolutions adopted at the meeting dealt with child labor, the Saturday half-holiday, hours of labor in continuous industries, protection of railway employees, protection of dock workers, the truck system, home work, machine made Swiss embroidery, industrial poisoning, caisson work, industrial statistics of morbidity and mortality among the working classes, and treatment of foreign workmen under insurance legislation.

Foreign Reports.

AUSTRALIA.

New South Wales.—Seventh annual report of the Director of Labour of New South Wales for year ended 30th June, 1912. Sydney, 1913. Pp. 69; plates.

The report deals mainly with government assistance to unemployed through free employment offices and employment on government farms.

BELGIUM.

Exposé de la situation du royaume de 1876 à 1900, rédigé sous la direction de la Commission Centrale de Statistique. Tome II. Bruxelles, 1912. Pp. 897.

Second volume of the report on the state of the kingdom of Belgium, issued by the Central Commission of Statistics, and covering the period from 1876 to 1900. The first volume was issued in 1907. Contents of the present volume embrace, among other subjects, population at various census periods and vital statistics, public hygiene, accidents, education and trade schools, wages, savings bank, old age pensions, and charitable institutions.

Rapport relatif à l'exécution de la loi du 24 décembre 1903 sur la réparation des dommages résultant des accidents du travail pendant les années 1909-1911. Office du Travail, Ministère de l'Industrie et du Travail. Bruxelles, 1913. Pp. 283.

Report on the working of the Belgian law of December 24, 1903, providing compensation for industrial accidents, for the period 1909-1911. After a

general review of the regulations governing industrial insurance in Belgium, the report gives the results for the period mentioned, including balance sheets of mutual and licensed casualty companies, statistics of accidents and compensation paid, statistics of establishments insured, and the working of the guaranty fund.

La typographie et ses produits. Tome II. Monographies industrielles. Office du Travail et Inspection de l'Industrie. Bruxelles, 1913. Pp. 255.

Typography and its products. The volume, one of the series of industrial monographs issued by the Belgian Labor Bureau, contains a technical description of the work and the machinery connected with the typographical trade, and numerous sample pages of artistic printing.

CANADA.

Wholesale prices, Canada, 1912. Department of Labour, Ottawa, 1913. Pp. xvii, 255.

The present is the third annual report issued by the Department of Labor of Canada on wholesale prices, and a special report on the same subject was issued in 1910 to cover the twenty-year period, 1890-1909. The appendices of the report contain information in regard to retail prices in Canada, 1910-1912, wholesale prices in 1912 in Great Britain and the United States, prices in Australia and New Zealand, and the world's gold production in 1912 and previous years.

GERMANY.

Streiks und Aussperrungen im Jahre 1912. Bearbeitet im Kaiserlichen Statistischen Amte. Berlin, 1913. Pp. 19; 50.

The number of strikes ended in Germany in the year 1912 was 2,510, involving 406,314 workpeople on strike, and 7,255 establishments with a total number of 887,041 employees. Over half of the men on strike (238,835) were engaged in the mining and smelting industries. As usual, demands for higher wages caused the largest number of strikes (1,391 strikes with 316,395 strikers); and differences as to hours of labor caused 824 strikes involving 297,781 men on strike. The results of strikes, for the past three years, were as follows:

	Per cent of Strikes.			Per cent of Strikers.		
	1910	1911	1912	1910	1911	1912
Successful	19.8	19.4	16.5	13.1	12.1	4.8
Partly successful	43.0	46.2	39.9	56.1	62.3	26.9
Unsuccessful	37.2	34.4	43.6	30.8	25.6	68.3

Die Verbände der Arbeitgeber, Angestellten und Arbeiter im Jahre 1911. Sonderheft zum Reichs-Arbeitsblatte. Kaiserliches Statistisches Amt. Abteilung für Arbeiterstatistik. Berlin, 1913. Pp. 78; 57.

Report on employers', employees' and workmen's organizations in Germany, in 1911, issued by the German Bureau of Labor Statistics.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Report of an enquiry by the Board of Trade into the earnings and hours of labour of workpeople of the United Kingdom. VIII. Paper, printing, &c. trades; pottery, brick, glass and chemical trades; food, drink and tobacco trades; and miscellaneous trades in 1906. London, 1913. Pp. XXXV; 298.

The present is the eighth of the series of reports issued by the British Board of Trade on earnings and hours of labor of workpeople in the United Kingdom. Earlier volumes related to the textile, clothing, building and woodworking trades, certain public utility services, agriculture, the metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades, and railway service. The total number of workpeople covered by the present volume is estimated to have been about 1,400,000 and returns were received for 557,571, or nearly 40 per cent of the total. The average earnings of men working full time in these industries, in the selected week (usually the last pay-week in September) were as follows:

Paper, printing, etc., trades.....	34 s. 4 d.
Pottery, brick, glass and chemical trades.....	29 s. 2 d.
Food, drink and tobacco trades.....	26 s. 4 d.
Miscellaneous trades	27 s. 11 d.

The average earnings of women, who formed 37 per cent of the working force in the paper, printing, etc., trades, and 33 per cent in the food, drink and tobacco groups, for a full week, were 12 s. 2 d. in the paper, printing, etc., trades, 11 s. 10 d. in the pottery, brick, glass and chemical trades, 11 s. 5 d. in the food, drink and tobacco trades, and 12 s. 4 d. in the miscellaneous group of trades. The average hours of labor, in a full ordinary week, varied comparatively little between the four groups of industries; they were longest in the food, drink and tobacco group (54.1 hours), and shortest in the paper, printing, etc., trades (52.5 hours). A general review of the whole inquiry will be issued later, after the publication of the volume on occupations and trades at the time of the 1911 census of population, valuable aid being expected from the information to be contained in that volume.

ITALY.

Annuario statistico italiano. Seconda serie. Vol. II. 1912. Direzione Generale della Statistica e del Lavoro. Roma, 1913. Pp. XVI, 375.

The statistical year-book of Italy for 1912 contains, among others, statistics of industries, prices, employers' and workmen's organizations, migration, wages, strikes, industrial courts, and workmen's insurance.

Statistica degli scioperi avvenuti in Italia nell'anno 1911. Ufficio del Lavoro. Ministero di Agricoltura, Industria, e Commercio. Roma, 1912. Pp. XXXV, 310.

Strikes and lockouts in Italy, in 1911. The number of industrial strikes taking place in Italy in 1911 was 1,107, involving 252,853 men on strike, and the number of agricultural strikes was 148 with 132,758 strikers. As to the results of industrial strikes, 19.0 per cent of the strikes involving 9.1 per cent of the strikers were fully successful, 32.2 per cent of the strikes, involving 22.7 per cent of the strikers were entirely unsuccessful, while the others were compromised with varying results.

NETHERLANDS.

Annuaire statistique du royaume des Pays-Bas. 1911. Bureau Central de Statistique. The Hague, 1912. Pp. XXXII, 317.

The year-book of the Netherlands for 1911 contains, among others, statistics of population, trade unions, strikes, factory inspection, wages, hours

of labor, employment bureaus, food prices, workingmen's insurance, and industrial and agricultural statistics.

Beknopt overzicht van den omvang der Vakbeweging op 1 Januari 1912. Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek. The Hague, 1912. Pp. 25, XLIII. Statistics of trade unions in Holland on January 1, 1912.

Werkstakingen en uitsluitingen in Nederland gedurende 1911. Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek. The Hague, 1912. Pp. LVI, 108.

Strikes and lockouts in Holland in 1911. There were 205 strikes in Holland in 1911, involving 19,122 men on strike with a loss of 421,859 working days, comparing with a loss of 119,645 working days on account of strikes in 1910. Over one-half of the loss is accounted for by disputes in the transportation trades. Results of strikes for different periods from 1901 to 1911 were as follows:

Percentage of Strikes.

	1911	1910	1906-1910	1901-1905
Successful	19.70	19.85	21.99	28.19
Unsuccessful	29.29	39.69	36.11	35.82
Compromised	43.94	36.64	36.11	26.63
Doubtful or unknown	7.07	3.81	5.79	9.46

Ongevallenstatistiek betreffende het tijdvak, 1 Januari 1907-31 December 1907, samengesteld ter voldoening aan de bepaling van Artikel 17 der Ongevallenwet 1901. Amsterdam, 1913. Pp. XXVIII, 148.

Statistics of accidents and accident compensation in the Netherlands, in the year 1907.

SWEDEN.

Kollektivafstal i Sverige ar 1911. K. Socialtyrelsen. Stockholm, 1913. Pp. VIII, 122.

Collective agreements in Sweden, in 1911. The number of agreements concluded in Sweden in 1911 was 219 between 2,040 employers and 33,688 workers. The total number of agreements in force on January 1, 1912, was 1,476 between 8,547 employers and 229,792 workmen. The report contains also statistics as to duration of agreements, conciliation and arbitration provisions, wages, hours of labor, compensation in case of accidents or sickness, and other clauses contained in the agreements.

APPENDIX.

Statistical Tables for First Quarter, 1913.

- I. Number and membership of labor organizations.
- II. Idleness among organized wage workers at the end of March, 1913.
- III. Statistics of building operations in principal cities:
 - a. New York City.
 - b. Buffalo, Rochester and Syracuse.
- IV. Prosecutions for violations of the Labor Law.
- V. Work of factory inspectors.
- VI. Children's employment certificates in principal cities.
- VII. Licenses for tenement manufactures.
- VIII. Work of mercantile inspectors.
- IX. Industrial diseases.
- X. Industrial accidents:
 - a. Age and sex of persons injured, by industries.
 - b. Nature of injuries, by causes.

TABLE I.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN THE

INDUSTRIES OR GROUPS OF TRADES	NEW YORK STATE				NEW YORK CITY		
	Org.	Men	Women	Total	Org.	Members	Thereof women
1. Building, Stone Working, Etc.	713	133,812		133,812	197	87,519	
Stone working	42	6,266		6,266	11	5,008	
Building and paving trades	609	102,462		102,462	156	63,582	
Building and street labor	62	25,084		25,084	30	18,929	
2. Transportation	365	89,044	281	89,325	77	52,187	263
Railways	242	31,671	3	31,674	29	5,080	
Navigation	26	30,217		30,217	7	27,374	
Teaming and cab driving	56	17,324		17,324	25	13,568	
Freight handling	26	6,070		6,070	12	3,042	
Telegraphs	15	3,762	278	4,040	4	3,123	263
3. Clothing and Textiles	200	167,965	60,103	228,068	102	210,914	55,539
Garments	100	148,653	48,941	197,594	55	187,002	45,984
Shirts, collars and laundry	14	3,191	7,982	11,173	8	10,887	7,934
Hats, caps and furs	27	8,320	1,529	9,849	21	9,450	1,468
Boots, shoes and gloves	24	3,830	262	4,092	11	1,959	150
Textiles	35	3,971	1,389	5,360	7	1,616	3
4. Metals, Machinery and Shipbuilding	251	32,348	164	32,512	74	12,873	
Iron and steel	206	27,732	119	27,851	49	9,175	
Other metals	36	3,174	45	3,219	17	2,270	
Shipbuilding	9	1,442		1,442	8	1,428	
5. Printing, Binding, Etc.	127	28,313	1,960	30,273	40	25,385	1,770
6. Wood Working and Furniture	75	11,678	34	11,712	36	8,589	27
7. Food and Liquors	115	17,206		17,206	39	11,671	
Food products	63	8,743		8,743	30	6,419	
Beverages	52	8,463		8,463	9	5,252	
8. Theaters and Music	82	22,950	3,368	26,318	15	20,617	3,028
9. Tobacco	65	7,849	2,263	10,112	15	6,467	2,047
10. Restaurants, Trade, Etc.	133	22,359	794	23,153	25	16,526	665
Hotels and restaurants	58	18,682	599	19,281	15	15,581	599
Barbering	54	2,827		2,827	3	414	
Retail trade	21	850	195	1,045	7	531	66
11. Public Employment	251	15,623	1,135	16,758	43	11,397	20
12. Stationary Engine Tending	67	11,133		11,133	25	8,189	
13. Miscellaneous	86	8,133	303	8,436	24	3,968	211
Paper and paper goods	39	3,361	2	3,363	1	31	
Leather and leather goods	5	897	62	959	5	959	62
Glass and glassware	23	1,908		1,908	8	1,209	
Cement and clay products	3	160		160	1	65	
Other distinct trades	12	1,518	211	1,729	6	1,440	121
Mixed employment	4	289	28	317	3	264	28
Total	2,530	563,413	70,405	633,818	712	476,302	63,570

STATE AND IN LEADING UNION CENTERS, AT THE END OF MARCH, 1913.

BUFFALO		ROCHESTER		SYRACUSE		ALBANY		SCHENECTADY		UTICA	
Org.	Members	Org.	Members	Org.	Members	Org.	Members	Org.	Members	Org.	Members
41	6,451	24	6,227	22	3,494	17	2,048	10	1,728	13	1,876
3	200	3	115	2	50	2	254	1	133	1	10
36	5,731	18	3,942	17	2,714	14	1,590	7	1,177	10	1,416
2	520	3	2,170	3	730	1	195	2	418	2	450
43	9,540	12	2,348	14	1,775	20	3,144	5	685	8	2,070
27	4,802	8	2,075	11	1,598	10	1,869	5	685	6	1,167
6	1,948					2	156				
3	286	3	206	2	170	6	811			1	900
7	2,506						308				
		1	67	1	7	2				1	3
11	726	8	8,800	13	1,082	5	173	2	110	6	1,169
9	670	2	7,234	10	958	3	128	2	110	2	125
						1	30				
2	56	6	1,566	3	124		15			1	14
										3	1,030
17	2,477	11	2,242	7	1,174	8	621	25	5,177	5	471
15	2,317	9	1,993	6	1,093	7	596	23	5,092	4	431
2	160	2	249	1	81	1	25	2	85	1	40
14	1,288	9	462	5	434	8	884	1	66	6	225
5	1,013	6	715	6	166	3	142	1	84	3	101
9	1,406	4	650	6	543	8	438	3	189	3	293
3	314	2	245	2	264	3	112	2	119	2	143
6	1,092	2	406	4	279	5	326	1	70	1	150
4	630	3	695	2	362	3	275	2	177	3	254
1	448	2	237	3	364	2	306	1	62	2	145
5	1,282	4	742	6	721	4	607	3	268	3	365
2	668	3	570	4	459	2	382	2	165	2	290
1	520	1	172	1	172	1	130	1	103	1	75
2	64			1	90	1	95				
7	2,023	4	382	4	379	4	222	3	115	3	113
4	964	3	562	2	237	2	213			1	32
3	150	4	199	1	60					1	53
		1	5								
1	14	2	104								
1	84										
1	52	1	90	1	60						
										1	53
164	28,338	94	24,261	91	10,791	84	9,073	56	8,661	57	7,167

TABLE II.—IDLENESS AMONG ORGANIZED WAGE

INDUSTRIES OR GROUPS OF TRADES	Number not reporting	Number re- porting	Total number idle
1. Building, Stone Working, Etc.	2,923	130,889	37,843
Stone working.....	376	5,890	1,802
Building and paving trades.....	2,216	100,246	30,102
Building and street labor.....	331	24,753	5,959
2. Transportation	7,408	81,917	9,268
Railways.....	2,829	28,845	1,271
Navigation.....	878	29,339	4,836
Teaming and cab driving.....	535	16,789	2,203
Freight handling.....	1,631	4,439	952
Telegraphs.....	1,535	2,505	6
3. Clothing and Textiles	9,156	218,912	33,146
Garments.....	8,580	189,014	29,202
Shirts, collars and laundry.....	1	11,172	970
Hats, caps and furs.....	152	9,607	1,055
Boots, shoes and gloves.....	375	3,717	520
Textiles.....	48	5,312	1,399
4. Metals, Machinery and Shipbuilding	1,929	30,583	2,314
Iron and steel.....	1,777	26,074	1,840
Other metals.....	127	3,092	267
Shipbuilding.....	25	1,417	207
5. Printing, Binding, Etc.	849	29,424	2,203
6. Wood Working and Furniture	68	11,644	1,720
7. Food and Liquors	427	16,779	1,280
Food products.....	312	8,431	903
Beverages.....	115	8,348	377
8. Theaters and Music	21,386	4,932	292
9. Tobacco	1,741	8,371	1,052
10. Restaurants, Trade, Etc.	13,548	9,605	442
Hotels and restaurants.....	12,761	6,520	369
Barbering.....	777	2,050	61
Retail trade.....	10	1,035	12
11. Public Employment	412	16,346	683
12. Stationary Engine Tending	83	11,050	513
13. Miscellaneous	92	8,844	1,176
Paper and paper goods.....	6	3,357	709
Leather and leather goods.....	2	957	64
Glass and glassware.....	80	1,828	282
Cement and clay products.....	1	159	3
Other distinct trades.....	2	1,727	115
Mixed employment.....	1	316	3
Total	60,022	578,796	91,952

WORKERS' AT THE END OF MARCH, 1913.

Per cent idle	NUMBER IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF —						
	Lack of work	Lack of stock	The weather	Labor disputes	Disability	Other causes	Cause not stated
28.9	30,441	888	1,420	3,374	1,698	16	26
30.6	1,459	2	134	122	75	6	4
30.0	23,230	852	1,200	3,252	1,536	10	22
24.1	5,752	34	86	.....	87	.....	.....
11.3	5,869	.....	2,378	175	783	42	21
4.4	475	.....	.....	175	559	41	21
16.5	3,073	.....	1,665	.....	97	1	.....
13.1	2,068	.....	60	.....	75	.....	.....
21.4	253	.....	653	.....	46	.....	.....
0.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
15.1	28,951	428	.....	3,092	170	505	.....
15.4	27,730	400	.....	509	63	500	.....
8.7	40	.....	.....	914	16	.....	.....
10.9	631	.....	.....	364	60	.....	.....
14.0	483	14	.....	5	18	.....	.....
26.3	67	14	.....	1,300	13	5	.....
7.6	1,059	12	489	173	546	12	23
7.0	774	7	445	109	477	12	16
8.6	129	5	44	64	18	.....	7
14.6	156	.....	.....	.....	51	.....	.....
7.5	1,793	.....	.....	11	394	3	2
14.8	1,538	7	26	13	127	7	2
7.6	1,061	3	.....	1	203	2	10
10.7	799	.....	.....	1	96	1	6
4.5	262	3	.....	.....	107	1	4
5.9	237	6	.....	.....	6	.....	43
12.6	559	3	199	43	239	1	8
4.6	360	.....	10	3	68	1	.....
5.7	330	.....	.....	.....	38	1	.....
3.0	19	.....	10	3	29	.....	.....
1.2	11	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
4.2	171	.....	503	.....	9	.....	.....
4.6	427	3	21	12	50	.....	.....
14.1	181	20	753	128	32	62	.....
21.1	2	.....	653	23	13	18	.....
6.7	60	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
15.4	60	.....	100	75	3	44	.....
1.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
6.7	56	20	.....	30	9	.....	.....
0.9	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15.9	72,647	1,370	5,799	7,025	4,325	651	135

TABLE III.—STATISTICS OF BUILDING OPERATIONS IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES.

(a) New York City: January, February and March, 1912 and 1913.

BOROUGH	NUMBER OF BUILDINGS AUTHORIZED		ESTIMATED COST OF PROJECTED BUILDINGS		NUMBER OF BUILDINGS —			
	1912	1913	1912	1913	COMMENCED		COMPLETED	
					1912	1913	1912	1913
NEW BUILDINGS:								
Bronx.....	306	256	\$8,453,100	\$7,143,866	171	176	199	219
Brooklyn.....	1,016	891	7,858,860	7,686,270	674	842	864	1,147
Manhattan.....	193	166	28,330,200	20,855,115	123	113	140	130
Queens.....	1,069	1,283	4,036,679	4,522,841	1,069	1,213	487	559
Richmond.....	192	178	1,125,730	298,100	122	149	96	167
Total.....	2,776	2,774	\$49,804,569	\$40,506,192	2,159	2,493	1,786	2,222
ALTERATIONS:								
Bronx.....	482	593	\$377,739	\$283,685	129	110	127	105
Brooklyn.....	1,246	1,454	780,049	839,966	652	781	399	792
Manhattan.....	799	818	2,737,295	2,333,439	595	609	738	666
Queens.....	287	503	250,588	308,833	287	503	167	228
Richmond.....	87	105	106,270	46,924	66	98	57	61
Total.....	2,901	3,473	\$4,251,941	\$3,812,847	1,729	2,101	1,488	1,852
TOTAL OF NEW BUILDINGS AND ALTERATIONS:								
Bronx.....	788	849	\$8,830,839	\$7,427,551	300	286	326	324
Brooklyn.....	2,262	2,345	8,638,909	8,526,236	1,326	1,623	1,263	1,939
Manhattan.....	992	984	31,067,495	23,188,554	718	722	878	796
Queens.....	1,356	1,786	4,287,267	4,831,674	1,356	1,716	654	787
Richmond.....	279	283	1,232,000	345,024	188	247	153	228
Total.....	5,677	6,247	\$54,056,510	\$44,319,039	3,888	4,594	3,274	4,074

Tenement Buildings Included Above.

BOROUGH	NUMBER OF BUILDINGS		ESTIMATED COST	
	1912	1913	1912	1913
NEW TENEMENTS:				
Bronx.....	147	130	\$5,783,000	\$5,805,851
Brooklyn.....	249	214	4,709,000	3,892,500
Manhattan.....	46	31	4,820,000	3,703,200
Queens.....	58	135	514,300	1,154,700
Richmond.....	2	.....	95,000	.....
Total.....	502	510	\$15,921,300	\$14,556,251
REMODELED TENEMENTS:				
Bronx.....	23	26	\$19,750	\$34,245
Brooklyn.....	218	235	102,195	98,148
Manhattan.....	185	210	306,595	218,214
Queens.....	10	24	2,025	9,605
Richmond.....	5	.....	2,365	.....
Total.....	441	495	\$432,930	\$360,212
TOTAL OF NEW AND REMODELED TENEMENTS:				
Bronx.....	170	156	\$5,802,750	\$5,840,096
Brooklyn.....	467	449	4,811,195	3,990,648
Manhattan.....	231	241	5,126,595	3,921,414
Queens.....	68	159	516,325	1,164,305
Richmond.....	7	.....	97,365	.....
Total.....	943	1,005	\$16,354,230	\$14,916,463

TABLE III.—STATISTICS OF BUILDING OPERATIONS—Continued.

(b) Buffalo, Rochester and Syracuse.

CITY AND PERIOD	NEW BUILDINGS		ADDITIONS AND REPAIRS		ALL BUILDINGS	
	No.	Est. Cost	No.	Est. Cost	No.	Est. Cost
BUFFALO						
January.....	126	\$419,660	78	\$58,340	204	\$478,000
February.....	101	275,130	72	71,870	173	347,000
March.....	169	1,621,395	142	73,398	311	1,694,793
January-March, 1913.....	396	\$2,316,185	292	\$203,608	688	\$2,519,793
1912.....	351	\$1,955,440	212	\$206,560	563	\$2,162,000
1911.....	351	1,020,110	227	197,890	578	1,218,000
1910.....	428	1,694,280	219	185,720	647	1,880,000
1909.....	441	1,395,935	247	210,065	688	1,606,000
1908.....	260	829,470	193	156,530	453	986,000
1907.....	291	1,423,850	240	255,850	531	1,679,700
1906.....	344	1,104,785	213	245,180	557	1,349,965
1905.....	275	963,768	171	181,118	446	1,144,886
1904.....	247	908,939	161	243,719	408	1,152,658
1903.....	205	523,463	117	104,365	322	627,828
1902.....	284	720,953	141	123,461	425	844,414
1901.....	182	735,795	112	350,975	294	1,086,770
1900.....	115	585,530	104	109,343	219	694,873
ROCHESTER						
January.....	117	\$360,625	74	\$84,506	191	\$445,131
February.....	87	404,472	65	58,552	152	463,024
March.....	161	637,670	119	94,271	280	731,941
January-March, 1913.....	365	\$1,402,767	258	\$237,329	623	\$1,640,096
1912.....	292	\$2,114,670	223	\$292,473	515	\$2,407,143
1911.....	393	1,164,505	203	222,317	596	1,386,822
1910.....	419	1,451,868	216	174,911	635	1,626,779
1909.....	320	1,199,752	147	132,672	467	1,332,424
1908.....	137	485,345	88	69,728	225	555,073
1907.....	210	1,502,900	112	114,310	322	1,617,210
1906.....	223	1,181,653	79	106,271	302	1,287,924
1905.....	247	844,949	66	47,578	313	892,527
1904.....	66	433,280	47	28,665	113	461,945
1903.....	136	320,812	55	42,401	191	363,213
1902.....	112	304,574	36	22,166	148	326,740
1901.....	89	185,450	53	78,704	142	264,154
1900.....	81	204,550	29	16,425	110	220,975
SYRACUSE						
January.....	58	\$271,985	41	\$41,790	99	\$313,775
February.....	52	387,050	40	57,150	92	444,200
March.....	67	221,780	62	42,385	129	264,165
January-March, 1913.....	177	\$880,815	143	\$141,325	320	\$1,022,140
1912.....	143	\$470,695	86	\$76,060	229	\$546,755
1911.....	204	876,230	130	175,710	334	1,051,940
1910.....	216	785,150	138	109,059	354	894,209
1909.....	160	497,200	121	102,585	281	599,785
1908.....	133	633,395	99	97,415	232	730,810
1907.....	120	694,345	81	122,215	201	816,560
1906.....	89	326,685	77	72,160	166	398,845
1905.....	72	192,700	49	40,775	121	233,475
1904.....	35	1,075,722	44	38,600	79	1,114,322
1903.....	36	286,525	60	96,690	96	383,215
1902.....	65	182,505	51	110,435	116	292,904
1901.....	66	206,757	54	28,010	120	234,767
1900.....	94	182,747	46	34,964	140	217,711

a Includes a grain elevator to cost \$200,000, a valve house for water department to cost \$155,152, a fire-proof office building to cost \$100,000, and a motion picture theater to cost \$90,000.

TABLE IV.—PROSECUTIONS FOR VIOLATIONS

OFFENSES (With reference to section of Labor Law violated)	NUMBER OF CASES		
	Pending Dec. 31	Begun during quarter	Total in court
A. FAC			
ADMINISTRATION.			
Failure to report accidents, § 87.....		2	2
Failure to post schedule of hours, § 77.....		1	1
Interfering with deputy factory inspector, § 43.....		2	2
SANITATION AND SAFETY			
Failure to provide lights in halls and stairways, §§ 81, 94.....	1	2	3
Failure to provide lights in water-closets, § 88.....		1	1
Failure to provide proper and sufficient means of ventilation, § 86.....		1	1
Failure to provide dressing rooms for females, § 88.....	2		2
Failure to provide sinks and running water in workrooms, § 88.....		1	1
Failure to clean water-closets, § 88.....	2	4	6
Failure to provide sufficient or separate water-closets, § 88.....	3	4	7
Failure to screen water-closets, § 88.....		1	1
Permitting food to be taken in rooms where lead was present in harmful quantities, § 89.....		1	1
Failure to provide exhaust system, § 81.....	2	2	4
Failure to guard machinery, § 81.....	1	3	4
Permitting doors to be locked or barred during working hours, § 80.....	3	24	27
Failure to remove obstructions to fire-escapes, § 82.....		1	1
Failure to provide fire-escapes, § 83.....		1	1
Failure to provide hand-rails on stairs, § 80.....	1		1
CHILDREN.			
Employing child under 14, § 70.....	2	11	13
Employing child under 16 without Board of Health certificate, § 70.....	11	41	52
Employing child under 16 more than 8 hours a day, or before 8 A. M. or after 5 P. M., § 77.....	25	196	221
Employing child under 16 at prohibited occupation, § 93.....		5	5
WOMEN AND MINORS.			
Employing female more than 6 days a week, § 77.....		2	2
Employing female more than 54 hours a week, § 77.....	13	13	26
Employing male minor under 18 more than 54 hours a week, § 77.....	2	8	10
Employing female more than 9 hours a day, § 77.....	†21	53	74
Employing male minor under 18 more than 9 hours a day, § 77.....	†1	2	3
Employing female under 21 after 9 P. M., § 77.....	1		1
Employing female at hours other than those provided in printed notice, § 77.....	§10	98	108
Employing male minor under 18 at hours other than those provided in printed notice, § 77.....	1	5	6
Employing female after 6 P. M. in absence of printed notice, § 77.....	**5	9	14
WORKSHOPS IN TENEMENTS.			
Permitting goods to be manufactured in unlicensed tenement house, § 101.....		5	5
Removing "tenement made" label from articles, § 102.....	1		1
LAUNDRIES.			
Permitting public laundry work to be done in sleeping or living rooms, § 92.....		3	3
BAKERIES.			
Failure to repair floor of bakery, § 113.....		1	1
Failure to whitewash walls and ceilings of bakery, § 113.....	1		1
WAGES.			
Failure to pay wages in cash, § 10.....	1		1
Failure to pay wages weekly, § 11.....	1	1	2
Total — Factories.....	111	504	615

* Includes one case completed in September, 1912, but erroneously tabulated as pending the two past quarters.

† One case erroneously reported under this classification in the March, 1913, Bulletin has been tabulated under the classification "Employing male minor under 18 more than 9 hours a day."

‡ Includes one case erroneously reported under the classification "Employing female more than 9 hours a day" in the March, 1913, Bulletin.

OF THE LABOR LAW, JANUARY-MARCH, 1913.

Pending Mar. 31	Com- pleted during quarter	RESULTS OF COMPLETED CASES					Amount of fines imposed
		CONVICTIONS			Dis- missals or acquittals	With- drawals	
		Sentence suspended	Fine imposed	Total			
TORIES.							
1	1	1	1	1			
	1	1		1			
	2		1	1	1		\$50 00
1	2	2		2			
1							
1	2	2		2			
1	2	1	1	2			20 00
4	3	2		2	1		
1							
1	3	3		3			
2	2	1	1	2			20 00
5	22	4	16	20	2		470 00
	1		1	1			20 00
	1				1		
	1				1		
4	9	3	6	9			120 00
17	35	11	20	31	*3	1	400 00
81	140	59	76	135	5		1,650 00
5							
	2	2		2			
4	22	10	10	20	2		200 00
3	7	3	3	6	1		60 00
13	61	37	23	60	1		530 00
	3		3	3			90 00
	1	1		1			
44	64	35	26	61	3		530 00
2	4		4	4			95 00
5	9	5	3	8	1		60 00
5							
	1	1		1			
2	1	1		1			
1							
	1	1		1			
1							
2							
212	403	186	194	380	22	1	\$4,315 00

§ Five cases erroneously reported under this classification in the March, 1913, Bulletin have been tabulated under the classification "Employing female after 6 P. M. in absence of printed notice."

** Includes five cases erroneously reported under the classification "Employing female at hours other than those provided in printed notice" in the March, 1913, Bulletin.

TABLE IV.—Prosecutions for Violations of

OFFENSE (With reference to section of Labor Law violated)	NUMBER OF CASES		
	Pending Dec. 31	Begun during quarter	Total in court
B. MERCANTILE			
Refusing to give information to deputy mercantile inspector, § 43.....	1	.....	1
Interfering with deputy mercantile inspector, § 43.....	.....	4	4
Failure to provide seats for female employees, § 170.....	1	.....	1
Employing child under 14, § 162.....	8	44	52
Employing child under 16 without Board of Health certificate, § 162.....	††3	67	70
Employing child under 16 before 8 A. M. or after 7 P. M., § 161..	15	42	57
Employing female under 21 after 10 P. M., § 161.....	7	16	23
Total — Mercantile Establishments.....	35	173	208
Grand Total.....	146	677	823

†† Includes one case completed in December, 1912, but erroneously tabulated as pending in the March, 1913, Bulletin.

the Labor Law, January-March, 1913 — Concluded.

Pending Mar. 31	Com- pleted during quarter	RESULTS OF COMPLETED CASES					Amount of fines imposed
		CONVICTIONS			Dis- missals or acquittals	With- drawals	
		Sentence suspended	Fine imposed	Total			
..... 2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
..... 7	45	32	112	44	1	.....	\$50 00
..... 4	66	51	9	60	6	.....	210 00
..... 10	47	29	12	41	6	.....	280 00
..... 11	12	7	4	11	1	.....	560 00
..... 34	174	119	38	157	17	.....	\$1,320 00
..... 246	577	305	232	537	39	1	\$5,635 00

†† Includes one case in which jail sentence of three days was imposed.

BUREAU OF INSPECTION.
Table V.—Work of the Factory Inspectors.

	FIRST QUARTER, 1913				First quarter 1912
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Total	
Regular inspections:					
Factories in separate buildings.....	1,580	1,355	1,292	4,227	4,885
Tenant factories.....	3,909	3,220	3,702	10,831	8,725
Bakeries.....	1,122	887	868	2,877	1,495
Mines and quarries.....	3	3	10	16	23
Tunnel and caisson workings.....	50	8	13	71	79
Tenement buildings (licensed).....	1,626	1,304	1,188	4,118	4,099
Total.....	8,290	6,777	7,073	22,140	19,306
Special inspections.....	980	1,061	1,775	3,816	382
Investigations:					
Applications for license.....	197	176	254	627	614
Complaints.....	90	152	136	378	366
Compliances, first visits (No. of establishments) ..	3,141	2,995	3,569	9,705	8,077
Compliances, subsequent visits (No. of establishments) ..	2,364	2,288	2,548	7,200	3,769
Total.....	5,792	5,611	6,507	17,910	12,826
Observations:					
Tenement buildings (unlicensed).....	249	323	222	794	494
Tunnel and caisson workings.....	18	31	10	59	51
Tagging, to stop work:					
Goods in tenements (§ 100).....	5	10	27	42	26
Goods in tenant factories (§ 95).....	85	113	145	343	97
Articles in bakeries (§ 114).....	5	14	11	30	49
Unsafe machinery (§ 81).....	3	1	2	6	.....
Scaffolding (§ 19).....	.....	.....	4	4	.....
Total.....	98	138	189	425	172
Prosecutions begun†.....	125	135	243	503	273
Children for whom proof of age was demanded:					
Age proven { 16 years +.....	.....	2	2	4	†
{ 14 to 16 (certificate secured).....	.....	.....	1	1	†
{ Under 14 (discharged).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	†
Discharged without proof of age.....	.....	8	1	9	†
Total.....	.....	10	4	14	†

† Not compiled.

‡ See table IV.

BUREAU OF INSPECTION.

Table VI.—Number of Children's Employment Certificates Issued by Boards of Health in First and Second Class Cities.

CITY	FIRST QUARTER, 1913				First quarter 1912
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Total	
New York City:					
Bronx Borough.....	319	389	424	1,132	919
Brooklyn Borough.....	926	1,373	940	3,239	3,200
Manhattan Borough.....	1,482	2,175	1,510	5,167	4,843
Queens Borough.....	226	373	210	809	740
Richmond Borough.....	31	49	29	109	31
Total—New York City.....	2,984	4,359	3,113	*10,456	*9,733
Buffalo.....	243	254	253	*750	212
Rochester.....	122	100	76	298	357
Syracuse.....	64	58	48	170	139
Albany.....	14	8	8	30	32
Yonkers.....	9	9	6	*24	*38
Troy.....	27	43	22	92	80
Utica.....	44	44	46	*134	90
Schenectady.....	21	15	14	50	102

* Includes "mercantile" as well as "manufacturing" certificates.

Table VII.—Licenses for Tenement Manufactures.

	FIRST QUARTER, 1913			First quarter 1912
	New York City	Re-mainder of State	Total	
Applications pending December 31.....	43	.....	43	18
Applications received during quarter.....	511	17	528	613
Total.....	554	17	571	631
On first investigation:				
Applications granted.....	469	16	485	538
Applications refused.....	47	1	48	35
Applications cancelled.....	10	.....	10	15
Applications pending March 31.....	28	.....	28	43
On reinvestigation of applications previously refused:				
Applications granted.....	50	1	51	12
Applications refused.....	18	.....	18	2
Applications cancelled.....	17	.....	17	.....
Total.....	85	1	86	14
Licenses cancelled at request of licensee.....	663	17	680	986
Licenses revoked for unlawful conditions.....	36	.....	36	74
Net increase or decrease in —				
Outstanding licenses.....	—180	+17	—163	—510
Refused applications.....	—20	.....	—20	+23
Cancelled applications.....	+27	.....	+27	+15
Outstanding licenses March 31, 1913.....	11,004	573	11,577	12,951

BUREAU OF INSPECTION.
Table VIII.—Work of the Mercantile Inspectors.

	FIRST QUARTER, 1913				First quarter
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Total	1912
Regular inspections:					
Mercantile.....	1,325	1,033	1,140	3,498	1,890
Office.....	99	79	186	364	48
Hotel.....	2	3	2	7	3
Bowling alleys.....	18	113	62	193	126
Places of amusement.....	6	9	16	31	12
Shoe polishing.....	9	2	4	15	†
Barber shops.....	22	8	9	39	†
Total.....	1,481	1,247	1,419	4,147	2,079
Special inspections:					
Mercantile.....	53	52	94	199	166
Office.....	1	1	3	5	.....
Hotel.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....
Bowling alleys.....	1	1	1	3	1
Places of amusement.....	.....	2	3	5	1
Total.....	57	56	101	214	168
Investigations:					
Complaints.....	11	12	13	36	66
Compliances (No. of establishments).....	510	353	357	1,220	636
Total.....	521	365	370	1,256	702
Prosecutions begun*.....	56	58	59	173	182
Children illegally employed:					
Under 14 { Girls.....	2	1	4	7	7
{ Boys.....	55	42	79	176	189
14 to 16 { Girls.....	22	9	6	37	36
{ Boys.....	143	111	163	427	337
Total.....	222	163	252	647	569
Children for whom proof of age was demanded:					
Age proven { 16 years +.....	3	5	.....	8	15
{ 14 to 16 (certificate secured).....	1	.....	.....	1	3
{ Under 14 (discharged).....	2	7	3	12	.....
Discharged without proof of age.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
Total.....	6	12	3	21	37

* See Table IV.

† Not included in first quarter of 1912.

TABLE IX. — INDUSTRIAL DISEASES REPORTED UNDER SECTION 65 OF THE LABOR LAW.

[Fatal cases included, as shown by death certificates filed with boards of health in which the industrial disease is given as either primary or contributory cause of death, are in parentheses.]

DISEASE AND INDUSTRY	Three months, Mar., 1913–May, 1913	Nine months, Sept., 1912–May, 1913	Twelve months, Sept., 1911–Aug., 1912
<i>Lead Poisoning</i>			
Manufacturing:			
White lead.....		1	7
White metal goods.....		1	
Smelting.....		2	(1) 2
Paints, inks and colors.....	1	(1) 6	2
Electric batteries.....	(1) 4	(1) 11	*21
Tinware.....			2
Brass goods.....		1	
Wire and wire goods.....	1	4	3
Electric cables.....			1
Cut glass.....		(1) 1	1
Rubber goods.....		1	
Linoleum.....	1	1	1
Cigars (labeling).....			1
Artificial flowers.....		(1) 1	
Printing.....		(1) 3	1
Shipbuilding.....			1
Casket trimmings.....	1	1	
Painting (in shops, etc.).....	(1) 4	(4) 14	(1) 22
Carriages, wagons, automobiles and cars.....	(1) 2	(3) 7	(1) 14
Agricultural implements.....		1	4
Heating apparatus.....			1
Metal house trim.....	**2	3	
Pianos.....			1
Architectural iron work.....		1	1
Theatrical scenery, signs, etc.....		(1) 2	1
Total.....	(2) 12	(9) 48	(2) 65
Building:			
House painting, etc.....	(4) 6	(8) †31	(4) 51
Plumbing, etc.....	1	1	(2) 3
Total.....	(4) 7	(8) 32	(6) 54
Other or indefinite.....	(1) 1	(2) 3	6
Total — Lead poisoning.....	(7) 20	(19) 83	(8) 125
<i>Other Poisonings</i>			
Arsenic:			
Manufacture of colors.....			2
Manufacture of paint.....			1
Tanning of leather.....			1
Total.....			4
Mercury:			
Manufacture of rubber goods.....			(1) 1
Phosphorus:			
Manufacture of matches.....			(1) 1
Total — Other poisonings.....			6
<i>Anthrax</i>			
Tanning of leather.....	(1) 1	(1) 1	†1
Baggage handling (steamship).....			1
Manufacture of rugs.....		1	
Total.....	(1) 1	(1) 2	2
<i>Caisson Disease</i>			
Shafts and tunnels.....		1	(1) ‡29
Grand Total.....	(8) 21	(20) 86	(11) 162

* Includes 5 reported by employers as accidents.

† One case reported by employer as accident.

‡ Includes 3 cases for same person, and 2 in each of two others. Of the 29 cases, 18 were reported by employers as accidents.

** Both cases reported by the same employer as accidents.

TABLE X. — INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS REPORTED UNDER SECTIONS 20a, 87 and 126 OF THE LABOR LAW, FIRST QUARTER, 1913.

(a) Number, Age and Sex of Persons Injured and Number of Fatalities, by Industries.

INDUSTRY	Sex	ACCIDENTS BEFORE JANUARY 1, REPORTED AFTER FEBRUARY 1		ACCIDENTS DURING JANUARY-MARCH, REPORTED PRIOR TO MAY 1, 1913				Deaths reported to May 1
		Total	There-of fatal	Total	THEREOF WITH AGE REPORTED			
					Under 16 yrs.	16-18 yrs.	18+ yrs.	
A. FACTORIES.								
I. STONE, CLAY AND GLASS PRODUCTS								
1. Stone.....	M	2		53			43	
2. Miscellaneous mineral products.....	P			66		2	62	2
	F			4		1	3	
3. Lime, cement and plaster.....	M	5		144		2	140	2
4. Brick, tile and pottery.....	"	1		42		2	36	
5. Glass.....	"			140	2	14	120	
	F			11		3	7	
Total.....	M	8		445	2	20	401	4
	F			15		4	10	
II. METALS, MACHINES AND CONVEYANCES.								
1. Gold, silver and precious stones.....	M			39	1	4	33	
	P			5	2	1		
2. Brass, copper, aluminum, etc....	M	6		321	2	17	274	
	F	5		44		8	31	
3. Iron and steel products.....	M	28	1	4,070	6	82	3,798	16
	P			76	1	21	53	
4. Electrical apparatus.....	M	6		750	1	36	700	1
	F			121		25	94	
5. Vehicles.....	M	28		3,570	1	36	3,470	9
6. Boat and shipbuilding.....	"	3		203		6	195	2
	F			1				
7. Agricultural machinery.....	M	1		734		6	726	
	P			1			1	
8. Instruments and appliances.....	M			165		13	146	
	F			21		5	12	
9. Sorting old metal.....	M	1		34		1	32	
Total.....	M	73	1	9,886	11	201	9,374	28
	F	5		267	3	60	191	
III. WOOD MANUFACTURES.								
1. Saw mill products.....	M	2		16			13	
2. Planing mill products.....	"	13		272	1	11	244	
	F			5		1	1	
3. Cooperage.....	M	7		7			7	
4. Miscellaneous wood articles.....	"	4		48			48	
	F			1		1		
5. Furniture and cabinet work....	M	7		253	2	9	215	
	F			4			4	
6. Pianos, organs and musical instruments.....	M			86		5	77	
	P			2		1	1	
7. Pencils, pipes, cork, brooms, etc.	M	1		45		5	39	
	F			7		2	6	
Total.....	M	27		727	3	30	643	
	F			17		6	11	
IV. FURS, LEATHER, CANVAS AND RUBBER GOODS.								
1. Leather.....	M			29			27	2
	F			1		1		
2. Furs and fur goods.....	M	1		8		1	7	
3. Leather and canvas goods.....	"	7		250	1	8	237	
	F			18		3	14	

TABLE X. — Industrial Accidents, First Quarter, 1913 — Continued.
(a) Number, Age and Sex of Persons Injured, by Industries — Continued.

INDUSTRY	Sex	ACCIDENTS BEFORE JANUARY 1, REPORTED AFTER FEBRUARY 1		ACCIDENTS DURING JANUARY-MARCH REPORTED PRIOR TO MAY 1, 1913				
		Total	There-of fatal	Total	THEREOF WITH AGE REPORTED			Deaths reported to May 1
					Under 16 yrs.	16-18 yrs.	18+ yrs.	
4. Rubber and gutta percha goods.	M	1		73		6	67	1
	F			7		1	6	
5. Pearl, horn, bone, hair, etc.	M	2		201	1	18	170	
	F			16		4	11	
Total	M	11		561	2	33	508	3
	F			42		9	31	
V. CHEMICALS, OILS, PAINTS, ETC.								
1. Drugs and chemicals	M	2		355		6	343	3
	F			29	1	7	18	
2. Paints, dyes and colors	M	2		47	1	1	43	
	F			1			1	
3. Wood alcohol and essential oils.	M	1		20			19	
	F			72		1	67	
5. Animal and mineral oil products	M			2		1	1	
	F			51		4	47	2
6. Soap, perfumery and cosmetics.	M			3	1		1	
	F	1		109		4	104	
	F			7		1	6	
Total	M	6		654	1	16	623	5
	F			42	2	9	27	
VI. PAPER.								
1. Sorting waste paper	M			2			2	
	F	7		559	1	3	505	3
	F			3		1	2	
Total	M	7		561	1	3	507	3
	F			3		1	2	
VII. PRINTING AND PAPER GOODS.								
2. Paper goods	M	3		109	3	15	88	
	F			87	1	20	66	
3. Printing and book making	M	18		289	8	20	238	2
	F	1		41	1	6	32	
4. Wall paper	M	2	1	6			6	
	F			1			1	
Total	M	23	1	404	11	35	332	2
	F	1		129	2	26	96	
VIII. TEXTILES.								
1. Silk and silk goods	M			24		2	21	
	F			6		2	3	
2. Wool manufactures	M	1		181	2	21	162	
	F			84		25	69	
3. Cotton goods	M			141	1	8	130	
	F			42	1	3	38	
4. Hosiery and knit goods	M	1		114	2	7	101	2
	F	1		40	3	7	30	
5. Other textiles of silk, wool or cotton	M	1	1	70	2	5	60	
	F			16		4	11	
6. Flax, hemp and jute manufactures	M			50		2	44	
	F			27		1	26	
7. Oil cloth, window shades, etc.	M			75		3	72	
	F			3		1	2	
Total	M	3	1	655	7	48	580	2
	F	1		216	4	43	168	

TABLE X. — Industrial Accidents, First Quarter, 1913 — Continued.
 (a) Number, Age and Sex of Persons Injured, by Industries — Continued.

INDUSTRY	Sex	ACCIDENTS BEFORE JANUARY 1, REPORTED AFTER FEBRUARY 1		ACCIDENTS DURING JANUARY-MARCH REPORTED PRIOR TO MAY 1, 1913				Deaths re- ported to May 1
		Total	There- of fatal	Total	THEREOF WITH AGE REPORTED			
					Under 16 yrs.	16-18 yrs.	18+ yrs.	
A. FACTORIES — <i>Concluded.</i>								
IX. CLOTHING, MILLINERY, LAUNDRY, ETC.								
1. Men's garments and furnishings.	M	1		84	1	10	70	
	F			50	2	15	29	
2. Women's garments and furnishings.	M			51		1	48	
	F	1		72	1	9	56	
3. Men's cloth and straw hats and caps.	M	1		1		1		
4. Women's headwear.	M			5			5	
	F			4		2	2	1
5. Miscellaneous sewing.	M			3			3	
	F			2			1	
6. Laundering, custom dyeing, etc.	M	1		10			8	
	F			12		1	8	
7. Clip sorting.	M			3			2	
Total.	M	3		157	1	12	136	
	F	1		140	3	27	96	1
X. FOOD, LIQUORS AND TOBACCO.								
1. Flour, cereals and groceries.	M			300	1	1	292	1
	F	1		13		1	11	
2. Slaughtering and meat packing.	M	3		73			67	1
3. Dairy products.	M			18			17	
4. Bakery products, confectionery, etc.	M	8	1	148		2	141	1
	F			32		7	23	
5. Beverages.	M	3		155		1	144	1
	F			1			1	
6. Cigars and other tobacco products.	M			39		2	37	
	F			41		8	33	
Total.	M	14	1	733	1	6	698	4
	F	1		87		16	68	
XI. WATER, LIGHT AND POWER.								
1. Water pumping.	M			1			1	
2. Gas.	M			240		1	236	2
3. Gas and electric power.	M			15			13	
4. Electric light and power.	M	1		230		1	225	4
5. Steam heat and power.	M			16			15	1
6. Garbage disposal.	M			25			25	
Total.	M	1		527		2	515	7
XIII. MISCELLANEOUS.								
Elevators in tenant factories.	M	1	1					
Warehousing and cold storage.	M			2			2	
Other or indefinite.	M			1			1	
Total.	M	1	1	3			3	
Total — Factories.	M	177	5	15,313	40	406	14,320	58
	F	7		958	14	200	699	1
B. MINES AND QUARRIES.								
Mines.	M			123			123	3
Quarries.	M	6		79		1	75	
Total.	M	6		202		1	198	3

TABLE X. — Industrial Accidents, First Quarter, 1913 — Concluded.
(a) Number, Age and Sex of Persons Injured, by Industries — Concluded.

INDUSTRY	Sex	ACCIDENTS BEFORE JANUARY 1, REPORTED AFTER FEBRUARY 1		ACCIDENTS DURING JANUARY-MARCH, REPORTED PRIOR TO MAY 1, 1913					
		Total	There- of fatal	Total	THEREOF WITH AGE REPORTED			Deaths re- ported to May 1	
					Under 16 yrs.	16-18 yrs.	18+ yrs.		
C. BUILDING AND ENGINEERING.									
I. EXCAVATING.									
1. Open excavations.....	M	17	1	555		2	517	11	
2. Shafts and tunnels.....	"	52	4	1,467	1	1	1,332	11	
3. Dredging.....	"	1		20			18	1	
Total.....	M	70	5	2,042	1	3	1,867	23	
II. ERECTING AND STRUCTURAL WORK.									
1. Iron and steel.....	M	21	3	346		1	287	8	
2. Masonry.....	"	42		336		2	279	9	
3. Concrete.....	"	17		226		3	195	1	
4. Wood.....	"	14	2	198		1	185	5	
5. Structural work (branch not specified).....	"	11	2	151		1	127	2	
Total.....	M	105	7	1,257		8	1,073	25	
III. FINISHING AND FURNISHING.									
1. Roofing (except sheet metal).....	M	1		8		1	5		
2. Sheet metal work.....	"	2	1	38		3	30	2	
3. Wood finishing.....	"			2			1		
4. Glazing.....	"	2		4			4		
5. Painting and decorating.....	"	8	1	29			24	1	
6. Plumbing, piping, etc.....	"	3		138		11	106		
7. Electric wiring and installation.....	"	25	7	310		5	286	8	
8. Installation of machinery, boil- ers, elevators, etc.....	"	5	2	171			160	6	
Total.....	M	46	11	700		20	616	17	
IV. WRECKING AND MOVING...									
Total.....	M	1		12			11		
V. OTHER OR MISCELLANEOUS.									
1. Road making and paving.....	M	1		27			23		
2. Track laying and maintaining.....	"	11	4	593		2	565	17	
3. Dock building.....	"			15			14		
Total.....	M	12	4	635		2	602	17	
Total — Building and Engineering.	M	234	27	4,646	1	33	4,169	82	
Grand Total.....									
	M	417	32	20,161	41	440	18,687	143	
	F	7		958	14	200	699	1	
	T	424	32	21,119	55	640	19,386	144	

TABLE X.—Industrial Accidents*
(b) Part of Person Injured, Nature

CAUSE [n. e. c.= not elsewhere classified]	Total cases*	PART OF PERSON INJURED (NUMBER)				
		HEAD AND NECK		Trunk (including internal injuries)	Arms or hands	Fingers
		Total	There- of eyes			
A. FAC						
MECHANICAL POWER						
Transmission of power:						
Motors (engines, dynamos, fly wheels, etc.).	74	7	1	3	17	36
Air fans, steam pumps, etc.	19	3	1		2	11
Gearing	180	3		1	34	129
Set screws	17			2	4	9
Shafting	32	2		4	6	5
Belts and pulleys	244	39	5	13	70	86
Conveying and hoisting machinery:						
Elevators and lifts	100	16	1	1	11	16
Cranes (steam, electric, portable, etc.)	180	32	1	9	17	46
Hoisting and conveying machinery, n. e. c.	385	96	5	20	34	101
Locomotives and trains	103	4		25	18	13
Wood working machinery:						
Saws	316	11	3	13	34	247
Planers and jointers	101	1	1	1	15	84
Shapers	17				1	16
Lathes	14	3			3	7
Heading machines	3				1	2
Other or indefinite	95	4		1	20	66
Paper and printing machinery:						
Barkers, etc.	37	4		2	5	25
Calenders and other paper making machines	96	2		3	36	48
Paper cutting, stitching and staying machines	248	1			20	225
Printing presses	76	2			13	52
Linotype machines	6				1	5
Textile machinery:						
Picking machines	17				5	10
Carding machines	16				7	9
Spinning machines	28	4	1		5	19
Looms	67	6		1	17	39
Formers and knitting machines	10					10
Sewing machines, etc.	128	5	3		7	115
Laundry machines	26	1		1	4	19
Other or indefinite	103	5	2	1	21	72
Leather working machinery	130	4	1	1	18	107
Metal working machinery:						
Stamping machines	459	14	6	1	18	421
Drilling and milling machines	431	129	107	6	85	191
Screw machines	46	6	4		10	28
Lathes	169	68	54	1	47	51
Drop hammers	53	11	5	5	9	17
Shears	77	7	3	2	8	58
Rollers	63	8	4	2	12	26
Power tools (chippers, etc.)	152	84	65	2	17	43
Other or indefinite	365	60	34	6	64	219
Polishing machines:						
Contact with grindstones, emery wheels, etc	185	2	1	1	45	130
Struck by fragments of polishing wheels	355	344	338	4	3	3
Other or indefinite	230	125	112	5	22	70
Machines used in bakeries, confectionery establishments, etc.	29				7	21
Machines used in working tobacco	30				2	28
Machines used in working ivory (buttons)	155	6	4		2	147
Bottle washing and filling machines	15	2	1		7	6
Machines n. e. c.	180	42	21	2	27	95
Total	5,862	1,163	784	139	831	3,183

* As in fourth column

First Quarter, 1913—Continued.
of Injury and Number of Deaths—Continued.

OF CASES)			NATURE OF INJURY (NUMBER OF CASES)							Complete severance or loss of member or part at time of accident	Deaths reported to May 1
Legs or feet	Several parts	Other or indefinite	Lacerations, cuts and bruises	Burns	Sprains and dislocations	Fractures	Suffocation, effects of heat, gas, etc.	Plural injuries	Other or indefinite		
			1						1	1	
						1					1
5	1	1	3			1		2	1		2
1						1					
1	1		1					2			2
1			1								
1			1						1		
1			1		1						
1			1								
			7		1				3		
			2						2		
6	1		16		2	2		2	7	1	3
	1		2								
2	1		3								
	1			3							
			1								
				2				1			
			1								
2	3		6	6				1			
1					1						
					1						
						1					
1	2		3								
			6		1	2			2		
2	2		9		3	3			2		
2	1		8						1		
4	2		9		1			2	1		
10			10			2		3			
4			4					1			
			3								
1			2								
			1								
			1								
4			8								

of preceding table.

PUBLICATIONS
OF THE
New York State Department of Labor

ANNUAL REPORTS

Beginning with 1901 the reports of the Department of Labor have included annually four separate documents, as follows: (a) Report of the Commissioner of Labor; (b) Report of the Bureau of Factory Inspection; (c) Report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics; (d) Report of the Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration. Beginning with 1909 there is also, (e) Report of the Bureau of Mercantile Inspection, and beginning with 1911 there is (f) Report of the Bureau of Industries and Immigration.

The reports of the Commissioner of Labor for 1909 and 1911, of the Bureaus of Factory Inspection and Labor Statistics for 1905 and 1908, except Part I of the report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics for 1908, are out of print. Reports for other years can be supplied, including the following which are the latest published of the several annual reports.

1911.—ANNUAL REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION (415 pages).

Contains the reports of the Factory Inspector, the Medical Inspector, the Tunnel Inspector and Mine Inspector and statistics of factories, mines and quarries inspected.

1911.—ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS. Part I (xx + 717 pages and illustrations) contains a detailed history of Typographical Union No. 6. Part II (xlviii + 601 pages) contains statistics of the number, idleness, wages, hours and earnings of organized wage earners in the state.

1911.—ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF MEDIATION AND ARBITRATION (641 pages). Contains report on Bureau's intervention work, statistics of strikes and lockouts, and copies of provisions for arbitration and conciliation in trade agreements.

1911.—ANNUAL REPORT OF BUREAU OF MERCANTILE INSPECTION (33 pages). Contains the report of the Mercantile Inspector.

1911.—FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF INDUSTRIES AND IMMIGRATION (184 pages and 10 charts). Reviews the immigration policy of the state, the organization of the bureau and its first year's work, with recommendations.

1912.—TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF LABOR (383 pages). Contains, in appendices, general reports of the Bureaus of Factory Inspection, Mediation and Arbitration, Mercantile Inspection, and Industries and Immigration; index of bills and statutes relating to labor acted upon by the Legislature of 1912; a compilation of all the labor laws in force in 1912; and opinions of Attorney-General in 1912 concerning provisions of the Labor Law.

QUARTERLY BULLETINS

[Index and title-page for each volume except II sent on application.]

1899. Vol. I. Nos. 1-3. (242 pages.)	Nos. 1 and 3 are out of print.
1900. Vol. II. Nos. 4-7. (356 pages.)	Out of print.
1901. Vol. III. Nos. 8-11. (346 pages.)	Out of print.
1902. Vol. IV. Nos. 12-15. (364 pages.)	Nos. 12, 13 and 14 are out of print.
1903. Vol. V. Nos. 16-19. (480 pages.)	Nos. 16, 17 and 19 are out of print.
1904. Vol. VI. Nos. 20-23. (449 pages.)	Nos. 20, 21 and 23 are out of print.
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1909. Vol. XI. Nos. 40-42. (437 pages.)	Nos. 40 and 41 are out of print.
1910. Vol. XII. Nos. 43-45. (464 pages.)	Nos. 43 and 44 are out of print.
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1912. Vol. XIV. Nos. 50-53. (466 pages.)	
1913. Vol. XV. Nos. 54—	

[OVER]

MISCELLANEOUS

Department Publications

1902.—THE GROWTH OF INDUSTRY IN NEW YORK (678 pages).

1904.—MONOGRAPHS: I. Typical Employers' Welfare Institutions, by G. A. Stevens and L. W. Hatch (30 pages, 4 illustrations). II. Labor Legislation in New York, by A. F. Weber (30 pages). III. The Work of the Department of Labor, by A. F. Weber and L. W. Hatch (42 pages, with tables and charts). IV. The Growth of Industry in New York, by A. F. Weber (60 pages and charts). *Out of print except No. II.*

No. I is made up of material from a fuller report of 107 pages on the same subject in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labor for 1903. No. IV is based on the larger report of 1902 above noted.

Separate Bureau Reports Prior to 1901

State Factory Inspector: Of the fifteen annual reports (1886-1900), there can be furnished only those for 1898 and 1900.

Board of Mediation and Arbitration: Of the fourteen annual reports (1887-1900), only that for 1900 can now be supplied.

Bureau of Labor Statistics: Of the eighteen annual reports (1883-1900), there are still available those for 1890 (2 vols., 1,187 pages), 1891 (2 vols., 1,190 pages), 1892 (2 vols., 1,087 pages), 1895 (2 vols., 1,256 pages), and 1900 (1,072 pages).

Proceedings of Associations

Proceedings of the annual conventions of the International Association of Officials of Bureaus of Labor: Fourteenth (1898), Nineteenth (1903) to Twenty-eighth (1912).

Proceedings of the annual conventions of the International Association of Factory Inspectors of America: Seventh (1893) and Fourteenth (1900) to Twenty-fifth (1911).



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THE STATE OF EMPLOYMENT.

Monthly returns from 236 trade unions representing 100 different trades and 36 different localities in the state and with a membership equal to 25 per cent of the total union membership in the State, from January to June inclusive, are summarized in the following table, together with comparative figures for previous years.

IDLENESS IN REPRESENTATIVE TRADE UNIONS, JANUARY-JUNE, 1913.

	END OF —						Mean for six months
	Jan. 236	Feb. 236	Mar. 236	April 236	May 236	June 236	
Number of unions..							
Members reporting..	155,586	156,065	159,740	159,464	160,705	162,455	159,003
Thereof idle.....	59,452	52,065	34,790	34,554	36,799	36,034	42,282
Percentage idle:							
1913.....	38.1	33.4	21.8	21.7	22.9	22.2	26.7
1912.....	25.8	17.6	18.8	13.3	20.1	22.8	19.7
1911.....	26.7	24.8	25.6	21.3	27.2	22.9	24.8
1910.....	24.5	22.4	22.6	16.0	14.5	15.4	19.2
1909.....	29.3	26.5	23.0	20.3	17.1	17.4	22.3
1908.....	36.9	37.5	37.5	33.9	32.2	30.2	34.7
1907.....	21.5	20.1	18.3	10.1	10.5	8.1	14.7
1906.....	15.0	15.3	11.6	7.3	7.0	6.3	10.4
1905.....	22.5	19.4	19.2	11.8	8.3	9.1	15.1
1904.....	25.8	21.6	27.1	17.0	15.9	13.7	20.2
1903.....	20.5	17.8	17.6	17.3	20.2	23.1	19.4
1902.....	20.9	18.7	17.3	15.3	14.0	14.5	16.8
Mean percentage:							
1902-12.....	24.5	22.0	21.7	16.7	17.0	16.7	19.8

Comparison of the percentages shows greater idleness at the end of every month from January to May inclusive, and the mean percentage of idleness for the first half of the year was seven points higher than last year. In June only was the percentage as low as last year. The mean percentage for the half year was higher than for the corresponding period in any other year since records have been kept except in 1908, subsequent to the financial depression in the autumn of 1907. Analysis of these figures will be taken up in connection with following tables.

The reported causes of idleness are summarized in the following table under three main classes.

PERCENTAGES OF IDLENESS IN REPRESENTATIVE UNIONS, FOR SPECIFIED CAUSES.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Mean 6 mos.
<i>Labor Disputes</i>							
1904.....	2.5	1.5	6.6	3.1	3.9	1.7	3.2
1905.....	3.1	2.9	3.4	2.4	1.4	1.3	2.4
1906.....	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.1	1.8	2.0	1.6
1907.....	0.7	1.0	1.4	0.4	1.6	0.7	1.0
1908.....	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
1909.....	1.4	0.5	0.5	3.7	3.0	2.9	2.0
1910.....	6.4	5.5	3.9	2.0	1.4	2.3	3.6
1911.....	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.3	1.8	3.8	1.3
1912.....	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.3
1913.....	19.8	19.1	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.4	6.7
<i>Disability</i>							
1904.....	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3
1905.....	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.2
1906.....	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2
1907.....	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.4
1908.....	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
1909.....	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4
1910.....	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4
1911.....	1.3	1.4	1.0	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3
1912.....	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.3
1913.....	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9
<i>All Other Causes (Principally Condition of Trade)</i>							
1904.....	22.0	18.8	18.9	12.7	10.9	10.8	15.7
1905.....	18.0	15.3	14.6	8.2	5.9	6.7	11.5
1906.....	11.8	12.4	8.9	5.0	4.1	3.2	7.6
1907.....	19.0	17.4	15.5	8.5	7.7	6.2	12.4
1908.....	35.1	35.9	35.9	32.2	30.6	28.6	33.1
1909.....	26.4	24.6	21.2	15.1	12.7	13.1	18.9
1910.....	16.5	15.5	17.4	12.6	11.8	11.7	14.3
1911.....	24.9	22.9	24.1	19.6	24.0	17.7	22.2
1912.....	24.4	16.1	17.4	11.9	18.5	21.0	18.2
1913.....	17.5	13.2	20.7	20.4	21.7	20.9	19.1

In connection with this table, there should be borne in mind the fact that the demand for labor is best indicated under the heading "All Other Causes." With idleness caused by disputes and disability eliminated, the remaining idleness is due chiefly to lack of work, in which business conditions constitute the chief factor, since in comparisons of the same month from year to year the weather or seasonal conditions tend to remain constant.

It will be seen that idleness due to disability remained at about the usual figure. Idleness caused by labor disputes was, however, markedly greater not only than last year but also than any other

year in which records have been kept. Inspection of the tables reveals that the increased dispute idleness occurred in January and February. The abnormal amount of idleness in these months was caused by the strike of the clothing workers in New York City lasting from December 30, 1912, to March 12, 1913, which was the largest single dispute in the records of the Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration. Idleness due to the condition of trade in those months was less than in the corresponding months of 1912. In each month from March to May inclusive, however, the idleness due to the condition of trade was greater than in the corresponding months of 1912. The mean idleness reported as due to the condition of trade for the entire six months was very slightly greater (0.9 per cent) than for the corresponding period of last year.

In the following table is a comparison by individual industries of the first half of 1913 with the corresponding period of previous years.

PERCENTAGES OF IDLENESS IN REPRESENTATIVE UNIONS, BY INDUSTRIES.								
	BUILDING, ETC.		TRANSPORTATION		CLOTHING, ETC.		METALS, ETC.	
	End of	Mean,	End of	Mean,	End of	Mean,	End of	Mean,
	June	6 mos.	June	6 mos.	June	6 mos.	June	6 mos.
1902.....	14.1	23.0	14.6	18.3	28.3	21.8	*3.2	*4.6
1903.....	44.9	28.6	7.0	22.9	22.4	23.5	9.0	8.0
1904.....	11.9	24.4	7.7	32.8	38.4	32.1	14.7	14.1
1905.....	12.7	25.0	6.6	18.2	10.2	12.2	4.2	6.1
1906.....	6.4	10.1	5.9	16.7	5.3	9.3	4.8	5.3
1907.....	10.7	25.4	6.3	16.8	8.2	8.1	4.4	4.8
1908.....	36.3	47.0	32.4	37.2	45.2	46.4	31.9	33.7
1909.....	21.5	34.5	20.3	27.5	23.1	18.9	13.2	18.6
1910.....	19.6	27.9	5.9	18.4	30.7	30.1	6.1	7.2
1911.....	29.6	37.4	17.6	27.2	27.4	26.5	33.9	20.9
1912.....	15.6	29.6	7.4	8.9	52.1	26.7	12.8	14.3
1913.....	21.9	24.0	7.9	9.9	35.7	44.2	9.1	8.5

	PRINTING		WOOD WORKING		FOOD AND LIQUORS		THEATERS AND MUSIC	
	End of	Mean,	End of	Mean,	End of	Mean,	End of	Mean,
	June	6 mos.	June	6 mos.	June	6 mos.	June	6 mos.
1902.....	12.9	12.5	14.8	22.5	5.4	7.1	17.5	9.8
1903.....	11.8	12.1	38.2	30.6	5.7	7.8	27.5	16.5
1904.....	12.4	12.7	28.7	31.2	5.8	6.7	15.6	11.9
1905.....	13.8	8.8	9.3	22.8	5.8	7.9	15.8	12.1
1906.....	16.3	17.8	10.8	13.2	5.2	8.3	4.8	5.6
1907.....	11.5	12.2	17.0	17.9	5.6	6.8	15.3	8.4
1908.....	21.6	21.7	36.7	40.0	10.8	11.0	43.2	18.1
1909.....	12.6	11.4	13.9	16.2	9.4	10.6	29.4	6.3
1910.....	8.8	9.2	6.7	11.6	23.5	14.1	30.3	7.2
1911.....	4.6	5.6	19.6	21.4	6.9	9.1	52.5	25.3
1912.....	6.5	5.5	19.3	22.5	10.7	10.3	66.9	20.4
1913.....	6.1	6.7	16.1	23.4	9.0	9.7	66.6	16.9

* Includes stationary engine tending.

	TOBACCO		RESTAURANTS, TRADE, ETC.		PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT		STATIONARY ENGINE TENDING	
	End of June	Mean, 6 mos.	End of June	Mean, 6 mos.	End of June	Mean, 6 mos.	End of June	Mean, 6 mos.
1902.....	4.6	5.2	2.5	5.6	6.6	3.4	†	†
1903.....	4.4	4.7	4.9	6.4	4.2	3.2	3.2	3.6
1904.....	8.7	8.0	3.1	7.2	8.2	8.8	4.6	3.4
1905.....	8.6	5.9	3.8	6.2	8.3	6.6	3.1	2.2
1906.....	3.3	5.4	3.6	5.8	1.8	3.1	1.7	2.0
1907.....	8.5	6.6	3.1	4.5	0.7	1.7	1.3	1.6
1908.....	9.1	14.0	11.6	11.7	0.7	1.1	3.1	3.1
1909.....	16.9	16.0	5.3	7.3	1.1	1.4	1.7	1.9
1910.....	22.6	17.4	4.6	5.3	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.1
1911.....	15.5	9.7	2.8	4.1	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.7
1912.....	9.2	11.7	4.5	6.5	0.7	1.4	1.9	2.2
1913.....	3.8	6.4	5.2	4.9	0.1	0.1	1.3	1.8

In the building industry, the mean percentage of idleness was 5.6 points less than last year and less than in any year since 1906. Comparison of the figures in Table II of the appendix with the similar table in the September, 1912, Bulletin indicates that this decreased idleness was due to less idleness on account of lack of work.

In the clothing industry, the membership of which is nearly twice as great as that of the building industry in these representative unions, the mean percentage of idleness for all causes was exceeded only by that in 1908. As has already been pointed out, the dispute idleness in January and February was unprecedented but the idleness reported in that industry in those months as due to lack of work was much less than in the same months of 1912. In March, April and May, however, the idleness caused by lack of work was much greater than in the corresponding months of 1912. This increase was chiefly in two unions in New York City, one of cloak and suit workers and one of fur workers. In the former, while the membership was very little changed, the number idle in those months was more than three times as great as in the corresponding months of 1912. In the fur workers' union, the membership increased from 230 to 8,825 and the percentage of idleness reported as due to lack of work from March to June inclusive, was more than twice as great as in the corresponding months of 1912. The increased idleness in the clothing group, together with a doubling of its membership within the year, which gave that in-

† Included in metals, etc.

dustry greater weight in the returns was sufficient to outweigh the decreased idleness in other industries. Inspection of the table reveals that in eight of the twelve industries the mean percentage of idleness for all causes was less than in 1912, and in four industries such percentage was greater. In none of the three industries other than clothing in which the percentage of idleness was greater than in 1912 — transportation, printing and wood-working — did the mean percentage exceed that of 1912 by as much as 2 per cent.

In the two following tables are comparisons between New York City and the state as a whole and detailed figures for a series of years for the former, as to idleness due to all causes at the end of June. From these tables it will be seen that the slight improvement over last year was shared about equally by the metropolis and the remainder of the state.

PERCENTAGES OF IDLENESS IN REPRESENTATIVE UNIONS IN THE STATE AND IN NEW YORK CITY AT THE END OF JUNE.

	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
New York State.....	9.1	6.3	8.1	30.2	17.4	15.4	22.9	22.8	22.2
New York City.....	11.1	6.8	10.0	33.3	19.0	19.4	25.2	27.3	26.5

IDLENESS IN REPRESENTATIVE NEW YORK CITY UNIONS AT THE END OF JUNE.

YEAR	Unions	Members reporting	THEREOF IDLE		IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF —		
			Number	Per cent	Labor disputes	Disability	All other causes †
1903.....	77	68,566	21,443	31.0	15,296	*	*
1904.....	*	66,629	11,250	16.9	1,349	*	*
1905.....	85	64,294	7,149	11.1	1,005	756	5,383
1906.....	87	61,946	4,186	6.8	1,315	598	2,273
1907.....	89	64,117	6,421	10.0	567	781	5,073
1908.....	92	62,498	20,804	33.3	129	808	19,867
1909.....	92	60,589	11,495	19.0	253	775	10,467
1910.....	89	68,811	13,342	19.4	1,510	928	10,904
1911.....	88	92,284	23,213	25.2	3,940	1,199	18,074
1912.....	92	88,993	24,287	27.3	428	1,110	22,749
1913.....	98	123,566	33,288	26.5	7	893	32,388

It will be recalled that in the June Bulletin returns from all unions in the state for the end of March only, indicated a lower percentage of idleness on that date due to the condition of trade this year than last. It will be seen that the present returns for representative unions would indicate an opposite result for the months of March, April and May, that is an increased percentage

* Not reported.

† Principally condition of trade.

of idleness in those months due to the condition of trade as compared with last year. This contrast calls for some analysis.

It has been indicated above that the controlling influence in the result shown by the representative union returns for March, April and May was the great increase in idleness due to lack of work in two unions of cloak and suit makers and fur workers in New York City. The same figures for these trades are included in the returns for all unions but in these their weight is very much less. In fact while those two trades contain 42 per cent of the members reporting in the clothing trades group and 17 per cent of the total number reporting in all groups in the representative unions, they contain only 21 per cent of the members in the clothing group and only 8 per cent of the total members in all groups in all unions. As a result these two trades which showed an exceptional increase in idleness outweighed in the representative unions the other trades in which no such increase was shown but did not do so in the returns for all unions where their relative weight was so much less.*

It thus appears that in this instance the general percentage of idleness for the representative unions is not truly representative of conditions for organized labor in general, at least for the end of March. Returns from all unions for April and May are not available by which to test in similar fashion the representative returns for those months. But there is reason to suppose that the same result would appear in those two months as in March. On that supposition the general conclusion must be that idleness among organized workers in general was probably less during the first half of this year than last instead of greater as the general percentage for the representative unions might at first sight make it appear. Certainly this is true if only the two trades in New York City above mentioned be left out of account.†

* In view both of the weight of those two trades in the returns and of the exceptional amount of idleness appearing in them a second inquiry for verification was made of the officials making the original returns. The figures were confirmed in both cases.

† This result indicates forcibly the difficulty of securing a truly representative group in a small number of unions, particularly with reference to individual trades and localities. This difficulty has of late been much increased by the rapid growth in membership of existing unions in some trades.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS IN NEW YORK, SECOND QUARTER, 1913.

Strikes and Lockouts.

One hundred and fifty-one strikes and lockouts took place in New York State during April, May and June. It was to be expected that the season when building operations, road making and other construction work are taken up after the dull winter season, and when many trade agreements come up for renewal, would bring numerous disturbances in relations between employers and employees. Such expectations were more than fulfilled in the second quarter of 1913, for strike after strike was reported from all sections of the State, the larger cities being the centers of disturbance. Of the strikes and lockouts upstate, 15 occurred in Rochester, 11 in Buffalo, nine in Syracuse and six in Utica. Twenty-eight strikes occurred on May 1, and the total for the month of May was 77.

The records of the Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration show no other quarter in which disputes were so numerous and so extensive in numbers of people affected and working time lost. Last year there were 80 disputes recorded, with 26,678 workmen participating. The number of direct participants this year, 45,478, shows an increase of 70 per cent. The days lost by strikers in the quarter was 684,762, as compared with 291,027 last year, and the 4,667 people who were deprived of work during part of the time lost 83,610 days. In addition to the loss of time occasioned by the 151 new disputes, there were 19 disputes carried over from the first quarter of 1913 which occasioned a loss of 159,035 days, and brought the aggregate loss up to 927,407 days. This was an increase of 145 per cent over the aggregate loss in the corresponding quarter of last year, which was only 377,075 days. The largest amounts in other recent years were 741,317 days in 1911, about the same in 1910, and 864,000 in 1907. These figures are presented in tabular form below:

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF DISPUTES, SECOND QUARTER.

YEAR	NEW DISPUTES				WORKING DAYS LOST BY ALL CONCERNED	
	EMPLOYEES CONCERNED			Total	In all* disputes in quarter	Thereof in disputes of earlier quarters
	Number	Directly	Indirectly			
1908.....	48	3,984	442	4,426	71,033	7,016
1909.....	62	18,611	4,241	22,852	271,436	83,363
1910.....	121	25,498	2,454	27,952	741,359	236,530
1911.....	72	29,980	5,982	35,962	741,317	63,083
1912.....	80	26,678	3,681	30,359	377,075	54,876
1913.....	151	45,478	4,667	50,145	927,407	159,035

Ninety-four per cent of the time lost in the new disputes of April, May and June was due to the 35 principal disputes which are given in the following list. The largest was that of 15,000 barbers in New York City which occasioned a loss of 262,500 days. In the list are all the disputes which caused as much as 2,000 days of lost time. It will be noted that these disputes cover a great variety of trades and locations.

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES.

LOCALITY	Trade	Date	EMPLOYEES AFFECTED		Aggregate days lost
			Directly	Indirectly	
New York City..	Barbers.....	May 5-31.....	15,000	.....	262,500
Syracuse.....	Hod carriers.....	May 1-June 19..	1,500	1,000	107,500
Niagara Falls...	Mechanics, etc.....	May 12-June 7..	1,710	.....	39,330
Buffalo.....	Machinists.....	May 12-July 31..	2,168	893	†38,246
Syracuse.....	Steel workers.....	May 12-June 30	1,400	.....	30,100
Yonkers.....	Sugar refinery employees.	April 14-May 26	390	410	29,600
Port Chester.....	Laborers.....	April 10-21.....	2,000	.....	20,000
New York City..	Granite Cutters.....	May 1-July 12..	300	90	†19,890
Buffalo.....	Teamsters, etc.....	June 7-27.....	1,700	.....	17,000
Cohoes.....	Shoddy workers.....	April 1-May 17..	395	.....	16,195
Rochester.....	Shoe workers.....	April 7-July 9..	173	.....	†12,456
Mt. Vernon.....	Laborers.....	April 10-18.....	1,500	.....	12,000
Albion.....	Paving cutters.....	April 1-June 2..	250	.....	11,276
Buffalo.....	Conductors and motormen	April 6-11.....	1,746	.....	10,476
Fulton.....	Paper makers.....	May 23.....	147	136	†9,056
Buffalo.....	Department store em- ployees.....	May 1-24.....	1,127	.....	8,726
Syracuse.....	Plumbers.....	April 16-May 28	225	.....	8,325
Rome.....	Carpenters.....	May 1-July 19..	135	.....	†6,885
New York City..	Cop er workers.....	June 17-23.....	1,000	.....	6,540
Mechanicville...	Brickmakers.....	April 21-May 7..	420	.....	6,300
Jamestown.....	Conductors and motormen	May 1-June 29..	94	.....	5,640
White Plains.....	Laborers.....	May 19-21.....	1,600	.....	4,900
New York City..	Silk weavers.....	April 7-Aug. 14..	37	35	†1,774
New York City..	Track laborers.....	May 1-9.....	250	250	4,000
Auburn.....	Carpenters.....	May 1-19.....	240	.....	3,840
Rochester.....	Track laborers.....	April 28-May 12..	333	38	3,710
Rochester.....	Machinists.....	June 4-July 14..	148	13	†3,708

* Including both new disputes and earlier disputes which lasted into the quarter.

† To June 30.

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES—Continued.

LOCALITY	Trade	Date	EMPLOYEES AFFECTED		Aggregate days lost
			Directly	Indirectly	
Mamaroneck.....	Laborers.....	April 10-16.....	500	.....	3,000
Port Chester.....	Laborers.....	May 14-17.....	725	.....	2,900
Buffalo.....	Express drivers.....	May 6-29.....	135	86	2,835
Oneida.....	Building laborers.....	May 7-27.....	127	18	2,610
New York City...	Button makers.....	April 3-26.....	124	.....	2,604
Black Rock.....	Cotton weavers.....	May 22-June 3.....	225	.....	2,475
Amsterdam.....	Cotton spinners.....	April 14-May 14.....	66	94	2,400
Utica.....	Carpenters.....	May 1-12.....	230	.....	2,090

While the largest number of strikes was produced by efforts to secure wage increases, a somewhat larger number of workers were involved in endeavors to shorten their hours of work. Thus there were 94 strikes for wage advances involving 18,400 workers, and 20 for shorter hours involving 21,466 workers. Trade-unionism was the bone of contention in 13 disputes in which 3,936 workmen were directly concerned, and questions of discharge or employment of particular persons caused 15 disputes in which 1,215 workmen were concerned.

CAUSES OF DISPUTES

NUMBER OF DISPUTES

CAUSE OR OBJECT	WON BY —			Pending or not reported	Total	Employees directly concerned
	Workers	Employers	Compromised			
Increase of wages.....	25	88	31	1	95	18,552
Reduction of hours.....	5	5	8	2	20	21,466
Trade-unionism.....	3	7	2	1	13	3,936
Employment of particular persons.....	2	11	2	.....	15	1,215
Working arrangements.....	.....	6	.....	.....	6	179
Miscellaneous.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	130
Total disputes.....	35	68	44	4	151	.....
Employees directly concerned.	6,244	5,307	33,626	301	.....	45,478

Forty-four disputes, involving nearly three-fourths of all the workmen, were settled by compromise. The 68 disputes won by employers and the 35 won by the workmen involved much smaller numbers, namely, 5,307 and 6,244 respectively, while the four still pending or not reported included only 301 workmen. The six disputes concerning working arrangements were all settled in favor of the employers.

State Intervention in Disputes.

Eighteen of the disputes of April, May and June were settled through the efforts of the Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration. One was not a strike or lockout but a disagreement concerning the price to be paid for cutting shoes which was referred by both parties to Mediator Reagan who acted as arbitrator and rendered a decision which was acceptable to both parties. Three settlements were obtained by mediation with the parties separately, the others by joint conferences of the parties at interest.

The total number of disputes in which the Bureau intervened was 33, whereas last year there were but 18 interventions in the corresponding three months, with 13 settlements. Four interventions were inaugurated before strikes occurred and in only one of these cases did a strike follow. In 11 cases, request for assistance was made by one or both parties directly affected, or by outside parties indirectly affected. The number of conferences arranged was 19, as against 14 last year. Following are comparative figures for earlier years:

SECOND QUARTER	NUMBER OF DISPUTES IN WHICH INTERVENTION OCCURRED			Number of disputes in which conferences were arranged	Settlements directly effected
	Total	Before strike	By request		
1909.....	21	1	2	12	9
1910.....	39	1	14	17	9
1911.....	30	2	12	11	8
1912.....	18	2	2	14	13
1913.....	33	4	11	19	18

One public investigation was conducted by the formal Board of Mediation and Arbitration, namely, in the lockout in the steel mills of Syracuse. In two other disputes the Board was assembled under instructions to hold an investigation but events proved such action unnecessary. A settlement of the strike was the cause of the change of plan in one instance, the street railway strike in Buffalo, and in the other, the Jamestown street railway strike, the members of the Board found a citizens' committee at work with a settlement pending.

Following are summaries or more detailed accounts by the Bureau of its interventions in April, May and June.

Albany: 16 ice handlers. The ice handlers' union presented a revised trade agreement about April 16 to take effect May 1. On April 30 the employers submitted a counter proposition which they were willing to sign, but which was not satisfactory to the men. Most of the firms had no trouble on May 1 as their employees were willing to wait for an adjustment of the differences, but the employees of the Hygienic Ice Company declined to work without the protection of a signed agreement. These employees, numbering about 16, were idle two days. A conference was arranged by the Bureau on May 1 for May 2. The conference continued from 2 to 6 P. M. and an agreement was adopted by the union committee and the employers subject to ratification and signature later. The Hygienic drivers and other employees returned to work Saturday May 3 and no strike occurred in the other houses. Wages all around were raised \$1.00 a week.

Buffalo: Department store employees. (See detailed account below.)

Buffalo: Express drivers. (See detailed account below.)

Buffalo: Machinists. (See detailed account below.)

Buffalo: Street railway employees. (See detailed account below.)

Buffalo: On June 20, 125 chauffeurs and baggagemen employed by the C. W. Miller Company and the Buffalo Taxicab Company went on strike for an increase in wages and a reduction of hours. On June 26 the Bureau intervened and endeavored to arrange a conference. The employers refused to meet a committee from the strikers or to consider any proposition from them, agreeing to re-employ as many of their former employees as made individual application. On June 30 the strike was declared off and the men returned on the same basis as before the strike.

Cohoes: 395 garnet or shoddy workers in 9 mills struck April 1 for reduction of hours. Bureau intervened on April 2, arranged a conference of parties on April 3 and proposed that the question in dispute be compromised as to date of new schedule of working hours. No agreement was reached as the strikers were unwilling to compromise. The strike was won, hours being reduced and wages increased to compensate for shorter time, and strikers returned to work May 19.

Cohoes: On May 1 the textile workers of Cohoes threatened to strike for a 54-hour week and increase in wages. Bureau intervened May 1 to prevent the strike and succeeded in having action deferred for a time. The controversy was finally settled by those directly concerned without recourse to a strike.

Fulton: Paper makers. (See detailed account below.)

Harrison: Laborers. (See detailed account below.)

Jamestown: Conductors and motormen. (See detailed account below.)

Mamaroneck: Laborers. (See detailed account below.)

Mechanicville: 300 brick makers employed by the Champlain, the Duffney and the New England Brick Companies went on strike April 21 for an increase in wages. On May 7, Chief Mediator Rogers arranged a conference between the representatives of the companies and strikers. An agreement was reached that all men employed previous to the strike be reinstated and the question of increase in wages was referred to and settled by an arbitration board.

Mount Vernon: Laborers. (See detailed account below.)

Mount Vernon: 180 teamsters employed by 20 employers threatened to strike April 15 to enforce a demand for increase of wages. Bureau intervened April 23 by request of a union representative and arranged a con-

ference of the parties at the office of the mayor of Mount Vernon. The rate demanded was agreed to be paid and the strike was prevented.

Natural Dam: 102 paper makers employed in one establishment struck June 30 for an eight-hour day. Bureau intervened July 15 by request from a third party and sought to arrange a conference of the parties. A conference had been held and the company's offer of a wage increase without change in hours was rejected by the strikers. Dispute is still pending.

New York City: 70 bakers employed in 20 shops struck June 19 for abolition of Sunday work. Bureau intervened June 26 and suggested that employers and strikers hold a conference, which they agreed to. Conference was arranged for June 30 but the strikers returned to work without waiting for the conference.

New York City: 15,000 barbers employed in 5,000 shops struck May 5 and 13 for reduction of hours and abolition of Sunday work. Bureau intervened May 12 and arranged conferences the following day which were not successful. Later negotiations between representatives of the Industrial Workers of the World and the master barbers resulted in compromise reduction of hours and abolition of Sunday work, ending the strike May 31.

New York City: 65 "fly boys" employed in one printing establishment struck May 1 for increase of wages. Bureau intervened May 3 and suggested that conferences be held but were told that conferences were being held. No settlement was reached and strikers' places were filled with new employees by May 10.

New York City: 300 granite cutters employed by 30 firms struck May 1 for increase of wages. Bureau intervened June 5 and urged mediation or arbitration but both sides refused, remaining firm in their original positions. On July 12 an agreement was reached by which the wages were increased as demanded.

New York City: Shoe cutters. (See detailed account below.)

New York City: 37 silk ribbon weavers, employed in one mill struck April 7 for reduction of hours, increase of wages, etc. Bureau intervened May 7. Both the manufacturers and the strikers refused mediation saying that the matter had to be adjusted in Paterson, N. J. On request of the Bureau the central body of the union in New York City submitted the question to the headquarters of the Industrial Workers of the World in Paterson but no action was taken. After being out 17 weeks the strikers returned to work under old conditions.

New York City: 58 silk stocking weavers in one factory struck April 4 against overtime work. Bureau intervened April 5 by request of employer and arranged a conference between employer and representative of the American Federation of Labor. As a result of the conference and mediation with the national president of the textile workers' union, the strikers were ordered back to work and they returned on April 8.

New York City: 400 silk weavers and others employed in one factory struck March 17 for increase of wages and reduction of hours. Bureau intervened March 27 but attempts to arrange a conference were unsuccessful, strikers claiming there was no need of conference because firm knew what the demands were and no compromise would be accepted. Later efforts to arrange conference were also unsuccessful. After the Paterson strike was ended a shop committee met the manager of the factory and a compromise settlement was reached. Strike ended July 21.

Niagara Falls: Bench hands, etc. (See detailed account below.)

Port Chester: Laborers. (See detailed account below.)

Port Chester: Laborers. (See detailed account below.)

Rye: 49 laborers employed in one establishment struck May 16 to compel foremen and stablemen to join the union. Bureau intervened same day by request of employer and arranged a conference between superintendent of firm and representative of the union. As a result of the conference the strikers were ordered back to work by the general officers of the union and the strike ended.

Syracuse: Between 1,500 and 2,000 hod carriers and building laborers in the employ of the Builders' Association went on strike May 1 for an increase in wages from 26 cents to 30 and 32 cents an hour. On the 6th a serious riot occurred between the police and the strikers which resulted in one striker being killed and several policemen and strikers injured. A conference was held at the mayor's office on the evening of the 6th between representatives of the Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration, of the Builders' Association, of the Hod Carriers' and Building Laborers' Association and the Mayor, but they were unable to adjust the grievances. During the progress of the strike the Bureau on several occasions intervened but was unable to bring about a settlement. On June 20 a compromise was reached between the Builders' Association and a committee from the Trades' Assembly whereby the hod carriers were to receive 28 cents an hour.

Syracuse: Steel workers. (See detailed account below.)

White Plains: On Monday, May 19, 1,600 laborers employed by 12 contractors went on strike for increase of wages and recognition of the union. On May 20 the sheriff of Westchester county requested the aid of the Bureau to adjust the trouble. On May 21 the Bureau's representatives, Messrs. Reagan and Bealin, visited White Plains and arranged a conference of the contestants at the office of the village trustees. After a session of five hours the matter was adjusted to the satisfaction of all concerned. a compromise agreement was reached and the strike came to an end.

White Plains: 95 painters employed by 23 firms struck April 1 for an increase of wages. Bureau intervened April 8 and through mediation with both parties separately suggested a compromise which was agreed to and by which the strike was terminated.

Yonkers: Sugar refinery employees. (See detailed account below.)

ARBITRATION BY STATE MEDIATOR

On May 22 a request was made to the Commissioner of Labor for the services of an arbitrator to assist in adjusting piece prices to be paid on patterns in the Cutting Department of the John J. Lattemann Shoe Company of Brooklyn, N. Y., which has 250 men and 96 women employed in their establishment. The request was as follows:

BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 22, 1913.

MR. JOHN MITCHELL, *Department of Labor, Albany, N. Y.:*

DEAR SIR.—The Executive Committee, Local Assembly 1553, K. of L. Sho Cutters, request that an arbitrator be sent from your Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration to adjust a controversy that has arisen over certain piece prices in the cutting department of John J. Lattemann Shoe Company. We respectfully request that Mr. Reagan be assigned to the case and desire to have the meeting held for the purpose on the afternoon of Saturday, May 24, 1913, at the office of the firm. This matter is urgent. Kindly give it your attention.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) WILLIS B. LOUNSBURY,

Representative.

Mediator Reagan acting under instructions from the Commissioner of Labor acted as arbitrator accordingly. A meeting of the parties interested was held at the office of John J. Lattemann Shoe Company, May 24, 1913. Messrs. A. E. Owers of that company and R. P. Morse of the Edwin C. Burt Shoe Company represented John J. Lattemann Shoe Company, and John C. Patterson and E. F. Evans represented the Shoe Cutters' Union. Industrial Mediator Reagan acted as arbitrator and chairman of the meeting. The following list of patterns came up for adjustment, and after a lengthy discussion in each case the following decisions were arrived at:

	Former price per pair	Price asked per pair	Price agreed
Pattern No. 626. Seamless pump.....	2½	2½	2½
Pattern No. 596. Tongue pump, complete.....	3½	3½	*2½
Pattern No. 582. One-strap nadjy slipper.....	4½	4½	*3½
Pattern No. 513. Two-strap nadjy slipper.....	4½	4½	4½
Pattern No. 555. Three-strap nadjy slipper.....	4½	5½	4½
Pattern No. 580. Three-quarter Fox pump, complete.....	2½	3	3
Pattern No. 533. Side seam opera slippers.....	2½	3½	2½
Pattern No. 720. Three-button oxford, fly attached.....	3½	3½	3½

The appended correspondence will explain the manner in which the decisions were received by both parties to the controversy.

May 27, 1913.

MR. M. J. REAGAN, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York City:

"Re Arbitration."

DEAR SIR.—Concerning the dispute between the Shoe Cutters' Association (K. of L.) and the J. J. Lattemann Shoe Manufacturing Company, which was submitted for arbitration to a committee of which you acted as chairman. We are pleased to state that, notwithstanding the fact that the decisions rendered by you were not entirely in keeping with our point of view, they were certainly in line with the evidence submitted, and, for that reason, are very satisfactory.

We believe that every point raised in the argument was given the same careful consideration and that your review of them was unbiased and void of prejudice and your conclusions reached in the same manner.

Permit us to thank you for the service rendered, and to express the assurance that we would be pleased to have your assistance in any similar controversy that might arise in the future.

Very truly yours,

J. J. LATTEMANN SHOE MFG. CO.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., May 25, 1913.

MR. M. J. REAGAN, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York City:

DEAR SIR.—On behalf of the Boot and Shoe Cutters' National Assembly, Knights of Labor, I wish to thank you for acting as arbitrator in the controversy between the John J. Lattemann Shoe Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., and their shoe cutters, members of our organization.

We consider your decisions fair and impartial and entirely satisfactory to us. If any future differences should arise in our craft, calling for arbitration, we would not hesitate to call upon you to act as mediator.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) JOHN C. PATTERSON,
Secretary.

STRIKE OF DEPARTMENT STORE EMPLOYEES, BUFFALO

On May 1, between 2,500 and 3,000 clerks, salespeople, check boys and girls and drivers of delivery wagons and their assistants employed in some 15 mercantile houses went on strike. This strike was caused by the activity of

* Reduced on account of price paid on similar work in other shoe factories.

local socialist leaders not employed by mercantile establishments, and there had never been any form of organization among the workers in these mercantile establishments. A notice appeared in a local socialist paper for a meeting of department store employees to be held on the evening of April 29. The meeting was attended by about 400 people and demands were drawn up to be presented to the employers the following day by a socialist leader. The first intimation the employers had of any serious trouble was on the afternoon of April 30 when a number of them received by letter the following demands:

On behalf of the Department Store Employees' Association, I have been instructed to present to you the following demands for higher wages and improved working conditions.

Your answer must be in my hands not later than Wednesday, April 30, 1913, at 5 P. M.

WAGES.

Minimum wage for girls and women, \$8 per week.

Minimum wage for men, \$15 per week.

Minimum wage for boys, \$8 per week.

Minimum wage for drivers and chauffeurs, \$18 per week.

HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT.

No employees shall work longer than eight hours per day.

Saturday a half holiday in June, July, August and September with full time.

Stores to be closed every evening at 5 P. M.

Conditions of employment not herein mentioned shall be adjusted by you with a committee representing the union.

Many of the proprietors received no notification.

On May 2 the strike became general and some of the stores were closed for want of help. On the 3rd many of the strikers returned to their places and desertions from the ranks continued. The Socialists withdrew from active participation in the strike and the strikers appealed to the United Trades and Labor Council for assistance. At the beginning of the strike that body had in a public statement disclaimed any responsibility for the trouble. A committee was appointed by the Council to assist those on strike. They were then organized into unions, the clerks affiliating with the Retail Clerks' International Protective Union and the drivers with the International Teamsters and Chauffeurs' Union. A large majority of the clerks had returned to their places, but there were no desertions among the drivers or their helpers.

The Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration intervened in this dispute on May 12. On investigation they found the strike was centered on the six largest department stores in the city, namely, Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, the J. N. Adam Company, the William Hengerer Company, Hens & Kelly Company, H. A. Meldrum Company and the Sweeney Company. Conferences between the employers and those on strike were suggested, but the employers refused to meet any committee from the clerks or drivers, giving as their reason the unreasonable demands made and the manner in which they went on strike without giving the employers any notice. During the week the Bureau offered several propositions and suggestions as a means of settling the strike. They finally succeeded in receiving the following proposition from the employers:

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 15, 1913.

MR. P. J. DOWNEY, MR. WM. C. ROGERS, *Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration, Albany, N. Y.*

GENTLEMEN.—At your suggestion, and after a conference with you, we, the undersigned, submit the following as the conditions under which we have been and are willing to operate our respective stores in reference to suggestions made by you.

1. The stores will be open for business between the hours of 8:30 A. M. and 6 P. M., except during the months of July and August when the stores will close at 5:30 P. M. During the week before Christmas, the stores will remain open evenings, except Christmas Eve when they will close at 6 P. M.

2. The following holidays: Christmas, New Year's, Decoration Day, July 4th, Labor Day and Thanksgiving Day, will be given with pay.

3. During the months of July and August, all employees to receive half holidays on Saturdays with pay.

4. One week's vacation with pay during each year will be given to all employees who have been in service from the previous September 1st.

5. Drivers and chauffeurs shall receive \$13.50 per week for the first year of employment and \$15 per week after the first year of service; chauffeurs and van drivers \$17 per week. This shall not be construed to mean that any reduction will be made in the salaries of any chauffeurs or drivers heretofore employed by us who have received larger wage.

6. No discrimination against any employee on account of his affiliation with any union.

7. Employers will meet individual employees to adjust grievances.

8. Employers will endeavor to reinstate their former employees.

Respectfully yours,

ADAM, MELDRUM & ANDERSON Co.

J. N. ADAM & Co.

THE WM. HENGERER Co.

HENS & KELLY Co.

H. A. MELDRUM Co.

At a mass meeting of the clerks, held on the morning of the 17th, this proposition was submitted to them by a representative of the Bureau and was accepted. At a meeting held in the afternoon the drivers and helpers also accepted the proposition. Many of the clerks and all of the drivers and helpers returned to work Monday morning, May 19.

STRIKE OF EXPRESS DRIVERS, BUFFALO

On Monday, May 5th, 300 drivers, depot men and helpers employed by the American, National, Adams, United States and Wells Fargo Express companies quit work. The men contended that they were discharged for organizing a union and wearing a union button. The companies claimed they quit work when an order was issued forbidding any employee to wear an emblem other than that of the companies. During the progress of the strike small riots occurred daily, wagons were stoned and assaults were frequent, so that every wagon set out by the companies was policed by two or three men.

On May 9th a committee from the drivers appealed to Mayor Fuhrmann to bring about an immediate adjustment. On May 10th Chief Mediator Rogers went to Buffalo to attempt a settlement. He found that Mayor Fuhrmann had sent the following letter to the General Manager of each company:

DEAR SIR.—A list of the demands of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs-Stablemen and Helpers of America at Buffalo, N. Y., has been submitted to me. I invite you as general manager of the company and such other representatives of your company as you may desire to meet me at the mayor's office this afternoon at 5 o'clock.

Yours very truly,

LOUIS P. FUHRMANN.

The answers from G. G. Thompson, General Manager United States Express Company; H. E. Huff, General Manager Adams Express Company; E. A.

Steadman, Vice President Wells Fargo & Company; T. A. Riston, American Express Company, and G. A. D. Vickers, National Express Company, were "we know of no members of the union in our employ and consequently we feel nothing can be accomplished by a discussion of the subject."

The controversy between the express companies and their employees had become a vital public concern, not only because of the importance of having express packages delivered promptly but because of the heavy daily expense of \$1,200 in protecting the drivers who had been substituted for the striking employees. The mayor continued his efforts with a view of finding a practical solution of the controversy, having received from the drivers of each express company, who spoke for themselves as well as the other striking employees, a statement that they would agree to return to work forthwith if they were reinstated without discrimination in the positions held by them on Saturday, May 3d, on the same terms under which they worked prior to quitting the employment of the express companies. After receiving this written offer the mayor again invited the local representatives of the express companies to his office. This invitation was accepted. Having submitted to them the above offer from their employees, they refused to accept the proposition, insisting that each man must file a separate application for reinstatement which they proposed to consider separately. The men refused to return under such conditions, contending that few if any of those on strike would be reinstated.

The State Bureau had several conferences with representatives of the companies as well as with their employees. The latter signified their willingness to return to work if the companies would agree not to discriminate against those who were not guilty of violence nor had in any manner injured the companies' property, but this was also refused. Quite a number of those on strike having secured other positions, the strike was declared off at a meeting held June 2.

STRIKE OF MACHINISTS, BUFFALO

On May 12th 640 employees of the Crosby Company's sheet metal stamping works went on strike for an increase in wages and the right to organize. At a conference between a committee of the employees and the company they were unable to agree on the extent to which the employees wanted to organize. A representative of the Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration intervened and suggested another conference, in which the following agreement was reached:

BUFFALO, May 21, 1913.

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT arrived at between the employees of The Crosby Company, represented by a committee, and the company, represented by its president.

First: The men are to go to work Monday morning, May 26th, upon the same basis as they quit Monday noon, May 12th.

Second: The committees of each department, made up as hereinafter arranged, shall meet with the management for the adjustment of all grievances as rapidly as possible. The pay-rolls to be made up as heretofore, but all advances that shall be made in wages shall date from Monday morning, the 26th, and be payable as fast as each department's new scale is arrived at.

Third: The committees of each department shall consist of three workmen, made up in the following manner: If the majority working in that department are union men, two of the men shall be union men and one a non-union man. If the majority in the department are non-union men, two of the men shall be non-union men and one union man. These committees will have fixed dates to be arrived at later, to meet the management from time to time during the year so that any grievances may be adjusted.

Fourth: There shall be no discrimination against workmen applying for positions on account of any affiliations with the union, nor any discrimination against any of the men coming back to work under this arrangement.

Fifth: All over time shall be paid for time and a half.

The result of this agreement was that the entire force received an average increase of from 10 to 12 per cent.

STRIKE OF STREET RAILWAY EMPLOYEES, BUFFALO

At the close of a midnight meeting which ended at four o'clock on Sunday morning, April 6, one of the most serious street railway strikes that ever occurred in the State was declared in the city of Buffalo. Not more than 278 of the 1,581 motormen and conductors employed by the International Railway Company attended this meeting, but before evening the whole system was in a demoralized condition. During the day cars were stoned, obstacles placed on the tracks and general disorder prevailed. On the following day the company secured an injunction restraining the men from interfering with their properties. Strike-breakers were secured to operate the cars, but very few were in operation. Violence continued and the whole police force was pressed into active service. The company appealed to the sheriff for protection and several deputies were sworn in, but lawlessness continued.

Attorneys representing the International Railway Company made a demand on Supreme Court Justice Charles H. Brown to order out the state troops to protect their property and preserve law and order, and upon assurance from Police Superintendent Regan that the police of the city of Buffalo were unable to handle the situation, he issued an order at 9:30 Tuesday night. The strike by this time had spread to Niagara Falls and Lockport and the men employed by the Buffalo & Lake Erie Traction Company also struck. This completely tied up all the interurban branches. With some 3,000 troops on duty the company tried to operate some of their lines but without any degree of success and no cars were run after nightfall.

On Monday, April 7th, Mediator Downey went to Buffalo to investigate the cause of the strike and submitted the following report to Governor Sulzer and the Commissioner of Labor:

April 10, 1913.

HON. WILLIAM SULZER, Governor, Executive Chamber, Albany, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR.—In response to your request, I desire to submit the following brief report covering the strike of street railway men in the city of Buffalo:

Immediately after the strike was brought to my attention, I went to Buffalo and got in touch with the situation. I first met the representatives of the workmen and later met representatives of the company. Receiving information that the mayor of the city was taking an active interest in the strike and endeavoring to bring about a settlement, I deemed it my duty to confer with him.

The representatives of the men informed me that the immediate cause of the strike was the discharge by the company of seventy-five men because they joined the union. Another cause of the strike was that wages and working conditions were alleged to be deplorable—that men were compelled to work inordinately long hours for wages ranging from \$2.20 to \$2.80 per day. Those receiving the maximum mentioned had to be in the employ of the company continuously for a period of nine years.

A committee of employees waited upon the company and requested a conference, but their request was refused. The men stated their entire willingness to submit to arbitration all questions involved in the dispute except the right to organize.

The representatives of the company stated that the men left their employment on last Sunday morning without any previous notice; that the company had secured other men to take the places

of the strikers, and that the reason the company was not operating its cars was the inadequate protection afforded by the city police department. They further stated that the company had nothing to arbitrate and that they refused to meet representatives of the men on strike upon the ground that they were no longer in the employ of the company.

In my conference with Mayor Fuhrmann, I suggested that he issue an invitation to both parties to meet at his office. Acting upon this suggestion, the mayor sent the following letters to the representatives of the company and of the striking employees:

E. C. CONNETTE, Esq., *President, International Railway Co., Buffalo, N. Y.:*

DEAR SIR.—I desire a speedy settlement of the present street railway situation. Therefore, I invite you as president of the International Street Railway Company and such other representatives of your company as you may desire to meet in conference a committee of the striking railway employees and their representatives at the mayor's office this afternoon at 5 o'clock.

To representatives of the striking employees:

GENTLEMEN.—I desire a speedy settlement of the present street railway situation. Therefore, I invite you gentlemen as representatives of the striking street railway employees to meet in conference a committee representing the International Railway Company, at the mayor's office this afternoon at 5 o'clock.

The strikers evidenced their entire willingness to meet as suggested by the mayor.

The company declined in the following communication:

HON. LOUIS P. FUHRMANN, *Mayor, City of Buffalo, N. Y.:*

MY DEAR MAYOR.—I have your letter of the 8th inst. inviting me to a conference with a committee of the striking railway employees at your office at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

While I am always ready to meet you and discuss any matter concerning public interest at any time, I do not believe that, under the circumstances, I should participate in this conference.

I thank you for your efforts to assist in restoring the street car service conditions in the city and beg to assure you that this company is equally interested in restoring to the public the service to which they are entitled, and, in view of this fact, the company has sufficient men now to man their cars and operate them, when law and order prevail. Furthermore, the attitude of this company toward its former employees is expressed in a statement issued to the Press, as follows:

"President Connette desires to announce through the press to any and all of the former employees of the International Railway Company, that he will be glad to confer with them at any time, regarding wages and working conditions, after they have returned to work and resumed the regular operation of the cars."

Any effort on your part to further the restoration of service by inducing the former employees to return to work and restore conditions as they existed a week ago, will be fully appreciated, both by the company and by the people of Buffalo, and you may rest assured that this company purposes then to give every reasonable consideration to any improvement in the wages and working conditions of its men.

Very sincerely yours,
(Signed) E. G. CONNETTE,
President.

In view of the seriousness of the dispute, I have deemed it my duty to recommend to the Commission of Labor that a public investigation be undertaken to determine the causes of the strike in order that a proper basis of adjustment may be evolved.

Respectfully submitted,

P. J. DOWNEY,
Mediator.

Upon receipt of this report Commissioner Williams directed a public investigation of the dispute by the Board of Mediation and Arbitration.

The Board arrived in Buffalo on the night of the 10th and attended a conference at the mayor's office, but nothing was accomplished. Both parties were notified that the investigation would begin on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock in the common council chamber of the city hall, and the Board began issuing subpoenas. Mayor Fuhrmann made repeated efforts to bring both parties together, but the company persisted in their refusal to meet or treat in any manner with any committee in which the international officers of the union were present. He was successful, however, in securing a conference on Friday morning at his office between a committee from the strikers and their international officers and President E. G. Connette and Porter Norton, representing the International Railway Company. They were unable to agree on a final basis of settlement and an adjournment was taken until 4 o'clock. Those in attendance at the afternoon conference were Mayor Fuhrmann, President Con-

nette and Porter Norton of the International Railway Company; W. D. Mahon, president, and William B. Fitzgerald, general organizer, of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees; John Coleman of the Buffalo Trades and Labor Council; P. J. Downey of the State Board of Arbitration and a committee of twelve from the carmen's union. The following agreement was reached:

It is hereby agreed as a basis of settlement:

First: All employees who were in the employment on Saturday, April 5, 1913, to be returned to the service in the positions and with the seniority held by them at that time, with the leeway of forty-eight hours for such employees as may not be within calling or notifying distance, to return and take their positions.

Second: When the employees have returned to work and within five days after having signed this agreement, the company to take up with a committee of the employees all complaints, grievances and working conditions for the future. Included in these complaints shall be the cases of the men discharged within thirty days prior to April 5, 1913. If they cannot reach a satisfactory agreement through these conferences, all questions in dispute between them shall be submitted to a board of arbitration.

Either party upon being notified in writing by the other party that arbitration is desired shall name its arbitrator within forty-eight hours after having received such written notice.

Third: The board of arbitration to be composed of three persons. The employees to select whomever they desire as their arbitrator, the company to select whom they desire. These two arbitrators thus selected shall select within five days from the date of their appointment the third arbitrator. In case of failure to select a third arbitrator within five days as specified, the mayor of the city of Buffalo shall become the third arbitrator. Within three days after the appointments of the third arbitrator, the board of arbitrators shall meet and continue in session until all disputes have been heard and decided.

At the hearing before the board of arbitration, either side may be represented by anyone whom they desire, and after all evidence and arguments have been heard by the board of arbitration they shall within fifteen days formulate their award in writing and submit the same to both parties. The findings of the majority of the board of arbitration shall be final and binding on both parties.

The expenses of the board of arbitration shall be borne as follows: Each party shall pay the arbitrator of his selection and they shall jointly pay the expenses of the third arbitrator and such other expenses as may be incurred.

GEORGE LAMBERT,
GEORGE T. GILMORE,
RALPH W. LINCOLN,
E. T. BENNETT,
E. G. CONNETTE,
CLARENCE F. CONROY,
ROBERT C. BRONSON.

(Witness)

VINCENT TUERO,
B. J. SMITH,
W. A. LEA,
LOUIS MILLER,
A. M. ELKINS,
E. P. WILHELM,

LOUIS P. FUHRMANN.

BUFFALO, April 11, 1913.

An agreement was also reached between the Buffalo and Lake Erie Traction Company and their men. Operations were resumed on all lines at 5 o'clock Saturday morning. On account of this settlement the public investigation became unnecessary.

STRIKE OF PAPER MAKERS, FULTON

On May 23d 160 papermakers and others employed by the Oswego Falls Pulp & Paper Company, the Granby Paper Company, the Victoria Paper Company, the Volney Paper Company and the North End Paper Company at Fulton went on strike for an eight-hour day or a three-tour system. Previous to the strike they worked an eleven and thirteen-hour day, or a two-tour system.

On July 3, by request of both parties, Mediator Downey went to Fulton and endeavored to bring about an adjustment, but without success. He waited

on the representatives of the above companies, who stated that it would be impossible for them to grant any concessions. He suggested as a compromise that the companies concede a 65-hour week, but this they refused.

Some time previous to the strike the men organized and affiliated with the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers. All of the employers with one exception stated that if the men on strike wished to be re-employed they would have to surrender their membership with the union. It was then suggested that the employers meet a committee of their own employees with a view of adjusting the difficulty. This was agreed to by both parties and conferences were held, but without results. The strike is still pending.

STRIKE OF CONDUCTORS AND MOTORMEN, JAMESTOWN

On April 29, 1913, the Commissioner of Labor received the following telegram from William B. Fitzgerald, representing the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America: "Suspension of work by street railway men liable at any moment to take place at Jamestown, N Y. Can you send representative; may avoid it." Mediator Downey of the Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration, being in Dunkirk on official business, was directed to proceed to Jamestown. Upon his arrival conferences were held with J. J. Thorpe, representing the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, and A. A. Adams, William D. Roberts, H. A. Nollen, O. D. Wilcox and R. J. Baskman, representing the local employees, who stated that on the 26th they had submitted to the Jamestown Street Railway company and the Chautauqua Traction Company a request for an increase in wages and a change in working conditions.

The committee stated that if the demands submitted to the companies were unsatisfactory they stood ready and willing to submit the whole matter to a board of arbitration and abide by the result. In conference with Mr. A. N. Broadhead, president of the traction companies, he stated that it was impossible for the companies to concede the demands of the men; that he would under no circumstances meet a committee from the union, and that the companies had nothing to arbitrate. Every effort was made to have the representatives of the companies meet a committee of their employees, but without success.

The men at a meeting held at 1 o'clock A. M. decided to go on strike, and on May 1 at 7 A. M. 175 motormen and conductors quit work. Several efforts were made during the progress of the strike to bring about a settlement, without result. On June 2d the State Board of Arbitration went to Jamestown to hold a public investigation. On their arrival they were informed that the Hon. Frank W. Stevens and a committee of citizens were endeavoring to bring about an adjustment between the companies and their employees, and as a settlement was pending the investigation was not held. The citizens' committee failed to reach an agreement between the companies and their employees, and on June 29th the strike was declared off by the men.

BENCH HANDS, ETC., NIAGARA FALLS

On May 2d, 200 bench hands in the employ of the United States Light & Heating Company went on strike for recognition of the union, reinstatement of men discharged during its formation, for abolition of piece work and for regulation of working hours. On the 3d 500 others went on strike, the ma-

chinists, electricians and laborers joined the strike, and on the 7th the entire plant was closed.

A committee from the Business Men's Association made repeated efforts to adjust the grievances, but was unsuccessful. Mayor Laughlin and John Flett, organizer of the American Federation of Labor, requested the services of Mediator Downey in bringing about an adjustment. At a conference held in Mayor Laughlin's office on May 23d there were present Frank Engle, superintendent of the United States Light & Heating Company; Mayor Laughlin, E. T. Williams, local industrial agent; John Flett, organizer of the American Federation of Labor, and Mr. Downey, together with committees from the machinists, electricians and bench men. Mr. Engle agreed to reinstate all former employees as rapidly as possible and that no others would be employed until all the old men were at work; that a nine-hour workday would go into effect at once, no discrimination would be shown against anyone for their affiliation with any union, and that the company would meet committees of employees to adjust grievances. At a meeting of the men held in the evening they accepted the proposition submitted by the company and work was resumed at once.

STRIKE OF LABORERS, MACHINE TENDERS, ETC., PORT CHESTER

On May 14th, 725 men of the 1,150 employees of the firm of Russell, Burd-sall & Ward went on strike, demanding an increase in wages and recognition of the union and a decrease of working hours from ten to nine per day. Intervention in this strike was requested by the firm and Mediator Reagan of the Bureau visited the scene of the trouble and arranged for a meeting on the 16th of a committee of strikers with Mr. W. L. Ward, president of the company, and the Bureau's representative at the office of the firm. After due deliberation an agreement was reached involving an increase of wages but no reduction of hours or recognition of the union.

The committee of the strikers and the Bureau's representative reported the terms of the settlement at a union meeting and they were unanimously accepted. The agreement was then signed by the parties to the conference and by the president of the village and the chief of police. The strikers agreed to return to work on the following morning, May 17th.

After the meeting had adjourned certain agitators circulated amongst the foreign element of the men on strike, nearly all of whom were Italians, and created dissatisfaction by allegations that the committee had "sold out," that there should have been a greater increase in wages and that their hours should have been materially reduced, etc. When the time arrived to return to work, therefore, they all refused, and attended a special meeting called for the purpose of a further discussion of the settlement, thus repudiating the agreement entered into and signed by their representative committee. The Bureau's representatives were notified of the turn affairs had taken and returned to Port Chester on the morning of the 17th, and demanded that a special meeting be called at 1 P. M. to reconsider the adverse action regarding the agreement. The men were urged and very firmly given to understand that they must stand by their committee's agreement entered into on the 16th, as the committee had full power to settle the strike. After a discussion which lasted about five hours, the strikers finally agreed to return to work on the following Monday morning, May 19, at which time all the strikers did return to work and the dispute was declared at an end.

LOCKOUT OF STEEL WORKERS, SYRACUSE

The Crucible Steel Company of America closed its two plants in Syracuse on May 10, 1913. In a posted notice the company gave as its reason for closing the plants its opposition to employees joining a union of steel workers.

Mediators Downey and McManus of the Bureau made several efforts to effect a settlement of the dispute but were unsuccessful because the company insisted upon the men giving up their membership in the union before they could enter the mills. This the men refused to do although they did not ask for the recognition of their union. Later the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration made a public investigation into the causes of the dispute and made the following report and recommendations.

Report and Recommendations of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration on the Lockout of Employees of the Crucible Steel Company of America at Syracuse.

"The State Board of Mediation and Arbitration, under authority of section 141 of the Labor Law, conducted a public investigation of the lockout of employees of two plants of the Crucible Steel Company of America at Syracuse.

"The hearings of the board occurred from June 17-20 inclusive, and 35 witnesses were examined, representing the employees, the contractors from various departments of the mill and the general manager of each mill. There was no material disagreement in the testimony regarding the character of the disturbance, both sides calling it a lockout rather than a strike. Nor was there any dispute regarding the cause of the lockout, which was stated by both parties to be on account of the organization of a labor union among the employees of the mills. After the managers heard that such a union had been formed they closed their plants to all employees, union and non-union alike, by posting the following notice to their employees:

We believe, as do a majority of our employees, that it is for our and their best interests that this mill should remain non-union, so that the management and employees can always settle their differences without the intervention of outsiders. We have been informed that attempts are being made to coerce our men into taking action against our mutual interests. That we may determine whether or not these works can run under the present management, we have decided to close all departments at noon to-day and to remain closed until further notice; requesting all our employees who remain loyal to us to send in their names and check numbers by mail. Upon resumption of work full protection will be given all who wish to work and continue with us.

Just when we resume operations will be determined by the decision of our men. We are always ready to meet them individually and to make every effort to correct any differences.

"The testimony of the employees showed that they regarded their having joined the union as a fundamental personal right and that no attempt had been made to secure union recognition from their employers or union regulation of their employment in any way. They testified further that their desire to organize a union was because of their inability to have grievances as to working conditions and wages redressed as individuals without fear of loss of employment. They claimed that when their foreman or contractors refused to listen to complaints they feared to carry their grievances to the superintendent or general manager. Certain contractors testified that they hired and discharged men at will without reference of individual cases to the management, and at least one contractor testified that he would dismiss one of his employees who carried a grievance to the management. Several

contractors, however, testified that there was no objection on their part to having any grievances carried beyond them to the superintendent or general manager, and that the fear of the men in this respect was ill-founded.

We learned that several of the conditions complained of by the employees had been corrected since the lockout after the mills had reopened with such help as returned.

The managers further testified that they were willing to listen to complaints or grievances at any time and that the employees were always at liberty to complain to them without fear on any reasonable matter.

It was clear from the testimony that such complaints had been infrequent and that the men generally were not previously aware that they had any such privilege. We believe, therefore, that the men not only had a right to organize a union, but that the company was without justification in closing the mills in order to compel the men to relinquish their membership in the union or forfeit their employment.

The employees testified that they were willing under all the circumstances to return to work together, on assurance that the company would in future receive and consider complaints, after work was resumed, when presented by individuals or committees of employees from the several departments of each mill, selected by all the employees of the department concerned.

In view of the managers' testimony that grievances or complaints could be made by the men either through individuals or committees or by a whole department if desired, after work is resumed, we recommend that the company reopen its plants to the former employees as rapidly as possible without discrimination and without imposing any unjust, unreasonable and unamerican conditions upon the men.

(Signed)

WM. C. ROGERS,
P. J. DOWNEY,
JAMES MCMANUS.

STRIKES OF LABORERS IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY

On April 10 there occurred simultaneous strikes of laborers employed by contractors and others in Harrison, Mamaroneck, Mount Vernon and Port Chester, in which Mediators Reagan and Bealin successfully intervened. Increase of wages and recognition of the union were the principal demands. The strikers were members of local unions in each place of the General Laborers' International Union of America. The numbers who went on strike were 175 at Harrison, 200 at Mamaroneck, 1,500 in Mount Vernon, and 2,000 in Port Chester. Considerable disturbance of the peace occurred in connection with some of these strikes, the most serious occurring during a parade of the Harrison strikers who while on the march toward Mamaroneck came into collision with the police which resulted in the fatal shooting of the president of one of the unions and the wounding of three laborers and a special policeman. The mediators intervened at Mamaroneck immediately after this disturbance on April 14, at Mount Vernon on April 17, Harrison on the 19th and at Port Chester on the 21st, and the following action was taken.

Mamaroneck. On the 14th, after communicating with the village president, village attorney and sheriff of the county, leaders of the strikers were interviewed. While no conference could be then arranged, it was agreed that

there should be no further attempt to parade or disturb the peace. On the 15th conferences with union leaders and the village president, village attorney and sheriff resulted in an agreement for a joint conference of all parties on the next day at the town hall. On the 16th the conference was held with seven representatives of employers, four representatives of the unions, including their national president and the public officials above mentioned, together with the mediators present. After presentation of the demands of the strikers, and a statement from the employers indicating that some of the demands would easily be granted, the union representatives withdrew with Mediator Reagan and the sheriff and after consultation returned with a modification of the original demands, including a compromise on wages, but not formal recognition of the union. This was accepted by the conference and reduced to writing over the signature of two of the public officials and the mediator and the strike was thus ended. The president of the village took occasion to extend the thanks of the public to the State Bureau for its service.

Mount Vernon. On the 17th the mediators waited on the mayor and arranged for a conference of employers and strikers which was held at the mayor's office next day with the mayor, eighteen contractors, the national union president, and the mediators present. The wage demand only was presented at this conference. After discussion the mayor, Mediator Reagan and the president of the union retired and then reported a compromise which was accepted and reduced to written form over the signatures of the mayor and mediators and this ended the dispute.

Harrison. A conference was held in the office of the town clerk on the 19th with three employers, the national union president and other local union representatives and the mediators present, which resulted in a compromise agreement signed by representatives of the parties and the mediators, which terminated the controversy.

Port Chester. A conference was arranged at the office of the village clerk attended by the village president, the president and nineteen members of the contractors' association, the international union president and four other union representatives, and the mediators. The demand for union recognition being withdrawn the question of wages was discussed at length, resulting in a compromise agreement signed by representatives of the parties, the village president and the mediators, which ended the strike.

STRIKE OF SUGAR REFINERY EMPLOYEES, YONKERS

For three years the employees of the Federal Sugar Refinery, Yonkers, N. Y., have been organized as Local No. 13,053, American Federation of Labor. During this time up to April 14, 1913, the members of the local and the management of the refinery represented in the person of Mr. Spreckels had worked in harmony. Early in April some men were discharged for various reasons. On April 14, Mr. Keating and Mr. McGovern, representing the American Federation of Labor, had a conference with Mr. Spreckels, manager of the refinery. This conference lasted from 10:30 A. M. to 12:30 P. M. The cases of twenty men who were discharged were considered and it was understood that the matter would be adjusted at a conference to be held April 17. At the time there were rumors of a strike but it was agreed that no action would be taken pending the conference of April 17.

Mr. Keating asserted that on the afternoon of April 14, the president and vice-president of the union were discharged by the superintendent, Mr. Spreckels. This was denied by Mr. Spreckels who declared that the men in question were called to order by their respective foremen for breach of rules and they walked out of their employment of their own accord.

On the evening of April 14, when the night force of about 150 reported for work they were not admitted to the plant, the superintendent stating that the plant had for the time being shut down. This action of Mr. Spreckels rendered idle 800 people, 390 of whom were on strike or locked out and 410 others rendered idle by reason of the strike or lockout. The officers of the union contended that this was a lockout. On the other hand, Mr. Spreckels asserted that on the afternoon of the 14th, Mr. Keating telephoned him that the men had voted to go on strike.

On April 17 Mediators Reagan and Bealin of the Bureau, called on Mr. Spreckels and asked him to meet in conference with representatives of the men on strike. This Mr. Spreckels refused to do, asserting that he would have no more to do with the union or its members. Three other attempts were made to adjust the trouble through a conference but to no purpose.

On the morning of May 8 Mr. Spreckels reported that 65 of the strikers had returned to work. He also announced that the men could return to work if they desired to do so, but not as members of the union. On May 27 Mr. Spreckels reported that all the strikers' places had been filled and that the strike was at an end, and on June 14 the union declared the strike ended.

THE INDUSTRIAL BOARD.

The Industrial Board was established in connection with the reorganization of the Department of Labor effected by chapter 145 of the Laws of 1913. That reorganization and the establishment of the Board were the result of the recommendation of the New York State Factory Investigating Commission made in its report to the Legislature in January of this year. The considerations which led to its creation and the general theory of the Board are best indicated by the following excerpt from the Commission's report upon the subject.

We believe that the only way of obtaining a labor law which will be enforceable, is to abandon the theory underlying the Labor Law as it now stands, that it is possible to provide specifically, the measures that must be taken in each different industry for the protection of the lives, health and safety of workers under all conditions.

This theory of factory legislation we believe to be absolutely erroneous. It is at variance with the systems in use in Wisconsin and in those European countries where the administration of laws has been a decided success.

These systems of labor legislation are based upon the theory that it is impossible to regulate factory sanitation and safety solely by statute.

The Commission, as a result of investigation and study of the subject, is convinced that it is impossible to legislate definitely by statute so as to cover the details of all industries. These details are too numerous to be safely enumerated in a statute difficult to change or modify. Stringent regulations which are perfectly proper for one class of factories are often unnecessary and unfair for others.

Conditions vary in different industries. New methods of manufacture, and new types of machinery present new and troublesome questions to be solved. Our labor laws should have reasonable elasticity and flexibility so as to permit of special requirements that may be adjusted to the progress of industry and its varying conditions. It should not be necessary to have to resort to the tedious process of amending an old law or enacting a new one whenever a remedy is needed for some condition overlooked in the old statute, or newly discovered.

We are of the opinion that the legislature should make broad and general requirements of safety and sanitation, setting forth where practicable minimum requirements, and delegating to some responsible authority the power to make special rules and regulations to carry the provisions of the statute into effect in the different industries and under varying conditions. These rules and regulations should be collected in an industrial code that could be enlarged or changed with comparative ease from time to time as occasion may require. This principle is approved by all those who have given thought and study to this important subject.

In Europe the futility of regulating labor conditions by specific statutes was recognized a long time ago. There the statutes are very broad and general and power is given to administrative boards to make rules and regulations for their application under varying circumstances and conditions.

The question of how best to render these principles effective and yet to secure the effective enforcement of the labor law and rules and regulations adopted thereunder, has proved to be a most difficult problem.

To give one man, namely, the Commissioner of Labor, the power to make rules and regulations would be entirely out of the question. This power is too great to entrust safely to any one individual. Two other methods were suggested: (1) to create a commission at the head of the Department of Labor in place of the present single commissioner, with power to make rules and regulations and to enforce them; and (2) to create a Board within the Department of Labor to make rules and regulations, and to leave the Commissioner of Labor at the head of the department, as at present, with full power to enforce the provisions of the statute and the rules and regulations adopted by the board, and with full responsibility for their enforcement.

The Commission has carefully considered the advantages and disadvantages of each plan. We have found that there are advantages and disadvantages in each, but after careful study we have decided that the second alternative is the one likely to produce better results to the state. In reaching that conclusion, we were guided by the following principles:

1. Responsibility for enforcement of law must be definitely located.
2. Administrative work can best be done by one man.
3. Questions involving discretion and requiring deliberation are best decided by a body of men.

The plan we propose has the deliberative advantages of commission government and the administrative advantages of a single head. The formation of a board to make, with due deliberation, regulations to carry into effect the intent and purposes of the law, will secure for the department all the benefits of a commission; and the retention at the head of the department of a single commissioner to enforce the law and the regulations adopted thereunder will prevent any shifting of responsibility.

The question has arisen, whether this Board shall be merely advisory and its conclusions subject to veto by the Commissioner of Labor. We believe, however, that such veto power would not produce good results. Nevertheless, the Commissioner of Labor should not be placed in a subordinate capacity, but should be chairman of this board and thus have an important voice in framing the rules and regulations upon which the successful administration of his department so largely depends.

The Industrial Board is regulated by Article 3-A of the Labor Law. It consists of the Commissioner of Labor, as chairman, and four associate members, whom the Governor is empowered to appoint by and with the advice and consent of the Senate for specified terms. The annual salary of each is \$3,000. The Board has authority to appoint a secretary, at a salary fixed by itself.

From time to time the Commissioner Labor must detail to its assistance such employees of the Department as it may require. In aid of its work it is empowered to engage experts for special and occasional services and to employ necessary clerical assistants. Stated meetings are required to be held at least once a month either in Albany or New York City, and other meetings may be called at such times and places as the needs of the public service may require; all sessions are to be open to the public. ✓

Governor Sulzer on May 16th, during the legislative recess, appointed as associate members of the Industrial Board, Messrs. Richard J. Cullen, civil engineer, of New York City; Charles C. Flaesch, attorney and counselor at law, of Unadilla; Maurice Wertheim, manufacturer, of New York City, and Miss Pauline Goldmark, who at the time was in charge of the Bureau of Social Research of the New York School of Philanthropy. These appointments were confirmed by the Senate in extraordinary session on June 25th.

The Board met in New York City on May 28th and organized by electing as its secretary Mr. John R. Shillady, who for the preceding four years was executive secretary of the Buffalo Association for the Relief and Control of Tuberculosis, and who had been prominently identified with matters relating to public health and industrial questions. His salary was fixed at \$5,000 per annum. At that meeting it was resolved that the Commissioner of Labor direct the heads of the Bureaus and Divisions of the Department of Labor "to prepare and submit such information and detailed recommendations as they may believe necessary to the improvement of conditions in the various matters under their charge." The office of the Board is in the offices of the Department of Labor in New York City at 381 Fourth avenue.

General power is vested in the Board (1) "to make investigations concerning and report upon all matters touching the enforcement and effect of" the provisions of the Labor Law and regulations made by the Board thereunder; (2) "to make, alter, amend and repeal rules and regulations for carrying into effect" the provisions of the Labor Law, "applying such provisions to specific conditions and prescribing specific means, methods or practices to effectuate such provisions"; and (3) "to make, alter, amend or

repeal rules and regulations for guarding against and minimizing fire hazards, personal injuries and diseases." The law further declares its "policy and intent" to be "that all factories, factory buildings, mercantile establishments and other places to which this chapter is applicable shall be so constructed, equipped, arranged, operated and conducted in all respects as to provide reasonable and adequate protection to the lives, health and safety of all persons employed therein, and that the said Board shall from time to time make such rules and regulations as will effectuate the said policy and intent." The rules and regulations of the Board are to be embodied in an industrial code, are to have the force and effect of law, are to be enforced in the same manner as the statutory provisions, and may apply in whole or in part to particular kinds of factories, machines, apparatus, articles, processes, industries, trades or occupations. The industrial code and all amendments and alterations thereto are to be certified by the Board's secretary and filed with the Secretary of State.

At the outset the Board adopted a formal plan of work. Under this its work is apportioned to eight general divisions, as follows: (1) Fire Hazards, (2) Ventilation and Lighting (including temperature and humidity), (3) Sanitation and Comfort, (4) Dangerous Machinery, (5) Dangerous Trades, (6) Bakeries and Confectioneries, (7) Foundries, (8) Mines and Tunnels. The plan provides for the appointment of an advisory committee on each of these subjects composed of persons outside the Board but with a member of the Board as chairman. Each committee may appoint subcommittees outside its own membership, subject to the approval of the Board and the latter will assist the committees by tendering the services of such experts in the Department of Labor as may be required. These committees, as a result of their investigations and deliberations, are to propose for the consideration of the Board rules and regulations on the particular matters within the sphere of each. On matters of moment it is the intention of the Board to submit for criticism its committees' proposals to interested and informed individuals, as well as organizations. If valuable suggestions should result from this course the Board may recommit the subject matter to the respective committee with its own suggestions. After this preliminary work the final form

and substance of the proposed rules and regulations will be determined by the Board.

To enlist the community intelligence in the service of the workers in the state the Board plans to secure on its committees employers, employees, professional men, experts, officials and any others familiar with the questions to be considered. Especially, it is the plan that these committees, in addition to technical experts and officials, should be composed of persons most immediately affected by its rulings, namely, employers or their managers, foremen or engineers who are fully acquainted with the technical details of their own business and employees who possess a working knowledge of industrial conditions from actual experience in their trades, so that all rulings may be practical, while providing at the same time proper safeguards for the protection of the workers. The Board will thus base its regulations as far as possible upon the best industrial methods found in practical operation in each industry.

Thus far the Board has issued regulations upon three subjects and formally denied one exemption within its power to grant under the law.

Section 78 of the Labor Law permits as an exception to the general fifty-four hour law for women in factories, the employment of women 18 years old or over in canneries for sixty hours a week between June 15 and October 15, and further provides that the Industrial Board may "adopt rules and regulations permitting the employment" of such women for sixty-six hours a week between June 25 and August 15 "if said Board shall find that such employment is required by the needs of such industry and can be permitted without serious injury to the health of women so employed."

An application was made to the Board by the New York State Canners' Association for this latter exemption, and a hearing on this application was held at Utica on June 27th, at the conclusion of which a regulation was adopted granting the exemption under certain conditions. This regulation, known as Regulation No. 1 is as follows:

REGULATION No. 1.

Pursuant to subdivision 3, section 78 of the Labor Law, and upon application to be made by the employer to the Commissioner of Labor, women

eighteen years of age and upwards may be employed or permitted to work in canning or preserving perishable products in fruit and canning establishments between the twenty-fifth day of June and the fifth day of August, nineteen thirteen, in excess of ten hours in any one day and sixty hours in any one week, but not in excess of twelve hours in any one day nor sixty-six hours in any one week nor six days in any one week, upon compliance with the following regulations:

A woman may be so employed:

1. At any process or part of the work which does not require continuous standing while at work, except that she shall not be so employed in the processes of labelling or packing cans;

2. Provided that every floor on which such woman is employed be drained free of liquids; but whenever any such floor cannot so be kept free from liquids, slat platforms shall also be furnished upon which such woman may rest her feet while at work;

3. Permits granting exemption under these rules and regulations shall be revocable by the Commissioner of Labor for violation of any of the above regulations of the Industrial Board.

These rules and regulations and the exemption herein granted take effect immediately.

Adopted June 27, 1913.

As a result of the Binghamton fire in July in which 30 employees in a factory four stories in height lost their lives, communications from several civic organizations were received by the Board asking it to take immediate steps toward the adoption of rules for the fire proof enclosure of stairways in factories two stories or more in height. The amended law of 1913 required such fire proof enclosure in factories over five stories in height, but the Binghamton fire brought forcibly to view the need of such protection in factories below that limit.

Hearings on the subject were held in New York City on August 20 and 22.

At the outset a most important question concerning the powers of the Board was raised. This arose out of the fact that to require fire proof enclosure of stairways in factories under five stories in height would amount to changing the existing provisions of the Labor Law itself. Did the Board have power to make such a change or was it confined to making regulations strictly within the existing terms of the law? Bearing upon the specific question before the Board in addition to the general definition of its powers in section 51 quoted above was the following clause at the end of section 79c, sections 79a, 79b and

79c containing the regulations as to construction of factory buildings for fire prevention and the requirement of fire proof enclosure of stairways limited to buildings five or more stories in height being in section 79b:

4. Regulation by industrial board. The industrial board shall have power to adopt rules and regulations and establish requirements and standards for construction, equipment and maintenance of factory buildings or of particular classes of factory buildings and the means and adequacy of exit therefrom in order to carry out the purposes of this chapter in addition to the requirements of this section and of sections seventy-nine-a and seventy-nine-b, and not inconsistent therewith.

Aside from the particular point before the Board, it will be seen that the question raised was of large significance as to the general scope of the Board's work. In order to clear up the point the Board by resolution directed the chairman to secure an opinion from the Attorney-General, which resulted in the following opinion by the latter under date of August 26:

The Industrial Board of the State Department of Labor has power to adopt rules and regulations making more stringent provisions for the protection of factory buildings than those contained in the Labor Law, notwithstanding the fact that the law itself provides for the same subjects.

INQUIRY.

The following is submitted by the Industrial Board of the State Department of Labor:

Resolved, That the Chairman request the Attorney-General to advise this Board whether or not it has the power, under sections 51, 52, 79-b, and 79-c of the Labor Law, and any other provisions thereof applicable thereto, to adopt rules and regulations in its discretion, respecting the enclosure of stairways, if the requirement is based on the number of occupants above the first floor or the hazardous character of the business or differs in other particulars from the requirements of buildings over four stories in height; such rules and regulations to provide that interior stairways, serving as required means of exit in buildings of four stories or less in height, and the landings, platforms, and passageways connected therewith shall be enclosed on all sides by partitions of fire-resisting material extending continuously from the basement, and where the stairway extends to the top floor of the building such partitions shall extend to three feet above the roof; and that all openings in such partitions shall be provided with self-closing doors constructed of fire-resisting material, except where such openings are in the exterior wall of the building.

OPINION.

By various statutes enacted within the current year as a result of the activities of the New York State Factory Investigating Commission, the Labor Law of the State of New York has been very materially broadened in its provisions for the safety of employees in factories. Section 79-a contains certain mandatory provisions as to factories erected after the enactment of the law. Section 79-b contains certain requirements for existing buildings,

and among these requirements is that contained in its second subdivision relative to the enclosure of stairways. Among other things it provides,

All interior stairways serving as required means of exit in buildings more than four stories in height and the landings, platforms and passageways connected therewith shall be enclosed on all sides by partitions of fire resisting material extending continuously from the basement.

Subdivision 4 of section 79-c provides,

The industrial board shall have power to adopt rules and regulations and establish requirements and standards for construction, equipment and maintenance of factory buildings or of particular classes of factory buildings and the means and adequacy of exit therefrom in order to carry out the purposes of this chapter in addition to the requirements of this section and of sections seventy-nine-a and seventy-nine-b, and not inconsistent therewith.

The industrial board was created by article 3-a of the Labor Law as added by chapter 145 of the Laws of 1913, providing for its organization, jurisdiction and procedure. It was the clear intent of the law makers that this board should adopt rules and regulations and establish requirements and standards for the construction, equipment and maintenance of factory buildings in addition to those demanded by the express provisions of the statute itself. It seems to me to be entirely beyond question that the industrial board has power to adopt rules and regulations upon subjects of which the statute already treats. Otherwise, its jurisdiction would be extremely limited. The statute itself makes mandatory provisions for many safeguards, and then makes provision that additional safeguards may be required by the industrial board. There is nothing in the letter of the statute nor in its manifest intent to confine the jurisdiction of the industrial board to such few subjects only as are not expressly legislated upon by the statute itself. Such an extensive limitation upon its powers would be manifestly absurd and far foreign to the evident purpose of the Legislature in enacting additional legislation for the protection of the lives and health of employees in factories.

The legislation does not, in my opinion, offend any constitutional provision, and the proposed regulations seem to be entirely reasonable. In fact, I am informed that the necessity for having fireproof enclosed stairways in factory buildings, four stories or under in height, is clearly shown by the terrible loss of life in the Binghamton fire last month.

Inasmuch as action by your industrial board along this most important line awaits my decision in this matter, I have thus attempted to make prompt answer to the communication upon the subject received, stating the opinion which I have reached in the matter without here reproducing the various arguments presented both for and against the conclusions at which I have arrived.

I consider the powers of the industrial board along this line to be beyond question, and I advise that the proposed regulation is entirely within its jurisdiction and line of duty.

Dated August 26, 1913.

(Signed) THOMAS CARMODY,
Attorney-General.

Being thus assured of the correctness of the broader construction of its powers the Board adopted on August 28 as the

result of the earlier hearings the following Regulations Nos. 2 and 3:

REGULATION No. 2.

Requiring the Enclosure of Stairways in Buildings Less Than Five Stories in Height Where More Than Twenty-five Persons Are Employed Above the Ground Floor, or in Which Articles, Goods, Wares, Merchandise, or Products of Combustible Material Are Stored, Packed, Manufactured, or in the Process of Manufacture.

In all factory buildings less than five stories in height, in which there are more than twenty-five persons employed above the ground floor, or in which, regardless of the number of persons employed, articles, goods, wares, merchandise or products of combustible material are stored, packed, manufactured, or in the process of manufacture, all interior stairways, serving as required means of exit, and the landings, platforms and passageways connected therewith, shall be enclosed on all sides by partitions of fire-resisting material extending continuously from the basement.

Where the stairway extends to the top floor of the building such partitions shall extend to three feet above the roof. All openings in such partitions shall be provided with self-closing doors constructed of fire-resisting material, except where such openings are in the exterior wall of the building. The bottom of the enclosure shall be of fireproof material at least four inches thick, unless the fire-resisting partitions extend to the cellar bottom.

Such enclosure of stairways shall not be required in factory buildings in which there is an exterior enclosed fireproof stairway or a horizontal exit serving as a required means of exit, as defined in section 79 F, subdivisions 8 and 9 of the Labor Law.

Where approved automatic sprinklers are installed throughout such buildings, such enclosure of stairways shall not be required unless more than eighty persons are employed above the ground floor.

This rule and regulation shall be effective October 1, 1913.

Adopted August 28, 1913.

REGULATION No. 3.

Prohibiting the Storing of Combustible Material in or on Any Stairway, Landing or Passageway, or Under a Stairway, Unless Such Stairway is Covered With Incombustible Material.

In all factory buildings no articles or wares of a combustible nature shall be kept or stored inside the limits of any stairway enclosure or unenclosed stairway, or on the landings, platforms or passageways connected therewith, nor shall such articles or wares be kept or stored under any stairway unless such stairway and any partitions or doors thereunder are constructed of or covered with incombustible material.

This rule shall be effective October 1, 1913.

Adopted August 28, 1913.

Section 8-a of the Labor Law requires that employees in factories and mercantile establishments shall be given at least one

day of rest in every seven. Subdivision 5 of that section provides that

5. The industrial board at any time when the preservation of property, life or health requires, may except specific cases for specified periods from the provisions of this act by written orders which shall be recorded as public records.

In September application was made by the Northern Iron and Steel Company and the Tonawanda Iron and Steel Company for exemption under this clause. Both companies operate blast furnaces, which must be kept in continuous operation. After a hearing on the application the Board on September 25 unanimously denied the application. Following is the Board's statement of its grounds for the denial:

The Industrial Board's decision was based on its belief that it was the intent and purpose of the law to grant exemptions from the one day rest in seven provision only in cases of emergency which could not be anticipated in the statute itself, and that the clear intent of the law is not to exempt industries in continuous operation, or to give the Industrial Board power to suspend the operation of the law, except where an emergency occurred which could not be anticipated by the managers of the industry and the failure to exempt would cause serious loss to property, life or danger to health; and that the exemption should cover only specific cases and not an entire industry, and for specified periods limited in time.

THE HUSTED MILL EXPLOSION AND EXPLOSIONS IN FLOUR AND CEREAL MILLS.

On June 24th an explosion occurred in the plant of the Husted Milling Company, of Buffalo, which wrecked the plant and killed thirty-three employees. An investigation of the disaster was made by the secretary of the Industrial Board whose findings and conclusions were presented to the Board and adopted by it. In connection with this investigation, and pursuant to a resolution of the Board, the mechanical engineer of the Department was directed by the Acting Commissioner of Labor to investigate the subject of dust explosions in flour and feed mills and their prevention, and report to the Board. Below are printed condensed summaries of the report of these two officials.

As a result of these investigations and reports an advisory committee has been formed to study the grain milling industry and report to the Industrial Board. Its members are Maurice Wertheim, member of the Industrial Board, chairman; Prof. Charles E. Munroe, consulting expert on explosives to the United States Bureau of Mines; George W. Booth, chief engineer, National Board of Fire Underwriters; Lawrence E. Harmon, manager Buffalo Cereal Co., and chairman committee of Western New York milling interests; T. P. O'Connor, president International Longshoremen and Marine Transport Workers; and R. R. Hillman, mechanical engineer, Buffalo, New York.

Summary of Report of Secretary of Industrial Board on Husted Explosion.

The Husted disaster, conceded to be a dust explosion,* occurred at 3:52 P. M. on June 24th, apparently in the mill proper of the Husted Milling Company, located along Prenatt Street on the south, the "Nickle Plate" railroad tracks on the east, almost to the Elk Street viaduct on the north, and to the rear end of the lot lines of Smith Street residence property on the west. The Husted plant consisted of two elevators, a mill structure, a warehouse, and an office building and warehouse of two stories. Several railroad tracks adjoined the plant, four of them running into a loading shed, one coming into about the center of the area covered between the mill and warehouse. Much of the plant was four years old, and had been built, following a previous fire, on modern lines.

* No opinion is expressed as to the initial cause of the explosion or as to whether it was or was not preceded by a fire.

The plant was so complete a wreck that nothing could be learned from an examination of it, save that it was not a boiler explosion, as the boilers were intact, and that the mill proper was the probable source of the trouble.

When I first arrived on June 28th, there were still bodies in the ruins, which were being cleared carefully on that account. It was my judgment, as well as that of the district attorney, that it would be advisable to have some technically trained observers present to watch the wreckers. Dr. C. T. Graham-Rogers, Medical Inspector of Factories, and William Newell, Mechanical Engineer, were accordingly detailed by Acting Commissioner Rogers to assist in the investigation.

Messrs. E. M. Husted and Clifford Husted, father and son, president and superintendent of the company, afforded us every facility for investigating, and expressed their earnest desire to learn the cause of the explosion, about which they professed ignorance.

At my direction, Sidney T. Wilson, an inspector of the Department, in the Buffalo district, took photographs of the wrecked plant from various points of vantage. On July 1st and 2d he interviewed ten owners, superintendents, millers and millwrights in other but similar mills, as to their ideas of the causes of such explosions, and the means of prevention. On July 10th he interviewed twenty-seven employees of the Husted Milling Company, at the plant, in their homes, and in hospitals, as to what they knew of the explosions, the condition of the mill at the time, and made particular inquiries as to whether any one had ever been seen smoking in the mill. Each one interviewed said he had never seen any one smoking about the plant.

The inquest was conducted properly and with an evident desire to bring out the facts. At my request, Commissioner Rogers instructed Dr. Rogers to go again to Buffalo, which he did, attending the inquest from July 16th to 18th, inclusive. F. H. Cunningham, counsel of the Department, attended the hearings much of the time from July 15th to the 18th, dividing his time between the inquest and other work in Buffalo.

The superintendent and many employees testified, in fact every survivor employed in the plant. Much of it was graphic, some dramatic, but no one could throw any light on the cause. The testimony alleged that there were about one hundred seventy persons employed (it was a twenty-four hour plant); that they were running mostly on corn; that the previous Saturday (three days before) they had shut down and given the mill a cleaning all over, described as "thorough;" that they employed four men to sweep and clean all day; that they were working that day; that the machinery was in good order, the boss millwright having the day before, on his return from a vacation, examined personally every bit of machinery; that the mill was equipped with exhaust fans and up-to-date apparatus; that the machinery was so related and interdependent that trouble anywhere would soon manifest itself elsewhere; that dust conditions were "good;" that electric lights with wires run in conduits were used, mostly Tungstens; and all incandescents covered with a heavy wire guard. The globes were single, however, and the guard was to prevent theft. The superintendent described fully, and apparently frankly, the whole plant, its construction, lay-out, equipment, methods, and products. Employees followed. No con-

tradictory testimony appeared. Some rumors of defects appeared in print but no one as a witness bore out anything like an offense or neglect.

The following conclusions appear to me sound, and are respectfully submitted:

I. That the Husted Milling Company's explosion appears to have occurred during the ordinary course of the day's work, with no obvious, readily ascertainable deviation from current and usual practices;

II. That the Coroner's inquest pursued in apparent good faith, disclosed no deviation from accepted practices in the industry;

III. That the Husted Mill, from all the evidence available, appears to have been conducted as carefully as such mills are usually conducted;

IV. That, as an explosion did occur, and thirty-three people lost their lives in consequence, the very lack of peculiarity in the circumstances renders the potential dangers in the industry the greater;

V. That an industry in which grave dangers to life and limb exist, by reason of the explosive nature of the product made or transformed, is presumptively a dangerous trade, requiring special regulations for the protection of the workmen engaged therein;

VI. That the conditions under which such explosions occur being unknown or not fully known, constitute the more reason for thorough investigation and adequate control of the dangerous factors;

VII. That the board should appoint an advisory committee to recommend rules and regulations to safeguard the workmen in the milling industry, the scope of the committee to include "health and safety in the grain and cereal milling industry."

(Signed) JOHN R. SHILLADY,

Secretary, Industrial Board.

Condensed Report of Mechanical Engineer on Dust Explosions in Flour and Feed Mills and Their Prevention.

Pursuant to a resolution of the Industrial Board, I was directed by Acting Commissioner Rogers to investigate the subject of dust explosions in flour and feed mills and their prevention. I beg to report as follows:

Many dust explosions, causing serious loss of life and property, have been recorded.* Previous to the explosion of the Husted Mill the most serious dust explosion of recent years took place November 24, 1911, in an oil cake mill at Liverpool, England, in which thirty-nine persons were killed and over one hundred injured.

In addition to flour and feed mills, the danger of dust explosions exists in sugar refineries, breweries, woodworking plants, paper mills, starch works, etc.

Explosions have generally been due to the following causes:

(1) Falls of accumulated dust from beams, rafters, and ledges upon naked lights.

(2) Falls of accumulated dust upon burning plant or machinery during a fire on the premises.

* Spontaneous Combustion and Dust Explosions, by C. C. Hine, in *Insurance Monitor*, New York, pages 71-87.

Reports by H. M. Inspectors of Factories (Cd. 6223), Wyman and Sons, London.

(3) Introduction of naked lights, i. e., oil lamps, candles, matches or defective safety lamps inside elevator casings, mills, dust collecting chambers or other confined spaces.

(4) Production of sparks in a dusty atmosphere, owing to presence of particles of grit, flint, or metal in the mills or other machinery.

(5) Overheated bearings. Use of cheap oil which thins out when heated by bearings and drip on floors, evaporating and mixing with flour dust makes a very dangerous explosive mixture.

(6) Sparks from electrical machinery or blowing out of old type open fuses.

The records of most explosions indicate that there are usually at least two explosions, the initial one being local, the second being the violent explosion of a large amount of dust dislodged and stirred up by the initial explosion and so resulting in the transmission of an explosion wave through the entire building.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE PREVENTION OF DUST EXPLOSIONS IN FLOUR AND FEED MILLS, MALT MILLS, BREWERIES, ETC.

The roof of the building should be such as to offer little resistance in the event of explosions.

There should be no open beams, girders or other ledges or projections on which dust could lodge.

The floors, walls, machinery, appliances and any ledges as above should be cleaned of dust daily; or, better still, twice daily, preferably by a suction cleaner.

Underground rooms are unsuitable for roll mills or other grinding machinery.

All grinding and mixing machines, hoppers, elevators, worms, conveyors (other than belt conveyors—see below) should be so constructed as to prevent the escape of dust and should be provided with exhaust draft and adequate appliances for interception and removal of dust at the points where they are filled and discharged.

Efficient magnetic separators should be provided at the feed of all rolls or other grinding machines to arrest particles of iron or steel.

No naked gas lights, oil lights or electric arc lamps should be used in such rooms, and incandescent electric lamps should have outer dust-tight glass covers. In mills where electricity is not available the Davy or miner's safety lamp should be used.

Electrical conductors, switches, fuses and other electrical apparatus should be carefully enclosed so that in the event of sparking no dust can reach them.

Smoking and the carrying of matches should be prohibited.

In connection with grinding and cleaning machinery, the use of a dust room or "stive" room is unnecessary and dangerous; more modern methods of intercepting the dust, such as cyclone collectors or revolving dust collectors should be used.

A safety device should be placed below the grinding rolls to prevent an explosion running through into the bucket elevator. This may take the form of a revolving compartment cylinder such as is in use in one Buffalo

mill.* A compartment may be placed below the rollers with a spring loaded valve so adjusted that the room between the valve and the rollers is always filled with crushed grain so that no room is left for air. The additional weight of incoming crushed grain is sufficient to force the valve open at the bottom to discharge the same quantity below that comes in at the top.

Rooms completely enclosed are safest. Flues, hoistways, elevator shafts and openings, which afford opportunity for escape of dust to boiler fires, are dangerous.

Hot machine parts have often been the cause of dust explosions. The heating of machine parts may be detected by painting them with pigments which change color at high temperature. A mixture of mercury iodide and copper iodide, which is red at ordinary temperature, turns black at 80° C., the red color reappearing on cooling.

Where the nature of material permits, the air should be humidified; damp air causes the dust to settle down more rapidly.

Where the dust is produced inside any apparatus (cleaning or grinding machinery, etc.) the latter should be kept tightly shut, or else completely enclosed to prevent any escape of dust.

Machinery in which dust is produced should not be opened until sufficient time has elapsed for the dust to subside after the machinery has ceased running.

Bins should be comparatively small in size, and there should be a greater number of them, if necessary, instead of having a few very large bins, so that if an explosion takes place in one of the bins, its violence will be greatly lessened.

Dust collectors of the cyclone type should have their exhaust led into the open air instead of discharging into the building, as many do. Tubular (cloth) dust collectors, as a rule, exhaust directly into the building, that is, the air is filtered through the mesh of the felt or cloth, the dust being retained inside of the tube, these tubes being cleaned by a light blow from a hammer mechanism which causes the dust to fall down into the exhaust pipe. The presumption is that only the filtered air escapes, and no dust. It would be preferable to isolate these dust collectors in a chamber with an outside vent, because when they become worn or moth-eaten, there is ample opportunity for leakage of dust. More or less dust escapes from these collectors, even under the best conditions, though perhaps not enough to constitute a real source of danger through explosion. It is best, however, if it can be done, to place these tubular dust collectors in some place by themselves where ventilation can be secured and the dust be allowed to escape to the outside air. Back pressure on the fans of purifiers, grain cleaners, roll and other exhausts, caused by the clogging up of the tubes, or inadequate or defective dust collectors, often causes a great deal of dust to arise from the machines themselves or from any crack or opening in the blow spouts in connection with the collectors. Doors to elevators should be kept closed, as should also the doors or lids to bolting or sifting ma-

* This is a sort of paddle wheel similar to the runner of a centrifugal plant placed underneath their corn grinding mills. It acts as a check valve to prevent an explosion in the grinder flaking or through the bucket elevator to the bins. Provision is made for the explosion to escape through another channel to the outside air.

chines. The lids or covers of conveyors should be kept down, particularly those of grain conveyors, and if possible, exhaust should be applied to these either at inlet, outlet, or both, and also to discharge at elevator heads.

In feed mills, the discharge spouts to bags are often very steep, and if of any length or height, the material comes down with a rush, causing a pressure of air that is forced out of any openings in the feed bags or spout, and with it clouds of dust, particularly when taking off or changing sacks. A remedy for this is to have the spout deliver at one end of a worm or conveyor which discharges at its opposite end where the sack is hung, or a box may be used in connection where one, two, three or more sacks may be hung, and a valve so arranged that the bags will fill one after the other automatically. Such spouts should be placed at no greater angle than 45 degrees, which would avoid in a measure the great blowing and dusting tendency.

All bearings in connection with fans should be of the outboard type. Many of the older types of the grain smutters or brush machines of the upright type had the upper bearing within the chamber just above the fan eye or opening.

The enclosing of stairways and hoistways is a preventive of the spread of fire as well as tending to confine to one floor a slight explosion which might otherwise become greater. All other openings, such as unused spout holes, should be closed. Belt holes in floors or partitions should be restricted to the smallest possible size and some flexible material used to close even the smallest opening, leaving only bare clearance room for the belt. All bearings and eccentrics should be self-oiling. The best results can be obtained at a slight additional cost by the adoption of ball bearings.

No dust should be permitted to be blown under boilers directly from dust collectors.

Mr. J. W. Anderson, president of the Kornfalfa Feed Milling Company, of Kansas City, Mo., states that when he was connected with the Corn Products Refining Company, some explosions occurred in their starch factories. One way they had of overcoming the danger of these explosions was to keep a live steam jet escaping into the atmosphere, thereby keeping the atmosphere charged with a certain degree of moisture. Their experience had taught them that explosions would not occur when the atmosphere was heavy with moisture. The conjunction of a very dry atmosphere with an accumulation of fine starch flour, under certain conditions, was very likely to cause an explosion.

Dr. R. V. Wheeler, a chemist attached to the Explosions in Coal Mines Committee of the British Government, made a very extensive series of tests on explosive dusts found in factories in 1912 and transmitted a report on same to the British home office, entitled *Inflammability and Capacity for Transmitting Explosions of Carbonaceous Dusts Liable to be Generated on Premises under the Factory and Workshop Acts*.

I give below a list of the principal authorities I have consulted in the course of my investigation of this subject:

The American Miller, Chicago, Ill. (many articles from 1886 to date).

The Scientific American Supplement, 361 Broadway, New York City. (Four articles on the subject of explosive dust contained in Numbers 125, 186, 374, and 375.)

Journal of the Franklin Institute, December, 1882, February, 1883, and September, 1883.

Fire and Explosion Risks, by Dr. Von Schwartz.

The Chemical Engineer, April, 1908.

Journal of the American Chemical Society, April, 1899.

Mr. B. W. Dedrick, Instructor Milling Engineering, Pennsylvania State College.

Wm. Read, Secretary, Bureau of Fire Prevention of numerous Millers' Mutual Insurance Companies, Oxford, Mich.

Washburn-Crosby Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Editors of numerous technical milling periodicals and various milling companies throughout the country.

Reports of British Factory Inspection Department.

(Signed) WM. NEWELL,

Mechanical Engineer.

INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

Reported Cases.

The Legislature of 1913 by chapter 145 added two to the list of industrial poisonings required to be reported by physicians to the Department of Labor. The addition of these two — brass and wood alcohol — makes eight poisonings or diseases, industrial in character, which every physician in the state is required by section 65 (formerly 58) of the Labor Law to report. In Table XI of the appendix are summarized the cases reported by physicians for the months of June, July and August with comparative figures for the first two years under the reporting law. In Table XII are given details for certain cases reported from March to August inclusive, the last half of the second year under the reporting law. The details are given simply as they appear in the reports without any investigation by the Department. The cases included in Table XI but not appearing in Table XII were those for which details were not sufficiently specified in the reports to warrant presentation.

As heretofore pointed out, caution should be observed in interpreting these tables as to the extent of industrial diseases in the state, since it is entirely certain that reporting of such diseases is far from complete. Although the physicians of the state have been repeatedly circularized, calling attention to the requirement of reporting accompanied by blank forms for making such reports, it is evident that the campaign of education as to its importance has not as yet become generally effective. The number of fatalities reported in the second year was, it will be noted in the table, twice as great as in the first year. This is not an indication that the number of fatalities resulting from industrial diseases had actually doubled, but is rather to be accounted for by more general co-operation of the death registration offices in the state in notifying the Department of cases of death ascribed in death certificates to any of the reportable diseases, such co-operation being at present the main source of information as to fatal cases.

In addition to the cases summarized in the appendix tables, a number of cases of other poisonings or diseases, industrial in

character, have been reported by physicians or have come to the attention of the Department in employers' reporting of accidents. In the Bulletins for June, 1912, and March, 1913, the cases of this kind (59 in number) for the first eighteen months, ending February, 1913, under the reporting law, were summarized. From March to August, inclusive, of the present year, the last half of the second year, notices of 29 other cases have been received (7 from physicians and 22 from employers' accident reports), which are as follows:

A case of burns caused by fluoric and sulphuric acids used in the manufacture of peroxid of hydrogen was reported by a physician who stated that the patient claimed "inadequate protection."

A case of poisoning of the hands by ammonia and solution of calcium chloride was reported by an employer manufacturing coal tar colors, the worker having washed his hands in the brine of ice tanks.

Fourteen cases of gas poisoning or asphyxiation were reported. Nine of these were accident reports received from one concern engaged in the manufacture of steel. Seven of these nine suffered accident on the same day, two being overcome by gas while placing mud around the door of a gas main and five others being similarly overcome in attempting to rescue them. One case of gas poisoning, causing injury to the eyes of a worker at a sulphite mill in a paper factory, was reported by an employer. Another case (reported by a physician) was an inspector for a natural gas company who was overcome while in a tunnel and died. Another death reported by a firm making lighting and heating supplies was that of a molder in the dipping room who inhaled the gases or odors caused by the chemical action of nitric and sulphuric acids on copper. Two cases of death occurring on the same day were reported to the Department of Health of workers asphyxiated by carbonic acid gas in a vinegar plant.

Two cases of copper poisoning were reported. One, an employee of a firm manufacturing silk underwear, contracted the poisoning while "cleaning motor with bellows blower," causing a swollen throat and face. The other was a case, reported by a physician, of an employee in a light and power company. The symptoms were "muscular weakness, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, profuse perspiration" which "come on after blowing out motors."

A case was reported in connection with the tanning of leather as follows: "In handling pickled and tan leather, in which operation acid was used, his arms became poisoned because he did not grease them and so exclude the acid from the pores of the skin."

A case of poisoned hands, arms and face of a "dyer or mixer" in a hat factory was reported by a physician, and irritation of the fingers caused by "filling hat bleach" was reported by a drug firm in the case of a woman employee. Two cases of poisoning were reported from a firm of instrument manufacturers. One was a woman engaged in glass enameling whose "hands chapped and it was thought they were injured by colored enamel." The other was a man engaged in lacquering, the fingers of whose left hand became

"cracked and sore from cleaning things in potash." A case of poisoning caused by wringing out braid which had been dipped in oil, producing blisters which became infected, was reported by a firm manufacturing electrical goods.

Two cases of blood poisoning were reported of men engaged in excavating and shoring, the nature of the poison being indeterminate from the employer's report. A case of poisoning or burning by cement or concrete was reported by each of two firms. In one case, that of a worker in a cement mill, the poisoning was reported as "probably due to handling hot cement at conveyor for past six months." In the other case, the worker employed in canal construction "was spading concrete and foot became poisoned."

The death of a stonecutter due to "stonecutter's consumption and arteriosclerosis" was reported to the Department of Health.

Anthrax in Woolen Mills and Tanneries.

In some discussion concerning industrial diseases, the question has been raised whether in this country anthrax occurs to any considerable extent, and some difference of opinion has been expressed in the absence of any considerable data on the subject. It is one of the reportable diseases in New York State but thus far only three cases have been reported. In view, however, of the incompleteness of reporting in general, the significance of this result is very limited. In order to secure, if possible, more light upon the matter, a limited investigation was made by an agent of the Bureau of Statistics and Information as to the occurrence of anthrax in the woolen and tanning industries, these being the two industries in which it appeared most likely that cases might be found.

The necessary limitation of the inquiry does not warrant perhaps, any general conclusion as to the importance of anthrax as an industrial disease in this state, but considerable evidence concerning the disease is contained in the results, sufficient at least to warrant its presentation as a limited contribution to the subject. The investigation report is, therefore, here reprinted with names of persons and places omitted. It is based on careful inquiries among physicians, hospital attendants, health officials, superintendents of mills and operatives in the places visited.

WOOLEN MILLS.

The two localities in the State in which the largest numbers of persons are employed in mills using wool (in both these cases the cheaper grades of wool) were visited.

For locality A the following evidence was reported:

About three years ago a workman employed in a mill, since burned, developed poison from an infected scratch on the back of his hand. This case was in the hands of a physician and was diagnosed by him as a case of blood poisoning. The foreman of this mill was an Englishman familiar with cases of anthrax in England. He asserted his belief that this was a case of anthrax. No culture was taken to make sure.

At about the same time the present foreman of the spinning room of the _____ mill started work there. After six days' work he became afflicted with a poisoned hand though he was not aware that he had received any scratch which might become infected. He had no attending physician, but at the end of two weeks was able to return to work. This man states that he has known of other similar cases in his department in the three years which he has been employed there. His description of his own case leads one to believe that he had a case of anthrax but it is not possible to prove this nor the other cases of similar nature which he mentioned.

About a year ago an employee in the picking room of the same mill had a small pimple on his right cheek. Upon scratching this pimple his cheek became infected and a neurotic center with surrounding vesicles appeared. The employee, on his own initiative, sought the aid of a physician who called in consultation a second physician. The latter took a culture and found beyond question that the employee was suffering from anthrax. The case was so treated and in two weeks the patient returned to work. He has not been troubled since but is very careful to avoid irritating scratches.

The foreman of the same employee's department realizes that danger may result from infection by dust if it is permitted to enter any scratch that he or his men may receive, although it is doubtful if this foreman knows the cause or nature of anthrax. This foreman keeps on hand a bottle of peroxide which he applies to all scratches received by himself or his men. The superintendent of this mill is acquainted with anthrax and keeps on hand a stock of medicines to apply to wounds of any sort in his department. In addition there is a company physician who may be had on short notice in case he is needed.

About December 1, 1912, a spinner employed in the same mill, while cleaning the zinc covering of the cracks in the floor under his frame, scratched his thumb. This became very troublesome. Each of two physicians whom he consulted advised amputation, diagnosing the case as one of blood poisoning. The superintendent of the mill sent the man, however, to the physician who had diagnosed the third case above noted. By this time the thumb had become black and the hand and arm were swollen and inflamed. This physician took a culture and pronounced the case one of anthrax of the malignant pustule type. The case was treated accordingly, the injured member was saved and in six weeks the employee returned to work. He has not been troubled since.

These cases of anthrax were undoubtedly due to the bacilli in the dust of fleeces taken from sheep affected with anthrax at the time of death. The mill receives wool from India, Russia, China, South America, etc. It is

impossible to distinguish the wool of diseased sheep from other wool. The different kinds and grades of wool are mixed according to the purpose which they are to serve. The wool when used is first washed in a solution of soda ash in order to remove the "grease." It takes approximately seven minutes for the wool to pass through two vats filled with hot water in which this soda ash is dissolved; eight minutes more is consumed in passing through the dryer.

From locality B the following was reported:

About seven years ago an employee of the _____ mills suffered for a few days from an infected scratch on the right side of his throat. After working a few days he went to a dispensary, where he received treatment at the hands of a physician who pronounced the case anthrax but did not take a culture. The employee was away from his work only a part of one forenoon and in a short time was entirely cured.

This is the only case of anthrax that has ever been reported to a physician in this locality. No hospital has any record of any other case and the records of the bureau of health, supposed to include all cases of contagious or infectious diseases, include no anthrax cases. The superintendents and foremen of the mills were either entirely ignorant of the disease or, in the case of the foreman in charge of the wool department, had a misconception of the nature of the disease.

The wool in the mill is scoured in a manner similar to the system used in the mill above mentioned except that three vats instead of two are used and a larger dryer is employed. Also the soda ash is boiled to make a liquid soap before being placed in the vats. The water in the vats varies in temperature from 121 to 130 degrees. All the wool used in these mills is imported with the exception of dung lots received from other woolen mills. This latter forms but a small percentage of the wool used in the mill. The imported wool comes from nearly all parts of the world.

TANNERIES.

Investigation in the locality employing the largest number of persons in tanning leather brought out the following facts:

Within the past fifteen years there have been approximately twenty-five known cases of anthrax in this locality, four of which resulted fatally. Infection in all but two of these cases is known to have been due to the handling of imported fleeces, especially the fleeces from China. The two exceptions were cases in which women were infected. In one of these it is believed by the attending physician that the wife became infected by using the same towel used by her husband, a worker who handled imported fleeces. In this case, however, there were fleeces stored in the woodshed belonging to the husband and the infection might have been received here. In the other exception, a fatal case, the daughter of the superintendent of one of the mills became infected with anthrax while employed in the office of the mill. It was stated that she handled no fleeces and only occasionally leather. It is known, however, that at times samples of fleeces were left in the office and infection may have been due to the handling of these.

In these twenty-five cases the pustule appeared on the hands, arms, face and throat, occurring either with or without a recognized abrasion. In each of the cases which resulted fatally the pustule appeared on the throat while other similar cases of throat pustule were cured. Scars mark the places where the pustules appeared in those cases which recovered; in some instances these scars disfigure the features of the person.

Anthrax is one of a list of diseases reportable to the boards of health in these communities and several of the physicians recognize the disease at sight. Others have not yet learned to diagnose anthrax and at times have treated a person so infected for carbuncle, blood poisoning, stomach trouble and typhoid fever.

Comparatively few cases of anthrax have been reported recently although one death occurred from this cause on March 3 of this year. In some instances the employers have discontinued the use of Chinese and Spanish fleeces while in others these and other imported fleeces are still being used. The absence of more cases of anthrax is at present unexplained.

Chrome and Lime Sores in Tanneries.

In the March Bulletin (p. 61) reference is made to a number of cases of sores or infection reported among tannery employees. In connection with the above inquiry concerning anthrax in tanneries, this subject also was inquired into, the investigator's report of what was found being as follows:

Nearly all of the physicians in the locality have been called upon to treat one or more cases of what is known in the tanneries as chrome sores and lime sores. Since only the most severe cases come to the attention of the physicians it seems quite clear that these cases are prevalent in the tanning industry. No fatal cases and indeed few cases which incapacitated the man for work were found, though many of them were very troublesome and caused some of the men to leave their work for a time or permanently.

None of these physicians have made a special study of these cases either as to their cause, their diagnosis or their treatment. Although it is quite clear to the investigator—after talking with superintendents and mill operatives who have been or are now afflicted with these sores—that the so-called chrome sores and the lime sores are two distinct diseases, no physician was found who made any such distinction. Again, in the diagnosis of these cases, the following are samples of the conclusions reached by the various physicians: that they are cases of salt rheum, eczema, ulcer, infection, poison, blister, burn, syphilitic eruption, etc. The treatment is as varied as the diagnosis, varying from local to symptomatic and constitutional or a combination of these, including the use of oils, neutralizing chemicals, cleansing soaps, and healing medicines as well as tonics, blood purifiers and stimulants. In asking the cause of these sores the usual answer received was that they were due to "something used in tanning or coloring the skins."

After as complete an investigation of the causes of these sores as the limited knowledge of the tanning industry at the command of the investi-

gator would permit the following results are submitted as explanations for the presence of these sores. The hides and skins, many of which are imported, come to the tanners either in the green-salted condition or pickled. If the former, the hair and wool must first be removed. To soften the skins for this purpose one of the following substances or combinations is used: (a) sulphide of sodium; (b) sulphide of sodium and slacked lime; (c) some kind of a patented depilatory (these usually contain arsenic, sulphide of sodium, etc.); (d) slacked lime and red Saxony arsenic or Hoboken arsenic. In this process the fleshy side of the skins is painted with the substance used and allowed to lie for a day. The hair and wool is loosened by this time and the pulling process begins. Either the sulphide of sodium or the arsenic, the lime, the lime and sodium, or the lime and arsenic causes the lime sores.

After the pulling process is completed the skins are again placed in a solution of sulphide of sodium or in milk of lime for the purpose of softening the skins. They remain in the vats from twenty to thirty days, during which time the sodium or the lime saponifies with the fat of the skins and both are easily removed. Here again is a source of lime sores.

In the case of the pickled skins no pulling is required as the wool and hair has been removed already. The usual pickle consists of diluted sulphuric acid and salt. The acid, if strong enough, would of course eat into the hands of the workers but it would also eat into the skins, so that it is doubtful if many sores occur here.

The chrome sores are believed to be due to the use of bichromate of potash, yellow chrome, or patented anilines of which chrome is an element. The bichromate of potash is used in tanning and is used also as a base for coloring the skins. In the former case the chrome salts act upon the fibres of the skin and cause a change into leather; in the latter case it is used as a mordant—i. e., it prepares the skins for the absorption of vegetable dyes. In either case there is ample opportunity for the chrome to come in contact with the skin of the workers unless great care is exercised.

It is believed that these are the two chief sources of sores in the tanning industry. Sores may be caused also by the formaldehyde used in tanning white doe skins; by muriatic acid used in tanning and in diluted form as a wash to remove colors from the hands; and by a wash composed of a solution of chloride of lime and sal soda used also to remove colors from the hands.

Other substances used in tanning but which are doubtful sources of sores are: lactic acid, naphtha, borax, saltpeter, glauber salts (used to remove surplus fat from the skins); egg yolk, degreas, cod liver oil, olive oil, glycerine (to put oil into hard and brittle skins); potassium permanganate, sumac, palmetto, gambier, fustic, hemlock (as mordants); copperas, blood, urine, dog manure, alum, leather brown, phosphine, logwood, blue nigrosine, ammonia, flour, etc. (used in coloring and in finishing the leathers).

The mill operatives themselves do not usually consider their sores serious and consult a physician only in cases of unusual severity. The superintendent usually furnishes gloves or otherwise provides for taking care of the hands after they become infected. Sanitas, tar, oil, peroxide, etc., are provided for those workers whose hands, arms or bodies become infected.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNION STATISTICS.†

In the following pages appear the latest statistics available concerning trade unions in the principal countries of the world. The standing of the several countries for which any figures are available, as to trade union membership, is as follows:

COUNTRY	Date	Source of information	Membership
*Germany.....	Average 1912	Unions.....	3,256,819
*Great Britain and Ireland.....	Jan. 1, 1912	Government.....	3,010,346
*United States.....	1912	Unions.....	†2,389,723
*France.....	Jan. 1, 1912	Government.....	1,064,413
<i>New York</i>	<i>March, 1913</i>	<i>Government</i>	<i>633,818</i>
*Austria.....	1912	Unions.....	537,363
*Australia.....	1912	Government.....	433,224
*Italy.....	1912	Government.....	205,825
*The Netherlands.....	Jan. 1, 1912	Government.....	169,144
*Belgium.....	Jan. 1, 1912	Unions.....	169,080
*Canada.....	1912	Government.....	160,120
*Denmark.....	Jan. 1, 1912	Unions.....	128,224
*Switzerland.....	1911	Unions.....	110,444
*Hungary.....	Jan. 1, 1912	Unions.....	95,180
Sweden.....	Average 1911	Unions.....	82,530
Spain.....	1911	Unions.....	80,000
*Norway.....	1911	Unions.....	53,830
Finland.....	Jan. 1, 1912	Unions.....	19,640
Croatia and Slavonia.....	Jan. 1, 1912	Unions.....	8,504
Servia.....	1911	Unions.....	8,337
Rumania.....	1911	Unions.....	6,000
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	1912	Unions.....	5,587

The sources of information for the figures above, for the most important countries, are given in special articles on following pages. For all other countries the figures are borrowed from the report for 1911 of the international secretary of trade unions (Berlin).

American Labor Organizations.

The membership of American trade unions, including members of international unions residing in Canada, at the latest date for which information is available, and including those unions only from which actual returns were received, is 2,526,112. Excluding from this number the 136,389 members of international unions residing in Canada,§ there is a total of 2,389,723 trade union members in the United States.

* See special article on subsequent page.

† Exclusive of membership in Canada and including only those unions from which actual returns were received.

‡ For earlier statistics, see Bulletin for March, 1905, and those for September of 1906 to 1912 inclusive.

§ See special article on Canada on following page.

The following table gives, for two consecutive years, the membership of those unions for which information is available:

American Federation of Labor.....	(Ave. 1911)	1,761,835	(Ave. 1912)	1,770,145
Independent railway unions:				
Car workers.....	*	*	(Jan., 1913)	10,500
Conductors.....	(Jan., 1912)	43,627	(Jan., 1913)	44,329
Engineers.....	(Jan., 1912)	63,812	(Jan., 1913)	66,261
Firemen.....	(Jan., 1912)	77,338	(Jan., 1913)	85,292
Signalmen.....	(July, 1912)	1,000	(July, 1913)	800
Station employees.....	(Jan., 1912)	2,850	(Jan., 1913)	3,500
Trainmen.....	(Jan., 1912)	119,107	(Jan., 1913)	124,360
Other independent unions:				
Bricklayers and masons.....	(Jan., 1912)	75,914	(Jan., 1913)	81,638
Letter carriers.....	(Jan., 1912)	27,551	(Jan., 1913)	27,800
Industrial Workers of the World.....	(Jan., 1912)	6,039	(Jan., 1913)	23,061
Electrical workers (dissenting branch)....	(Jan., 1912)	22,000	(Jan., 1913)	23,000
Shoe workers.....	(Jan., 1912)	15,213	(Jan., 1913)	22,210
Stationary engineers.....	(Jan., 1912)	20,000	(Jan., 1913)	22,110
Steam fitters.....	*	*	(Jan., 1913)	10,000
Flint glass workers.....	(June, 1912)	8,743	(June, 1913)	9,628
Carpenters (Amalgamated).....	*	*	(Jan., 1913)	9,056
Building laborers (International Union)....	(Aug., 1912)	5,780	(Aug., 1913)	8,439
Cloth weavers.....	(Jan., 1912)	5,000	(Jan., 1913)	6,000
Government employees (National League)...	(Aug., 1912)	8,000	(Aug., 1913)	6,000
Window glass workers.....	(July, 1912)	6,000	(July, 1913)	4,000
Musical and Theatrical Union.....	(Aug., 1912)	5,000	(Aug., 1913)	3,500
Loom fixers (National Association).....	(July, 1912)	1,680	(July, 1913)	1,721
Carders (Amalgamated).....	(Jan., 1912)	1,350	(Jan., 1913)	1,450
Window glass snappers.....	(Jan., 1912)	1,200	(Jan., 1913)	1,200
Lace operatives (Amalgamated).....	(Jan., 1912)	1,500	(Jan., 1913)	1,050
		<u>2,280,539</u>		<u>2,367,050</u>
Shipwrights, joiners and calkers.....	(Sept., 1911)	903	†	†
Saw mill workers.....	(Sept., 1911)	600	†	†
Flour and cereal mill employees.....	(Sept., 1911)	319	†	†
State, city and town employees.....	†	†	(Jan., 1913)	39,102
Post office clerks (United National Ass'n)...	†	†	(July, 1913)	20,000
Hotel workers (International Union).....	†	†	(Jan., 1913)	14,726
Box makers and sawyers.....	†	†	(July, 1913)	13,728
Railway mail association.....	†	†	(May, 1913)	12,211
Marine engineers.....	†	†	(Jan., 1913)	9,000
Steam shovel and credgemen.....	†	†	(Av'ge, 1912)	8,000
Masters, mates and pilots.....	†	†	(Jan., 1913)	6,000
Hod carriers of New Jersey.....	†	†	(June, 1913)	4,210
Engineers (Amalgamated Society).....	†	†	(Av'ge, 1912)	3,442
Foundry employees (International Bro.)...	†	†	(Jan., 1913)	3,148
Stogie makers (National Union).....	†	†	(July, 1913)	1,500
Maritime builders (Pacific coast).....	†	†	(Jan., 1913)	1,000
Engineer janitors of New York State.....	†	†	(Aug., 1913)	600
Chandelier, brass & metal workers of N. A.	†	†	(Aug., 1913)	300
Independent local unions in New York State (89 unions).....	†	†	(Mar., 1913)	22,095
Total.....		<u>2,282,361</u>		<u>2,526,112</u>

* Affiliated with American Federation of Labor before 1912.
† Membership not reported.

Of the above figures, those for the American Federation of Labor represent the average number of members paying per capita tax to the Federation; figures for the railroad conductors, engineers and firemen are based on number of members assessed for benefits; all other figures were obtained directly from the national secretaries of the unions. The combined membership of those unions for which information is available for two consecutive years is 2,280,539 and 2,367,050 respectively and shows an increase of 3.8 per cent. The increase is fairly evenly divided among the various unions, with the exception of a few small national unions that show losses in membership. The total of 2,389,723 trade union members in the United States, which is the net total obtained from the table above, after deducting the 136,389 members residing in Canada, does not represent the full trade union membership in the United States for the following reasons: per capita tax payments to the American Federation do not represent the full membership of the Federation, as no tax is paid by members on strike; no returns were received from a certain number of national unions and no attempt was made to canvass the membership of independent local unions outside of New York State.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR. §

The average membership of the American Federation of Labor for the year 1912, based on the number of members paying per capita tax to the Federation, was 1,770,145, showing an increase of 8,310 members over the previous year.

The following table gives the number of charters issued since 1897 by the American Federation of Labor; also membership, receipts, and expenditures:

YEAR	CHARTERS ISSUED				Net gains in mem- bership*	Total mem- bership*	National unions		Expen- ditures
	National unions	Federa- tions	Local unions	Total			affiliated	Receipts	
1897....	8	20	189	217	17,490	264,825	55	\$18,640	\$19,114
1898....	9	12	182	203	14,791	278,016	67	18,894	19,197
1899....	9	36	405	450	71,406	349,422	73	36,757	30,591
1900....	14	101	734	849	98,899	548,321	82	70,126	68,373

§ Report of the proceedings of the thirty-second annual convention of the American Federation of Labor.

* The membership represents the number of members paying dues to the A. F. of L. averaged for the twelve months ended on October 31 for each year from 1897 to 1901, and on September 30, for 1902-12.

† Loss.

YEAR	CHARTERS ISSUED				Net gains in mem- bership*	Total mem- bership*	National unions affiliated	Receipts	Expen- ditures
	National unions	Federa- tions	Local unions	Total					
1901....	7	127	782	916	239,216	787,537	87	\$115,221	\$118,708
1902....	14	138	877	1,024	236,862	1,024,399	97	144,498	119,087
1903....	20	174	1,139	1,333	441,401	1,465,800	113	247,803	196,016
1904....	11	104	328	443	209,600	1,675,400	120	220,996	203,991
1905....	3	68	216	287	1181,100	1,494,300	118	207,418	196,170
1906....	6	57	254	317	150,100	1,444,200	119	217,815	218,540
1907....	3	73	295	373	94,770	1,538,970	116	174,330	159,960
1908....	.....	79	155	234	42,915	1,586,885	115	207,655	196,937
1909....	3	44	129	176	1104,013	1,482,872	118	232,378	203,702
1910....	2	84	248	334	79,240	1,562,112	120	193,471	177,859
1911....	3	61	262	326	199,723	1,761,835	115	182,189	175,524
1912....	2	60	198	260	8,310	1,770,145	112	207,374	277,479

Charters issued by the American Federation of Labor during the twelve months ended September 30, 1912, numbered 260, including two charters to national unions, namely, the Diamond Workers and the Brotherhood of Express Messengers. Three national unions, the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, the Car Workers, and the Steam and Hot Water Fitters, with an aggregate membership of 18,000, withdrew from the Federation or were suspended. The largest gains in membership, in 1912, were made by the following unions: United Mine Workers (16,600); Bartenders (4,600); and Plumbers (2,400). The figures for all unions in the last three years are given in the following table:

NATIONAL UNIONS AFFILIATED WITH THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

NAME OF ORGANIZATION	Average monthly membership reported		
	1910	1911	1912
American Federation of Labor — local unions.....	20,412	27,735	40,245
Actors' Union of America (White Rats).....	1,100	8,000	11,000
Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America.....	12,700	13,800	14,600
Barbers' International Union, Journeymen.....	26,500	28,500	29,900
Bill Posters and Billers of America, National Alliance.....	1,400	1,400	1,400
Blacksmiths, International Brotherhood of.....	10,000	10,000	9,300
Boiler makers and Iron Ship Builders of America, Brotherhood of	16,100	19,900	16,700
Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of.....	7,800	7,900	8,500
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.....	32,500	32,700	33,300
Brewery Workmen, International Union of United.....	40,000	45,000	45,000
Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance, Int'l.....	3,800	3,400	3,400
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, International Association of	10,000	10,000	10,000
Broom and Whisk Makers Union, International.....	600	700	700

*The membership represents the number of members paying dues to the A. F. of L. averaged for the twelve months ended on October 31 for each year from 1897 to 1901, and on September 30, for 1902-12.

†The official figures for 1904 were 1,676,200, but they involve the duplication of the slate quarrymen's union with 800 members.

‡ Loss.

NATIONAL UNIONS AFFILIATED WITH THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR — *Continued*
Average monthly
membership reported

NAME OF ORGANIZATION	1910	1911	1912
Brush Makers International Union	200	200	200
Cap Makers of North America, United Cloth Hat and	2,100	2,200	2,800
Carmen, Brotherhood of Railway	22,800	26,900	28,700
Carpenters and Joiners, Amalgamated Society of	7,100	7,800	†
Carpenters and Joiners of America, United Brotherhood of	190,400	194,600	192,300
Carriage and Wagon Workers, International	1,100	2,000	2,700
Car Workers, International Association of	5,000	4,600	**
Cement Workers, American Brotherhood of	9,000	9,000	9,000
Chainmakers' National Union of the United States of America	200	*	*
Cigarmakers' International Union of America	43,200	43,600	41,500
Clerks, Brotherhood of Railway	5,000	5,000	5,000
Clerks, International Protective Association, Retail	15,000	15,000	15,000
Clerks, National Federation of Post-Office	1,400	1,500	1,800
Compressed Air Workers' Union, International	600	600	600
Coopers' International Union of North America	4,100	4,300	4,500
Curtain Operatives of America, Amalgamated Lace	800	900	1,000
Cutting Die and Cutter Makers, International Union of	300	300	300
Diamond Workers' Protective Union of America . . . . .	.....	.....	300
Electrical Workers of America, International Brotherhood of	16,000	18,900	19,600
Elevator Constructors, International Union of	2,100	2,100	2,300
Engineers, International Union of Steam	16,000	16,000	17,700
Express Messengers of America, Brotherhood of Railway . . . . .	.....	.....	200
Firemen, International Brotherhood of Stationary	8,100	8,000	11,400
Flour and Cereal Mill Employees, International Union of	300	†	†
Foundry Employees, International Brotherhood of	700	500	500
Freight Handlers and Warehousemen's International Union of America, Interior	4,700	4,000	2,500
Fur Workers of the United States and Canada, Int'l Ass'n of	200	*	*
Garment Workers of America, United	54,200	52,500	46,400
Garment Workers' Union, International Ladies'	18,700	66,800	58,400
Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of United States and Canada	10,000	10,000	10,000
Glass Workers' International Association, Amalgamated	1,200	1,200	1,100
Glove Workers' Union of America, International	800	900	1,100
Granite Cutters' International Association of America	13,400	13,500	13,500
Hatters of North America, United	8,500	8,500	8,500
Hod Carriers' and Building Laborers' Union of America, Int'l	11,400	12,700	12,500
Horseshoers of United States and Canada, International Union of Journeymen	7,200	4,900	5,200
Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America	37,000	43,000	47,600
Insulators and Asbestos Workers of America, National Association of Heat, Frost and General	500	800	800
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, Amalgamated Association of	8,000	4,500	4,500
Jewelry Workers' Union of America, International	400	300	200
Knife Grinders' National Union, Table	200	†	†
Knife Blade Grinders' and Finishers' National Union, Pocket	300	300	300
Lathers, International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal	5,000	5,000	5,000
Laundry Workers' International Union, Shirt, Waist and	2,900	2,600	2,600
Leather Workers on Horse Goods, United Brotherhood of	3,700	2,600	2,000
Leather Workers' Union of America, Amalgamated	800	600	600
Lithographers' International Protective and Beneficial Association of the United States and Canada	1,700	2,100	2,400
Lithographic Press Feeders of the United States and Canada, International Protective Association	900	900	900

* Charter surrendered.

† Charter revoked.

‡ Suspended.

** Withdrawn.

NATIONAL UNIONS AFFILIATED WITH THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR — *Continued*
Average monthly
membership reported

NAME OF ORGANIZATION	1910	1911	1912
Longshoremen's Association, International.....	20,800	25,000	23,500
Machinists, International Association of.....	56,900	67,100	59,800
Maintenance of Way Employees, International Brotherhood of.....	8,700	10,000	9,100
Marble Workers, International Association of.....	2,700	2,800	2,800
Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, Amalg'd.....	5,400	3,100	4,000
Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' International Union of North America.....	10,000	10,000	10,000
Mine Workers of America, United.....	233,700	250,400	267,000
Miners, Western Federation of.....	.....	51,300	50,800
Molders' Union of North America, Iron.....	50,000	50,000	50,000
Musicians, American Federation of.....	40,000	50,000	50,000
Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Brotherh'd of.....	63,500	67,600	68,500
Paper Makers of America, United Brotherhood of.....	1,600	2,400	2,800
Pattern Makers' League of North America.....	5,200	5,600	6,000
Pavers and Rammermen, International Union of.....	1,500	1,500	1,500
Paving Cutters' Union of United States and Canada.....	3,200	3,200	3,500
Photo-Engravers' Union of North America, International.....	3,500	3,700	4,000
Piano and Organ Workers' Union of America, International.....	4,000	4,000	2,000
Plasterers' International Ass'n of United States and Canada.....	15,200	14,700	15,700
Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the United States and Canada, United Association of.....	20,000	23,700	26,000
Potters, National Brotherhood of Operative.....	5,800	5,900	6,500
Powder and High Explosive Workers of America, United.....	200	200	200
Print Cutters' Association of America, National.....	400	400	400
Printers and Color Mixers of the United States, National Association of Machine.....	500	500	500
Printers' Union of North America, International Steel and Copper Plate.....	1,300	1,300	1,200
Printers, International Brotherhood of Tip.....	200	200	200
Printing Pressmen's Union, International.....	18,600	19,000	19,000
Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers of United States and Canada, International Brotherhood of.....	700	2,800	3,500
Quarry Workers' International Union of North America.....	5,000	3,500	4,000
Roofers' Union of America, International Slate and Tile.....	500	500	500
Roofers, Composition, Damp and Waterproof Workers, International Brotherhood of.....	1,100	1,200	1,200
Saw Smiths' National Union.....	300	100	100
Seamen's Union of America, International.....	16,000	16,000	16,000
Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance, Amalgamated....	16,200	17,200	16,600
Shingle Weavers' Union of America, International.....	1,800	1,500	1,500
Shipwrights, Joiners and Calkers of America, National Union of.....	900	*	*
Slate Workers, International Union of.....	1,400	700	400
Spinners' Association, Cotton Mule.....	2,200	2,200	2,200
Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers of America, International Association of.....	5,600	5,600	d
Steel Plate Transferrers' Association of America.....	100	100	100
Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union of North America, Int'l.....	4,000	4,200	4,300
Stone Cutters' Association, Journeymen.....	8,000	8,600	8,900
Stove Mounters' International Union.....	900	1,100	1,100
Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, Amalgamated Association of.....	36,700	39,300	40,200
Switchmen's Union of North America.....	8,000	8,700	8,700
Tailors' Union of America, Journeymen.....	11,700	12,000	12,000
Teamsters, International Brotherhood of.....	35,800	38,200	41,500
Telegraphers, Order of Railroad.....	20,000	25,000	25,000
Telegraphers' Union of America, The Commercial.....	1,000	1,000	1,000

* Suspended.

d Not recognised.

NATIONAL UNIONS AFFILIATED WITH THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR — *Concluded*

NAME OF ORGANIZATION	Average monthly membership reported		
	1910	1911	1912
Textile Workers of America, United.....	10,000	10,000	10,900
Theatrical Stage Employees' International Alliance.....	9,000	9,800	11,000
Tile Layers and Helpers' Union, International Ceramic, Mosaic and Encaustic.....	1,900	2,100	2,400
Tin Plate Workers' Protective Association of America, Int'l....	800	300	300
Tobacco Workers' International Union.....	4,100	4,000	3,700
Travelers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers' International Union of America.....	600	800	900
Tunnel and Subway Constructors' International Union.....	1,300	1,700	1,800
Typographical Union, International.....	49,100	51,800	54,700
Upholsterers' International Union of North America.....	2,800	2,800	2,800
Watch Case Engravers, International Association of.....	200	200	c
Weavers' Amalgamated Association, Elastic Goring.....	100	100	100
Wire Weavers' Protective Association, American.....	300	400	300
Wood Carvers' Association of North America, International....	1,200	1,200	1,000
Woodsmen and Saw Mill Workers, International Brotherhood of	600	*	*
Wood Workers' International Union of America, Amalgamated..	3,200	3,100	f
Total.....	1,562,112	1,761,835	1,770,145

The benefits paid to members by national unions in 1910, 1911 and 1912, were as follows:

	1910	1911	1912
Death benefits.....	\$1,320,641 52	\$1,471,381 37	\$1,649,184 03
Death benefits (members' wives).....	53,492 00	49,925 00	56,550 00
Sick benefits.....	719,165 66	818,556 88	793,255 61
Traveling benefits.....	42,909 55	58,784 71	40,571 02
Tool insurance.....	6,945 41	5,648 70	2,203 36
Unemployed benefits.....	197,808 00	218,742 71	215,398 60
Total.....	\$2,340,962 14	\$2,623,039 37	\$2,757,162 62

The expenditures of \$2,757,163 in 1912 show an increase of \$134,124 over the previous year. The increase is more than accounted for in increased expenditures for death benefits to the extent of \$177,803. All other benefits show slight decreases. The detailed figures are reprinted in the following table. They do not include the considerable sums expended in the way of benefits by the local lodges or branches of the national unions and not reported to the national officers.

* Suspended.

c Charter surrendered.

f Merged with carpenters.

BENEFITS PAID BY INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AFFILIATED WITH THE A. F. OF L., 1912. *

ORGANIZATIONS	Death benefits	Death benefits (members' wives)	Sick benefits	Traveling benefits	Unem- ployed benefits
A. F. of L. locals.....	\$5,267 50		\$5,090 21	\$802 55	\$1,369 05
Asbestos Workers.....	500 00				
Bakers.....	3,226 40	\$800 00	29,169 45		
Barbers.....	24,750 00		46,311 77		
Boilermakers.....	2,100 00				
Bookbinders.....	5,475 00				
Boot and Shoe Workers.....	15,675 00		76,986 96		
Brick, Tile, and Terra Cotta Workers.....	150 00				
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.....	12,400 00			25 00	
Brushmakers.....					
Carpenters, Brotherhood.....	258,074 30	36,225 00			
Carriage and Wagon Workers...	1,050 00				
Carvers, Wood.....	2,850 00				
Cigarmakers.....	251,677 41		201,296 03	38,543 47	36,942 50
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers.....			720 00		
Coopers.....	2,950 00				
Cutting Die and Cutter Makers.	500 00				
Diamond Workers.....					1,068 00
Electrical Workers.....	8,250 00		8,000 00		
Firemen, Stationary.....	3,700 00	800 00	1,200 00		
Foundry Employees.....	400 00		390 00		
Glass Bottle Blowers.....	63,881 31				164,747 25
Glass Workers, Amalgamated...	600 00				
Glove Workers.....	100 00				
Grinders, Pocket Knife Blade...			36 00		
Hatters.....	49,889 25				
Hodcarriers.....	2,800 00				
Hotel and Restaurant Employees	26,450 00		34,345 75		
Iron and Steel Workers.....	4,150 00	600 00	8,955 00		
Lace Operatives.....	1,300 00	350 00			
Lathers.....		5,300 00			
Leather Workers on Horse Goods.	1,400 00		2,125 00		
Leather Workers, Amalgamated.					300 00
Machinists.....	56,231 25				
Maintenance of Way Employees.	14,000 00				
Meat Cutters and Butcher Work- men.....	1,400 00		4,000 00		
Metal Polishers.....	3,150 00				
Metal Workers, Sheet.....	96,000 00				
Miners, Western Federation of..	27,069 47		115,277 32		
Molders.....	61,900 00		152,456 20		10,971 80
Painters.....	99,525 00	12,375 00			
Papermakers.....	600 00				
Patternmakers.....	1,700 00		5,596 14		
Paving Cutters.....	2,200 00				
Photo-Engravers.....	1,885 00		6,265 17		
Plate Printers.....	1,381 75				
Plumbers.....	14,300 00		43,055 00		
Potters, Operative.....	5,975 00				
Printing Pressmen.....	16,700 00				
Quarry Workers.....	1,450 00				
Railroad Telegraphers.....	86,700 00				
Railway Employees, Street.....	125,453 45		18,708 66		

* Exclusive of \$169,655 spent on old age pensions by the Typographical Union for the fiscal year ended May 31, 1912, and tool insurance as follows: A. F. of L. locals, \$219; wood carvers, \$142; patternmakers, \$1,843.

BENEFITS PAID BY INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AFFILIATED WITH THE A. F. OF L., 1912—
*Concluded.**

ORGANIZATIONS	Death benefits	Death benefits (members' wives)	Sick benefits	Traveling benefits	Unem- ployed benefits
Roofers, Composition.....	\$2,300 00		\$1,500 00		
Shingle Weavers.....			2,036 00		
Slate and Tile Roofers.....	1,200 00				
Slate Workers.....	300 00	\$100 00			
Spinners.....	1,000 00				
Stage Employees, Theatrical....	10,000 00				
Stereotypers and Electrotypers..	4,900 00				
Stove Mounters.....	1,000 00				
Switchmen.....	168,957 50				
Tailors.....	12,765 59		23,366 95		
Textile Workers.....	1,100 00				
Tobacco Workers.....	1,350 00		5,114 00		
Travelers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers.....	125 00		300 00		
Tunnel and Subway Constructors	1,800 00		340 00	\$1,200 00	
*Typographical Union.....	74,698 85				
Weavers, Elastic Goring.....	300 00				
Weavers, American Wire.....	200 00		614 00		
Totals.....	\$1,649,184 03	\$56,550 00	\$793,255 61	\$40,571 02	\$215,398 60

BENEFITS PAID BY CIGARMAKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION, 1879-1912b

YEAR†	Strike benefit	Sick benefit	Death or total disability benefit	Traveling benefit	Out-of-work benefit	Mem- ber- ship††	Cash balance
1879c....	\$3,668 23					2,729	\$5,066 22
1880....	4,950 36			\$2,080 15		4,440	11,151 62
1881†....	21,797 68	\$3,987 73	\$75 00	12,747 09		14,604	37,740 79
1882†....	44,850 41	17,145 23	1,674 25	20,386 64		11,430	77,506 29
1883....	27,812 13	22,250 56	2,600 00	37,135 20		13,214	126,783 30
1884....	143,547 36	31,551 50	3,920 00	39,632 08		11,371	70,078 30
1885....	61,067 28	29,379 89	4,214 00	26,683 54		12,000	85,511 46
1886....	54,402 61	42,225 59	4,820 00	31,835 71		24,672	172,813 25
1887....	13,871 62	63,900 88	8,850 00	49,281 04		20,560	227,288 24
1888....	45,303 62	58,824 19	21,319 75	42,894 75		17,133	239,190 53
1889....	5,202 52	59,519 94	19,175 50	43,540 44		17,555	285,136 54
1890‡....	18,414 27	64,660 47	26,043 00	37,914 72	\$22,760 50	24,624	383,072 82
1891....	33,531 78	87,472 97	38,068 35	53,535 73	21,223 50	24,221	421,950 06
1892....	37,477 60	89,906 30	44,701 97	47,732 47	17,460 75	26,678	503,829 20
1893....	18,228 15	104,391 83	49,458 33	60,475 11	89,402 75	26,788	456,732 13
1894....	44,966 76	106,378 37	62,158 77	42,154 17	174,517 25	27,828	340,788 06
1895....	44,039 06	112,567 06	66,725 98	41,657 16	166,377 25	27,760	236,213 05
1896....	27,446 46	109,208 62	78,768 09	33,076 22	175,767 25	27,318	177,033 12
1897**....	12,175 09	112,774 63	69,186 67	29,067 04	117,471 40	26,347	194,240 30
1898....	25,118 59	111,283 60	94,939 83	25,237 43	70,197 70	26,460	227,597 01
1899....	12,331 63	107,785 07	98,993 83	24,234 33	38,037 00	28,994	292,407 95
1900....	137,823 23	117,455 84	98,291 00	33,238 13	23,897 00	33,955	314,806 24
1901....	105,215 71	134,614 11	138,456 38	44,652 73	27,083 76	33,974	321,124 33
1902....	85,274 14	137,403 45	128,447 63	45,314 05	21,071 00	37,023	361,811 29
1903....	20,858 15	147,054 56	138,975 91	52,521 41	15,558 00	39,301	495,117 91

* Exclusive of \$169,655 spent on old age pensions by the Typographical Union for the fiscal year ended May 31, 1912, and tool insurance as follows: A. F. of Locals, \$219; wood carvers, \$142; patternmakers, \$1,843.

b Cigarmakers' Official Journal, April, 1913.

c Weekly dues, 10 cents. † Weekly dues, 15 cents. ‡ Weekly dues, 20 cents.

† The fiscal year prior to January 1, 1886, closed on October 31.

‡ Weekly dues, 25 cents. ** Weekly dues, 30 cents.

†† Exclusive of members paying only 15 cents or 20 cents a week since 1897 and 1888, respectively.

BENEFITS PAID BY CIGARMAKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION, 1879-1912b — *Concluded*

YEAR†	Strike benefit	Sick benefit	Death or total disability benefit	Traveling benefit	Out-of-work benefit	Membership††	Cash balance
1904.....	\$32,888 88	\$163,226 18	\$151,752 93	\$58,728 71	\$29,872 50	\$41,636	\$589,234 20
1905.....	9,820 83	165,917 80	162,818 82	55,293 93	35,168 50	40,075	688,679 13
1906.....	44,735 43	162,905 82	185,514 17	50,650 21	23,911 00	39,250	714,506 14
1907.....	22,644 68	173,505 67	207,558 87	50,063 86	19,497 50	41,337	775,305 85
1908.....	32,423 39	184,755 69	220,979 71	46,613 44	101,483 50	40,354	705,960 75
1909.....	19,999 58	186,983 28	238,284 47	41,589 34	76,107 25	44,414	672,184 39
1910.....	221,044 70	189,438 59	226,717 53	39,828 77	39,917 00	43,837	489,426 98
1911.....	47,671 20	201,296 03	251,677 41	38,543 47	36,942 50	42,107	443,384 62
1912.....	12,646 87	204,775 61	261,910 21	33,113 10	42,911 05	40,373	399,474 52

Australia.*

The total number of trade unionists in Australia, in 1912, was 433,224 in 621 unions. Of the total number of union members, 415,554 were men and 17,670 were women. The following table gives the membership by trades:

	Number of unions	NUMBER OF MEMBERS		
		Male	Female	Total
Wood, furniture, etc.....	24	18,567	2	18,569
Engineering, metal works, etc.....	71	29,953	.....	29,953
Foods, drink, tobacco, etc.....	70	25,951	2,181	28,132
Clothing, hats, boots, etc.....	33	9,890	6,801	16,691
Books, printing, etc.....	30	7,302	912	8,214
Other manufacturing.....	80	23,755	1,083	24,838
Building.....	60	25,609	.....	25,609
Mines, quarries, etc.....	28	39,203	.....	39,203
Railway and tramway services.....	25	56,005	.....	56,005
Other land transport.....	19	14,546	4	14,550
Shipping, etc.....	41	35,000	.....	35,000
Pastoral, agricultural, etc.....	14	52,080	100	52,180
Domestic, hotels, etc.....	27	10,379	3,910	14,289
Miscellaneous.....	99	67,314	2,677	69,991
Total.....	621	415,554	17,670	433,224

The membership was distributed among the different states of the Commonwealth as follows: New South Wales, 192,626; Victoria, 116,557; Queensland, 44,768; South Australia, 37,336; Western Australia, 33,282, and Tasmania, 8,655.

Austria.**

The aggregate membership of Austrian trade unions affiliated with the national federation increased from 421,905 at the end of 1911 to 428,363 at the end of 1912, showing an increase of 6,458

b *Cigarmakers' Official Journal*, April, 1913.

† The fiscal year prior to January 1, 1886, closed on October 31.

†† Exclusive of members paying only 15 or 20 cents a week since 1897 and 1888, respectively.

** *Die Gewerkschaft*, quoted by *Brauerei-Arbeiter Zeitung*, Cincinnati, Aug. 2, 1913.

* Report no. 2, Labour & Industrial Branch, Commonwealth Bureau of Census & Statistics, Melbourne, April, 1913.

members. Before 1907 the national federation had over half a million members, but on account of racial differences the Czech members formed separate unions, the result being a decrease in the membership of the national federation up to the year 1910. The following table gives the membership of the national federation and the Czech unions, since 1907:

YEAR	National federation	Czech unions	Total
1907.....	463,671	37,423	501,094
1908.....	447,227	35,052	482,279
1909.....	415,256	36,690	451,946
1910.....	400,565	75,000	475,565
1911.....	421,905	85,000	506,905
1912.....	428,363	109,000	537,363

Receipts of the national federation in 1912 were 9,969,832 crowns,† (9,191,364 crowns in 1911), expenditures 9,171,352 crowns in 1912, (8,542,182 crowns in 1911), and the reserve fund increased from 8,496,090 crowns in 1911 to 9,294,570 crowns in 1912. The latter sum does not include a special strike fund of 5,770,288 crowns, which is administered separately.

Belgium.*

The trade union movement in Belgium is progressing along two different directions, comprising the unions affiliated with the "commission syndicale" of the workingmen's or socialist party with a membership of 97,845 at the end of 1911, and the Christian unions with a membership of 71,235. The membership of the unions affiliated with the "commission syndicale" was divided among the different trades, at the end of 1911, as follows:

TRADES	Membership
Metal.....	22,614
Textiles.....	14,748
Stone and plaster.....	12,903
Mines.....	12,400
Wood.....	6,560
Commerce and transportation.....	4,828
Factory operatives.....	4,797
All others.....	18,945
Total.....	97,845

Total receipts of the same unions for 1911 amounted to 919,777 francs,‡ expenses to 781,757 francs, and cash on hand on De-

† Crown = 20.3 cents.

* *Revue du Travail*, Oct. 15 & Nov. 30, 1912. Office du Travail, Bruxelles.

‡ Franc = 19.3 cents.

cember 31, 1911, to 748,944 francs. Nearly half the receipts came from the metal trades unions.

The 71,235 members of Christian unions were divided in 1,008 locals, and their largest organizations were: Textile and clothing workers (membership 15,050); building trades (7,213); railroad employees (7,742); miners (5,805); and iron workers (5,381).

Canada.*

According to information collected by the Department of Labor of Canada, the total number of unions in existence in Canada in 1912 was 1,883, with a membership of 160,120. This total is composed of 1,638 international unions with 136,389 members, 217 Canadian organizations with a membership of 15,616, and 28 independent bodies, 16 of which had a combined membership of 8,115. Comparing those figures with the figures of the previous year we find an increase of 16,974 in the membership of international organizations, and an increase of 1,899 in the membership of Canadian organizations. The groups of unions showing the greatest numerical strength were: United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners (membership, 8,978); Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers (8,520); Railroad Trainmen (8,997); Maintenance of Way Employees (8,756); Locomotive Firemen (6,379); Western Federation of Miners (5,947); and United Mine Workers (5,631).

Denmark.†

On January 1, 1912, the Danish national federation of trade unions consisted of 55 unions, with a total membership of 105,269, and showing an increase of 3,706 members over the previous year. There were, besides, 22,955 trade unionists in unions not affiliated with the national federation, thus making a total of 128,224 trade union members for the country. Subsidized unemployment insurance funds, with a membership of 102,793, paid out 1,447,606 kronen‡ in benefits, and 50,453 kronen were paid out directly by the unions to unemployed members. The total expenditures for strike benefits were 1,367,558 kronen, of which 112,528 kronen were for workers on strike in other countries. The reserve funds of all unions amounted to 3,198,221 kronen in 1911.

* *Report on labour organisation in Canada, 1912.* Department of Labour, Ottawa, 1913.

† *Ninth international report of the trade union movement*, Berlin, 1912.

‡ Krone = 26.8 cents.

France.*

The number of trade unions (*syndicats professionnels ouvriers*) in France, on the first of January, 1912, was 5,217 with 1,064,413 members, showing a decrease of 108 in the number of unions from the previous year, and an increase of 35,175 in the number of members. Number of unions and membership on January 1, 1911, and January 1, 1912, and per cent of union members to total number employed, were as follows:

INDUSTRIES	NUMBER OF UNIONS		NUMBER OF MEMBERS		Per cent of union members to total number employed
	Jan. 1, 1911	Jan. 1, 1912	Jan. 1, 1911	Jan. 1, 1912	
Commerce and transportation.....	915	953	314,582	335,154	30.15
Building.....	781	767	122,566	135,680	27.06
Metal.....	500	499	98,727	97,812	13.54
Textiles.....	351	279	92,991	94,482	18.88
Mines.....	90	78	50,758	66,093	32.16
Agriculture, forestry and fishing.....	628	642	61,613	60,724	2.22
Food products, commerce and manufacture of.....	321	309	56,162	53,423	10.21
Wood and furniture.....	356	355	33,498	36,478	14.41
Chemical products.....	138	146	35,444	36,091	23.10
Liberal professions.....	151	142	32,368	32,315	13.06
Clothing, dyeing and cleaning.....	264	252	28,493	25,293	5.15
Leather and hides.....	202	189	26,826	24,471	15.19
Paper and printing.....	309	311	24,738	24,280	15.29
Domestic and personal service.....	107	108	18,933	21,041	2.16
Stone, glass and clay products.....	135	121	16,695	14,991	8.77
Quarries.....	77	66	14,845	6,639	10.79
Total.....	5,325	5,217	1,029,238	1,064,413	.....

Among the institutions created by the French trade unions or syndicates in existence on January 1, 1912, are the following: 1,137 employment agencies, 1,502 technical libraries, 808 mutual benefit funds, 624 unemployed funds, 357 professional schools and trade courses, 79 pension funds, 96 co-operative retail societies, 51 co-operative societies for production, and 135 journals or periodicals. On January 1, 1912, there were 141 labor exchanges (*Bourses du Travail*) representing 2,409 unions with 556,676 members.

Germany.†

The total membership of German trade unions in 1912 was 3,256,819, comparing with a membership of 3,042,203 in 1911, and

* *Bulletin de l'Office du Travail*, Paris, December, 1912.

† *Correspondenzblatt der Generalkommission der Gewerkschaften Deutschlands*, Berlin, August 30, 1913.

showing a gain of 214,616 members. The most important gains were made, as usual, by the Gewerkschaften or social-democratic unions, their membership increasing from 2,320,986 in 1911, to 2,530,390 in 1912, with a net gain of 209,404 members. The Federation of Christian unions gained 3,730 members and the Gewerkvereine or Hirsch-Duncker unions gained 1,482 members. Figures concerning membership of the unaffiliated unions and local organizations for 1912 have not been issued at the present date.

The following table gives the latest financial statistics and comparative membership for 1911 and 1912:

		MEMBERSHIP			FINANCES, 1912†(IN MARKS†)		
		1911	1912	Increase in 1912	Receipts	Expendi- tures	Cash on hand
Social-democratic	national						
unions.....		2,320,986	2,530,390	209,404	80,233,575	61,105,675	80,797,786
Hirsch-Duncker	unions.....	107,743	109,225	1,482	2,786,341	2,345,310	1,828,851
Federation of	Christian						
unions.....		340,957	344,687	3,730	6,608,350	5,222,727	8,575,658
Unaffiliated unions and local	organisations.....	272,517	*272,517	.....	.....	.....	.....
		<u>3,042,203</u>	<u>3,256,819</u>	<u>214,616</u>	<u>89,628,266</u>	<u>68,673,714</u>	<u>91,202,295</u>

Receipts for all German unions increased about $8\frac{1}{2}$ millions in 1912 (81 millions in 1911 and $89\frac{1}{2}$ millions in 1912); there was an increase of one million marks in expenditures (nearly 68 millions in 1911 and nearly 69 millions in 1912). Cash reserve increased from about 71 millions to over 91 millions in 1912. The social-democratic unions whose expenditures were 61 millions out of a total of about 69 millions expended by all unions, spent $12\frac{1}{2}$ millions on strike benefits, $4\frac{3}{4}$ millions less than in the previous year. Sickness, invalidity, and death benefits combined, of the same unions, absorbed $24\frac{1}{2}$ millions of their funds or a little over 3 millions more than in the preceding year, and about 9 million marks were spent on unemployment and traveling benefits or nearly 2 millions more than in 1911.

The growth of social-democratic unions since 1891 is shown in the following table:

* Membership for the year 1911, as figures for 1912 are not available.

† Mark = 23.8 cents.

GROWTH OF SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC UNIONS (GEWERKSCHAFTEN), 1891-1912

YEAR	National unions	No. of branches	Member-ship	Women included	RECEIPTS*		EXPENDITURES*	
					No. of unions	Aggregate amount	No. of unions	Aggregate amount
1891.....	62	2,551	277,659	.....	49	1,116,558	47	1,606,534
1892.....	56	3,956	237,094	4,355	46	2,031,922	50	1,786,271
1893.....	51	4,133	223,530	5,384	44	2,246,366	44	2,036,025
1894.....	54	4,350	246,494	5,251	41	2,685,564	44	2,135,606
1895.....	53	4,819	259,175	6,697	47	3,086,803	48	2,488,015
1896.....	51	5,430	329,230	15,265	49	3,616,444	50	3,323,713
1897.....	56	6,151	412,359	14,644	51	4,083,696	52	3,542,807
1898.....	57	6,756	493,742	13,481	57	5,508,667	57	4,279,726
1899.....	55	7,623	580,473	19,280	55	7,687,154	55	6,450,876
1900.....	58	.....	680,427	22,844	58	9,454,075	58	8,068,021
1901.....	57	.....	677,510	23,699	56	9,722,720	56	8,967,168
1902.....	60	8,634	733,206	28,218	60	11,097,774	60	10,253,559
1903.....	63	.....	887,698	40,666	63	16,419,991	63	13,724,336
1904.....	63	.....	1,052,108	48,604	63	20,190,630	63	17,738,756
1905.....	64	9,525	1,344,803	74,411	64	27,812,257	64	25,024,234
1906.....	66	11,037	1,689,709	118,908	66	41,602,939	66	36,963,413
1907.....	61	.....	1,865,506	136,929	63	51,396,784	63	43,122,519
1908.....	60	.....	1,831,731	138,443	62	48,544,396	62	42,057,516
1909.....	57	11,725	1,832,667	133,888	57	50,529,114	57	46,264,031
1910.....	53	11,926	2,017,298	161,512	57	64,372,190	57	57,926,566
1911.....	51	11,669	2,320,986	191,332	51	72,086,957	51	60,025,080
1912.....	48	11,878	2,530,390	216,462	50	80,233,575	50	61,105,675

The numbers of members in the 18 principal unions for the past three years were as follows:

ORGANIZATION	Affiliation	NUMBER OF MEMBERS		
		1912	1911	1910
Metal workers.....	Social Democratic...	535,903	494,177	415,863
Masons and building laborers.....	Social Democratic...	335,560	290,136	235,493
Transport workers.....	Social Democratic...	215,948	181,570	124,891
Factory operatives.....	Social Democratic...	205,026	182,902	159,152
Wood workers.....	Social Democratic...	192,645	176,838	158,767
Textile workers.....	Social Democratic...	140,217	126,547	113,822
Miners.....	Social Democratic...	117,875	120,975	120,493
Miners.....	Christian.....	76,988	83,588	82,023
Printers.....	Social Democratic...	66,673	63,903	60,923
Carpenters.....	Social Democratic...	61,872	58,745	54,908
Painters.....	Social Democratic...	51,621	47,315	42,692
Brewery workers.....	Social Democratic...	49,834	45,289	37,075
Tailors.....	Social Democratic...	49,533	46,534	42,152
Shoemakers.....	Social Democratic...	46,227	45,341	39,954
Machinists and metal workers.....	Hirsch-Duncker....	44,604	43,710	40,584
Building mechanics and laborers.....	Christian.....	43,691	39,955	34,048
Metal workers.....	Christian.....	42,644	41,253	.....
Textile workers.....	Christian.....	39,903	42,397	34,755

Great Britain.

The membership of trade unions in the United Kingdom, on January 1, 1912, was 3,010,346.†

* In marks.

† For details, see Bulletin of the N. Y. Department of Labor for Sept., 1912.

The following table* gives a summary of the financial statistics of the hundred principal unions, embracing over 60 per cent. of all members of unions in the United Kingdom, for the years 1902-1911, statistics for 1912 not being available:

EXPENDITURES								
PER CENT OF TOTAL FOR —								
YEAR	Number of members	Accumulated funds	Total	Strike benefits	Unemployed benefits	Other benefits	Working and other expenses	Unemployed benefits
1902.....	1,217,349	£4,424,562	£1,804,573	12.2	23.9	41.5	22.4	£431,006
1903.....	1,206,378	4,668,891	1,921,075	9.2	26.8	41.2	22.8	514,580
1904.....	1,202,284	4,676,630	2,051,290	5.8	32.0	41.5	20.7	656,675
1905.....	1,219,880	4,823,828	2,075,375	10.4	25.3	43.5	20.8	526,213
1906.....	1,305,814	5,211,752	1,968,859	7.8	21.7	46.9	23.6	426,961
1907.....	1,468,829	5,655,022	2,065,989	6.7	22.5	47.3	23.5	465,338
1908.....	1,448,829	5,189,339	3,223,733	18.8	31.6	33.1	16.5	1,019,541
1909.....	1,434,359	5,066,917	2,698,137	5.8	35.1	39.5	19.6	947,264
1910.....	1,469,320	5,136,153	2,634,930	13.4	26.5	40.3	19.8	698,918
1911.....	1,816,506	5,570,690	2,502,217	12.7	18.1	46.2	23.0	453,183

Accumulated funds at the end of 1911 amounted to £5,570,690, an increase of £434,537 over the previous year, and expenditures of £2,502,217 showed a decrease of £132,713. Although the average income per member decreased in 1911, accumulated funds show a large increase owing to increased membership of unions and to lower expenditures. The amount spent on unemployment benefits in 1911 decreased by over £240,000 from the year 1910, and was about half only of the amount spent in 1909. Expenditures for dispute benefits (£318,601) were slightly less than in the preceding year, and due principally to strikes in the printing, transport and textile trades. The average expenditure per member on sick, accident, superannuation, funeral and other benefits and grants combined, decreased from 14s. 5¼d. in 1910, to 12s. 8½d. in 1911, this apparent decrease being due mainly to the abnormal increase in membership.

Hungary.†

The total membership of all unions affiliated with the national center at the end of 1911 was 95,180, comparing with 86,478 in the preceding year. Women members numbered 5,731. Over half of the members (54,339) lived in Budapest. The following table shows the aggregate membership of Hungarian unions since 1901:

* Board of Trade Labour Gazette, London, December, 1912.

† Ninth international report of the trade union movement, Berlin, 1912.

Year	Membership	Year	Membership
1901.....	9,999	1907.....	130,120
1902.....	15,270	1908.....	102,054
1903.....	41,138	1909.....	85,266
1904.....	53,169	1910.....	86,478
1905.....	71,173	1911.....	95,180
1906.....	129,332		

The strongest groups of unions at the end of 1911 were those of the Metal Workers (17,481); the Building Trades (15,987); the Printers (11,472); and the Woodworkers (10,880). The total income of the Hungarian trades unions in 1911 was 2,017,264 crowns,† and expenditures amounted to 1,767,098 crowns, of which 258,166 crowns were spent on unemployed benefits, 263,457 crowns on sick and maternity allowance, and 130,991 crowns on widows', orphans' and invalid pensions. No details in regard to expenditures on strike benefits are given as they are prohibited by law in Hungary.

Italy.*

At the beginning of 1912 the number of members of industrial unions (*federazioni di mestiere*) was 205,825, comparing with a membership of 218,734 in 1911, and showing a decrease of 12,909 members. The following table gives number of unions and membership, by trades, in 1911 and 1912.

TRADE	1911		1912	
	Unions	Members	Unions	Members
Railway employees (syndicate).....	2,100	55,000	§	49,000
Building trades.....	372	41,542	460	38,468
Seamen.....	§	29,000	§	28,518
Printers.....	143	13,073	162	13,120
Railway employees (federation).....	26	13,330	9	12,870
Metal trades.....	48	7,397	39	10,180
Textile workers.....	38	8,069	35	8,798
State employees.....	42	10,228	56	6,592
Bakers.....	97	7,572	93	7,980
Textile workers (syndicate).....	30	6,562	45	5,522
Hat makers.....	38	5,703	38	5,205
Hotel and restaurant employees.....	18	2,298	27	3,499
Hospital employees.....	42	3,103	63	3,177
Railroad employees (Catholic syndicate).....	13	2,225	30	2,714
Chemical workers.....	15	760	22	2,032
Bookbinders.....	15	2,064	14	2,245
Pottery workers.....	22	1,402	23	1,374
Bottle makers.....	7	1,295	17	1,050
Wood workers.....	42	1,422	29	1,022

† Crown=20.3 cents.

* *Statistica delle organizzazioni di lavoratori al 1° gennaio, 1912.*

§ Not reported in *Supplemento al Bollettino dell' Ufficio del Lavoro, Roma, 1913.*

TRADE	1911		1912	
	Unions	Members	Unions	Members
Lithographers.....	22	1,087	15	1,013
Leather workers.....	16	1,589	12	898
Glass polishers.....	.....	.....	11	278
Window glass makers.....	11	165	11	191
Stone cutters.....	11	77	9	79
Glass makers.....	19	3,526	.....	.....
Total.....	3,188	218,734	1,220	205,825

Unions of agricultural workers, at the beginning of 1912, numbered 2,626, with a total membership of 408,148.

The Netherlands.

According to the Dutch government report on labor organizations,* the number of unions increased between January, 1911, and January, 1912, from 2,359 to 2,529, and the number of members from 153,689 to 169,144. The following table gives the membership of trade unions in Holland for the years 1910, 1911, and 1912:

ORGANIZATIONS	MEMBERSHIP, JANUARY 1—		
	1910	1911	1912
Protestant Christian unions.....	8,200	6,419	6,209
Roman Catholic unions.....	22,924	23,480	25,758
Other denominational unions.....	2,805	6,155	6,881
Other unions.....	109,912	117,634	130,296
Total.....	143,850	153,689	169,144

The following trades had the most organized workers: Transport workers (28,750); building trades (18,540); food products workers (15,535); commercial employees (12,211); diamond workers, (10,380); and textile workers (9,225).

Norway.†

The membership of Norwegian trade unions increased from 46,397 on January 1, 1911, to 53,475 on January 1, 1912, showing a gain of 7,078 members for the year. The unions with the largest membership were: unskilled workers (20,557); metal workers (10,914); wood workers (3,500); and compositors (2,-

* *Beknopt overzicht van den omvang der Vakbeweging op 1 Januari, 1912.*

† *Ninth international report of the trade union movement, Berlin, 1912.*

275). The income of all unions for the year 1911 was 2,085,603 crowns,† expenditures were 1,963,445 crowns, and accumulated funds on January 1, 1912, amounted to 1,299,623 crowns.

Switzerland.*

The number of members of Swiss trade unions affiliated with the National Federation rose from 75,344 in 1910, to 78,119 in 1911, and the distribution of the membership by trades was as follows:

TRADE	1911	1910
Metal workers.....	13,425	12,749
Transport workers.....	12,106	11,481
Watch makers.....	11,200	9,474
Wood workers.....	7,016	6,846
Textile workers.....	6,489	7,061
Catering trades.....	3,848	3,200
Compositors.....	3,569	3,369
All others.....	20,466	21,164
Total.....	<u>78,119</u>	<u>75,344</u>

There were, besides, a certain number of unions not affiliated with the national centre, whose membership is estimated as follows:

Four unions of railroad employees.....	22,000
Syndicalist unions in French Switzerland.....	3,000
Firemen and engineers' union.....	2,300
Typographical union of French Switzerland.....	800
Christian unions.....	7,000
Total.....	<u>35,100</u>

* *Ninth international report of the trade union movement*, Berlin, 1912.

† Crown = 26.8 cents.

DECISIONS OF NEW YORK COURTS

Prohibition of Sunday Labor by Penal Law.

Defendant was repaving a street in New York city. He prosecuted the work on Sunday although his contract with the city did not require him to work on Sunday nor had he been directed to do so by any city official. Action was brought in the City Magistrates' Court charging him with violation of section 2143 of the Penal Law. The conviction there was afterward affirmed by the Court of General Sessions. On appeal, the Appellate Division, First Department, by a vote of four to one, sustained the conviction. The section in question reads as follows:

"All labor on Sunday is prohibited, excepting the works of necessity and charity. In works of necessity or charity is included whatever is needful during the day for the good order, health or comfort of the community."

The majority were of the opinion that street paving was not a work of necessity but that if any city official "charged with the conservation of the good order, health or comfort of the community had directed the defendant to proceed with the work on Sunday we are disposed to think that he would have been absolved from the imputation of a criminal intent if he had complied with the direction."

The dissenting justice thought that street paving was a work of "necessity" within the meaning of the section and furthermore that if it were not so no direction by any city official would override the statute. *People v. Lynch*, 156 App. Div. 601.

Suppression of Riots—Power of Justice of Supreme Court to Call for Military Aid.

In consequence of disorder attendant upon a street car strike in Buffalo a justice of the Supreme Court called upon the militia for aid, which was promptly rendered. Section 211 of the Military Law provides that payment of the militia when called out by the civil authorities shall be made by the county in which such military service is rendered. The county treasurer, however, refused to issue the certificate required by law upon which the money should be raised to pay the troops on the ground that the judge had exceeded his authority and, furthermore, that, even though the authority were his, the necessity for the use of the military power at any given time and place is one of fact to be passed upon by a court and jury. A peremptory writ of mandamus was then applied for directing the county treasurer to issue the certificate. After a hearing before Justice Marcus in the Supreme Court, Erie County Special Term, the application for the issuance of the writ was granted, the court holding that the judge had acted constitutionally in issuing the order for military aid and that under sections 102, 104, 111 and 112 of the Code of Criminal Procedure and section 115 of the Military Law he had the right to so act. *Welch v. Bard*, 81 Misc. 262.

Rights in Relief Association Not Affected by Rights Under Employers' Liability.

Plaintiff, a railway mail clerk, sued defendant, an association of railway mail clerks, to recover fifteen dollars per week from the association's benefit fund for loss of time resulting from bodily injuries received in a railway accident. In the Supreme Court in Monroe county defendant wished to prove that plaintiff had already received from the railway company a sum greater than the amount of his claim against defendant and that, therefore, the latter should be relieved of any payments. Permission to prove this was denied and judgment was rendered for plaintiff. The Appellate Division, Fourth Department, affirmed the judgment unanimously on the ground that an accident insurance contract is not one of indemnity but one of investment, and that plaintiff had the right to recover on his contract regardless of any right he may have had against another party. *Suttles v. Railway Mail Association*, 156 App. Div. 435.

Employers' Liability.**UNDER SECTION 18 OF LABOR LAW (SCAFFOLDING, ETC.)**

Relative Liability of Owner and Contractor.—Plaintiff was in the employ of a firm of contractors who were repairing an iron smokestack seventy-five feet high which ran through the roof of defendant's brewery. The contractors furnished all the materials necessary for the repairs except a steel "gantline" with its pulley and hooks, which belonged to defendant. Plaintiff, after having tested the strength of the gantline, which was new, was drawn to the top of the stack. On being drawn up a second time, the hook in the pulley block broke and plaintiff fell to the roof and was injured. Action was brought against the brewery company in the Supreme Court, Kings county, and a nonsuit was granted defendant. On appeal, the Appellate Division, Second Department, reversed the nonsuit, two judges dissenting, and ordered a new trial. As to the liability of defendant, who had furnished the gantline, the court said:

While defendant may not have in express terms assumed responsibility for the safety of the block and gantline, when it so located a hoist or mechanical appliance that the contractor must of necessity or under the requirements of reasonable convenience in the performance of his work use the same, defendant may be held to have anticipated such use and to have assumed liability to the contractor and his employees for the safety thereof. (*Quigley v. Thatcher*, 207 N. Y. 66.) *Pedersin v. Michel Brewing Co.*, 156 App. Div. 383.

Liability of Municipal Corporation.—Plaintiff, while engaged along with others in painting the ceiling of a ferryboat belonging to and operated by the City of New York, was injured by the breaking of a scaffold and recovered a verdict for \$200 in the Supreme Court in New York county on the ground that the scaffold was not up to the standard required by sections 18 and 19 of the Labor Law, especially section 19, which requires that, "All * * * scaffolding shall be so constructed as to bear four times the maximum weight required to be dependent therefrom or placed thereon * * * ." The Appellate Division, First Department, finding unanimously that there was nothing in the evidence to sustain the inference that the scaffold was improperly constructed or was lacking in strength, reversed the judgment and ordered a new trial. The court in the opinion rendered passed upon the

applicability of sections 18 and 19 to municipal corporations, saying on this point:

It is contended at the outset by the learned counsel for the city that these provisions of the Labor Law do not apply to a municipal corporation. Although municipal corporations are not designated by name, they are included in the term "person" employed in the statute, which is defined by section 37 of the General Construction Law (Consol. Laws, chap. 22; Laws of 1909, chap. 27) as including corporations and joint stock companies; and section 4 of the Labor Law shows that some of the provisions thereof, at least, were intended to apply to municipal corporations, for it is therein expressly declared, among other things, that any officer of a municipality "having a duty to act in the premises" who violates any of the provisions of the Labor Law shall be guilty of a malfeasance in office and liable to suspension or removal. There is no ground upon which it can fairly be inferred that the Legislature did not intend that these statutory provisions should apply to municipal corporations, particularly where, as here, engaged in a private corporate enterprise for revenue as distinguished from the performance of public governmental duties. (See *Townsend v. City of Boston*, 187 Mass. 283; *Davies v. City of Boston*, 190 id. 194; *Oakes Mfg. Co. v. City of New York*, 206 N. Y. 221; *Dillon Mun. Corp.* [5th ed.] § 1645; 2 *Labatt Mast. & Serv.* § 662.) *Ackert v. City of New York*, 156 App. Div. 836.

A Sewer Is a "Structure." Braces Are a "Stay."—Plaintiff's intestate was killed by the caving in of a trench which had been opened for laying a concrete sewer. In a suit in the Supreme Court in Kings county, plaintiff's complaint was dismissed. On appeal, the Appellate Division, Second Department, granted plaintiff a new trial against defendant, who was the contractor for the construction of the sewer. Plaintiff contended that there had been a violation of section 18 of the Labor Law, which provides that:

A person employing or directing another to perform labor of any kind in the erection, repairing, altering or painting of a house, building or structure shall not furnish or erect, or cause to be furnished or erected for the performance of such labor, scaffolding, bolsters, stays, ladders or other mechanical contrivances which are unsafe, unsuitable or improper, and which are not so constructed, placed and operated as to give proper protection to the life and limb of a person so employed or engaged.

The court's discussion on this point follows:

An affirmative and imperative duty is thereby imposed upon the master, regardless of his knowledge, and not dependent upon the affirmative evidence of negligence. Whenever a stay or other mechanical appliance is furnished to be used in erecting a structure, it must be safe, suitable and proper for the ordinary uses for which it is intended or the employer is liable. That this concrete sewer, although located beneath the surface of the street, is a structure seems to be settled by authority. (*Caddy v. Interborough Rapid Transit Co.*, *supra*; *Madden v. Hughes*, 104 App. Div. 101; *Stevens v. Stanton Construction Co.*, 153 id. 82.) That this sheathing, shoring and bracing are included in the terms of this statute also seems reasonable. A stay generally is "that which holds or restrains" (Cent. Dict. title "stay"); "that which supports" (Standard Dict. id.); "that which serves as a prop," (Webster Dict. id.). Specifically, as applied to building, it is "a piece performing the office of a brace, to prevent the swerving or lateral deviation of the piece to which it is applied." (Cent. Dict. id.)

Defendant contends that the beneficent provisions of this statute are to be limited, however, to appliances furnished to an employee, with which he is to perform his labor, and not to structures intended, as was this sheathing, shoring and bracing, to prepare the place where work should be performed and render it more safe. We deem this construction too narrow. The object of the statute was to procure a safer condition for workmen engaged in work more or less hazardous in character. "The statute must be given a fair and reasonable meaning which will neither extend it beyond nor withdraw it from its intended effect." (*Gombert v. McKay*, 201 N. Y. 27.) The thing which by the statute the master

is forbidden to do is, *first*, to "furnish" things specified which are "unsafe, unsuitable or improper," and *second*, to "erect" such things. The things specified must not alone be "operated" so as to give proper protection to the life and limb of a person employed or engaged in work, but must be "constructed" and "placed" to secure the same result. *Armenti v. Brooklyn Union Gas Co. and Others*, 157 App. Div. 276.

UNDER § 20 OF LABOR LAW (FLOORS AND HOISTS IN BUILDING WORK).

Work Inside of Hoistway Guards.—Section 20 of the Labor Law permits hoisting shafts in buildings in process of construction to be open on two sides but requires that "those sides shall be guarded by an adjustable barrier not less than three nor more than four feet from the floor and not less than two feet from the edge of such shaft or opening." In the case noted below, defendant was erecting a municipal building in New York city. Two elevator shafts, side by side, were in use for the purpose of hoisting materials. The shafts were guarded on the east and west sides and the barrier at the open sides was only six inches from the shaft opening instead of two feet as required by the statute above quoted. In April, 1911, while plaintiff's intestate was placing a nut on a tie rod in one of the shafts with his head and shoulders protruding into the shaft, he was struck by the descending hoist and fatally injured. In a trial in the Supreme Court, plaintiff secured a judgment for damages, which was affirmed by a divided vote in the Appellate Division, First Department. The Court of Appeals unanimously reversed the judgment, saying in part:

Whether the barrier was or was not a compliance with the statute could not have any relation to the accident. If the barrier had been in strict compliance with the provisions of the Labor Law, the accident might have resulted as a safety device could not afford protection to the deceased in view of the fact that the work on which he was engaged necessitated his presence upon the very edge of the shaft inside any barrier which might be erected pursuant to the provisions of the statute. As the jury might have decided the case upon this erroneous theory, we deem it sufficient error for a reversal of the judgment and the granting of a new trial, costs to abide event. *Egan v. Thompson-Starrett Co.*, 209 N. Y. 110.

Planking of Floors.—Plaintiff's intestate, husband of plaintiff, was a structural ironworker in the employ of defendant, who was engaged in the erection of a building. While engaged in the steel construction on the twelfth floor, under the direct supervision of defendant's foreman, the intestate lost his balance and fell to the ninth floor, forty feet beneath, causing his death. The twelfth floor had not been planked over as was required by section 20 of the Labor Law. The accident occurred on November 9, 1910, and therefore after the amendment to the Employers' Liability Act which took effect September 1, 1910. This amendment renders an employer liable for an injury caused by his failure to comply "with the laws affecting or regulating such business or occupation for the greater safety of such employees." The intestate was thirty years old at the time of his death, was earning five dollars per day and left surviving a widow and a five-year-old daughter. In a trial in the Supreme Court in New York county, plaintiff received a judgment for \$5,000, which was unanimously affirmed by the Appellate Division, First Department. An extract from the opinion of the latter court is appended.

In my opinion the liability of the defendants rests upon the requirements of section 20 of the Labor Law, *supra*: "If the floor beams are of iron or steel, the contractors * * * shall thoroughly plank over the entire tier of iron or steel beams on which the structural iron or steel work is being erected." The learned trial court said to the jury: "I charge you that this statute is a measure for the benefit of workmen engaged in steel construction such as Drummond was in this instance; that the words 'is being erected' are words of identification and not of limitation; they do not limit the time when the planks must be put down, but they identify or designate the tier which is to be thoroughly planked over, as for example, the tier on which the iron work is being erected in contradistinction to the tier on which the iron work has just been completed. If the view I take of this statute is right, it requires the contractor to thoroughly plank over the entire tier on which the structural steel work is being erected except the excepted places, as soon as practicable after the tier below is finished and before the men begin to face the perils of work thereon. It includes the work which is preliminary to erecting steel on that tier as well as the actual placing of the steel in the vertical position. Therefore, it becomes important upon this second branch of the plaintiff's case for you to determine whether the space which was left and through which Drummond fell was reasonably required for the construction of the steel work, or for the raising and lowering of materials to be used in the construction of such building."

A specific exception was taken by the defendant to the court's interpretation of section 20, and especially with respect to the language therein that the words "'is being erected' are words of identification and not limitation; that the act requires that the beams be planked over as soon as practicable after they had been removed, regardless of whether they are erecting iron above that tier of beams or not." If the trial court's interpretation of this section of the Labor Law is erroneous this judgment cannot stand, because in the charge and in the rulings upon requests to charge his view was so forcefully made manifest that it would be impossible to ignore it. Of course there is a period of time after the iron or steel beams are erected when they cannot be covered and when employees thereon are subject to risks of the employment which are open and obvious and do not proceed from any negligence of the employer or any failure of statutory duty but are inherent in the nature of the business itself. The men, for instance, who are laying the floor are subject to these risks.

The appellant insists that a similar claim has already been passed upon by this court in the case of *Stephan v. Heckscher* (143 App. Div. 932), in which the plaintiff appealed from a judgment and an order setting aside a verdict and dismissing the complaint, which judgment and order were affirmed, without opinion. In that case he says the facts and the contention made in behalf of plaintiff were almost identical to those in this case, the only difference being that the decedent in that case was sent to tighten a turnbuckle while a derrick was being erected at a place where the beams had not been planked over, and in this case the decedent was performing other duties in connection with the placing of a derrick where the beams were not thoroughly planked over.

The *Stephan* case is clearly distinguishable. That case was brought under the Employers' Liability Act prior to the amendment of 1910. The trial court dismissed the complaint on the ground that the notice being defective, the case stood as an action at common law, and the plaintiff's intestate had assumed the risk. *Kinsley v. Pratt* (148 N. Y. 372), upon which the respondents in that action relied, has been since overruled. (*Fitzwater v. Warren*, 206 N. Y. 355.) Furthermore, the intestate in that case, while tightening a turnbuckle, fell from the second tier at a time when the tier below had not been completed, whereas in the case at bar no question is raised as to the sufficiency of the notice; the twelfth and all the lower tiers had been completed, and the work had advanced to a further stage, as the mast and footblock had been placed in permanent position and the turnbuckle tightened and three or four loads of iron for the erection of the columns had been landed on the twelfth tier. Cain testified: "Prior to the accident there were three or four drafts of iron hoisted from the tenth floor and landed on the twelfth. Those loads consisted of columns. * * *

Prior to the time when those loads of iron were raised to the twelfth tier, the floor beams of the whole twelfth tier were all put in position and bolted."

I think that a reasonable construction of this statute requires us to hold that upon the setting and bolting of the floor beams it became the duty of the employer to then floor over the whole space, with the exception of the places necessary to be kept open for hoisting purposes, stairways and elevator wells, and that nothing should have been done upon the floor in preparation for, or anticipation of, the actual work of further erection until that duty, prescribed by the statute, had been accomplished. In other words, that the only class of workmen properly subjected to the risks incident to the open floor after the setting of the beams were those employed in the laying of the floor. There is evidence in this case that the foreman stopped the laying of the floor in the vicinity of this derrick and that the positive interference caused the open space through which the deceased fell. We think there was no error in the charge in this regard.

The appellant complains that evidence as to custom in planking over was erroneously admitted. I do not think so. The recognized custom of a trade, business or occupation is admissible. (*Dick v. Steel & Masonry Contracting Co.*, 153 App. Div. 851; *Shannahan v. Empire Engineering Corporation*, 204 N. Y. 543.) Especially when the court is trying to find out whether the terms of a statute apply to the particular situation presented. If it was practicable, if it was the custom, to floor over at this stage of the work and around this instrument, proof of a violation of that custom was fairly admissible as bearing upon the negligence of the defendant, because the violation of the statute was only evidence of negligence and not conclusive.

We have examined carefully the whole record and considered the points raised but find no grounds to disturb the judgment. No complaint is made of the size of the verdict.

The judgment and order appealed from should, therefore, be affirmed, with costs to the respondent. *Drummond v. Norton Co.*, 156 App. Div. 126.

UNDER LIABILITY LAWS.

Act of 1910, Contributory Negligence as Matter of Law.—The amendment of 1910 to the Employers' Liability Act made a revolutionary change as to the evidence necessary to be offered concerning contributory negligence on the part of an injured employee seeking redress from his employer. Under the common law and also under the amendment of 1902, an injured employee was required to prove entire absence of such negligence else he could not recover. The amendment of 1910, however, shifted the burden of proof on this point from the employee to the employer by requiring the employer in order to escape liability, to prove contributory negligence on the part of the employee. Such had been presumed to be the effect of section 202-a of the Labor Law added in 1910. In other words, contributory negligence on the part of the employee was not to be assumed as a matter of law, but, in the language of the statute " * * * contributory negligence of the injured employee shall be a defense to be so pleaded and proved by the defendant." But in the following unanimous decision rendered May 23, 1913, by the Court of Appeals in the case of an unwitnessed fatal accident, the intestate was held guilty of contributory negligence as a matter of law. In the Supreme Court, plaintiff, the administratrix of intestate, had received a judgment for damages which was affirmed by the Appellate Division, Second Department. The Court of Appeals unanimously reversed the judgment and granted a new trial. The opinion in full by Justice Hiscock follows:

This action is brought by plaintiff under the Employers' Liability Law, so called, to recover damages for the alleged negligent killing by defendant of her husband and intestate. At the time of the accident, which happened on October 12, 1910, intestate was and for several months had been in the employ of defendant as a freight brakeman running out of North White Plains in this state. At and before this date the defendant maintained at said place a station and three groups of tracks which were known, respectively, as yards A, B and C, we being concerned simply with the latter two. The tracks in that locality ran substantially north and south, the easterly one of the main tracks being the north-bound track. As said track approached the station from the south a branch diverged from it a short distance towards the east, thereby leading to the station house. After said branch had partially passed the station a branch track in turn diverged from it towards the east, and from this latter track several switch tracks led. These tracks numbering in the neighborhood of eight or ten constituted yard C, the most westerly ones thereof being known in this case as tracks Nos. 1 and 2, and on the former one of these two the accident happened.

Directly west of track No. 1 was a clear space of something more than fifteen feet leading from a point in front of the station northerly through the entire distance involved in this case. Next westerly of this space was the north-bound main track of the defendant, and then next westerly of this the tracks constituting yard B.

During all of the time under consideration defendant had operated by electricity a passenger train which proceeding northward arrived at the station over the north-bound main track and branch track already mentioned at 8:31 in the evening. After discharging its passengers this train was accustomed to run northerly into yard C where it was shifted and then moved out again toward the south at 9:03. Defendant during the same period also operated a freight train which was made up each night in the yard B at a point about eight hundred feet northerly from the station and dispatched in a southerly direction at 9:15 and which was the train on which intestate worked.

Ordinarily the intestate reported at the station soon after eight o'clock and then proceeded northerly through the yard to his train. On the evening in question, however, he did not leave the station until about 8:30, it being a question of fact whether the passenger train had arrived there when he started for his train. This passenger train, however, arrived, so far as appears, at the usual time, and after discharging its passengers proceeded northerly with its headlight lighted on track 1 in yard C at a slow rate of speed and at a distance of about 120 feet from the station house ran over and killed the intestate. There is no evidence conclusively binding on plaintiff showing what caused the intestate to get under the train.

I shall not discuss the question whether the evidence permitted the jury to find defendant guilty of negligence because of fault on the part of the motorman operating its train, for we are all agreed that the evidence shows that intestate was guilty of contributory negligence as a matter of law, although the statute under which the action was brought requires the defendant to establish this as a defense.

The testimony clearly establishes and the learned trial justice held that the intestate "of course was familiar with the yards, the location of the tracks, and, in general, at least with the defendant's system of operating its trains there." The tracks which are involved in this case were perfectly open to view from a point southerly of the station northerly to a point where intestate was accustomed to meet his freight train each night, and which latter point was several hundred feet north of the place of the accident. Aside from the general observation which during a period of several months he would naturally make of the passenger train which ran over him, the time of its arrival and the method of its operation were necessarily emphasized in his mind by the fact that each night he went out with his train a short time after its arrival and departure, and there was no opportunity for confusion of trains, because no other train arrived at the station for about an hour before the one in question, and no other one departed therefrom up to the time intestate's own train left, except this same passenger train

starting back on its southerly journey. Therefore, when intestate on the night in question left the station to go to his train if the passenger train was not already at the station he knew that it soon must arrive and proceed northerly into the yard in the direction in which he himself was going. It is suggested that it did not always run northerly into the yard on the same track as on this evening, but even so, intestate knew that it was sure to follow him on one of the few tracks, and that it might be on any one of them.

In proceeding northerly to his train at the time he selected, intestate was offered a perfectly safe course of travel if he saw fit to take the clear space of fifteen feet westerly of the track on which the passenger train was moving. In case he so traveled no possible harm could come to him in reaching his train. The way was absolutely safe. For some reason he apparently saw fit to proceed northerly between tracks 1 and 2. The space between these was occupied by two third rails, each one located about twenty-six inches from the nearest track, and the two being apart from one another by about twenty-six inches. It was, of course, possible for the intestate to walk in safety between those tracks even though the passenger train came northerly on one of them, and he knew that it could only come on one of them because the other was occupied with standing cars. Under these circumstances, knowing that the train was liable at any time to come as it did, the obligation rested on him to exercise his powers of sight and hearing to avoid danger therefrom. The train was in plain sight from the time it left the station until it struck him, and if he had looked as he was bound to he must necessarily have seen it, and could easily have avoided danger.

An old railroad employee traveling through switching yards may not thus in the first instance abandon a perfectly safe pathway for a more dangerous one, and then turn his back on a train which he knows may approach at any moment, without being subject to the charge of carelessness.

It is urged that since the obligation rests upon the defendant to establish contributory negligence it must by its evidence exclude every possible theory of an accident without intestate's negligence before it can ask to have it held as a matter of law that he was negligent. Undoubtedly if the evidence permitted the jury to find the intestate free from contributory negligence on any reasonable theory it would be the duty of the court to permit it so to do. But I do not apprehend that a jury may be permitted to excuse the intestate from the charge of negligence on merely conjectural possibilities utterly unsuggested by any evidence, and unless they may be thus permitted to do we see nothing which defends this intestate against the charge.

The respondent especially calls to our attention the case of *Texas & Pacific Ry. Co. v. Gentry* (163 U. S. 353) as an authority on very similar facts for the proposition that the question of intestate's contributory negligence should be submitted to the jury. An examination of that case, however, discloses peculiar facts in the arrangement of the locomotive and flat car which it was pushing and which ran over the intestate in the yard which clearly differentiate it from the present case and properly made the issue of the intestate's conduct one for the jury. The principles of law affirmed in the opinion do not in any manner conflict with our views. *Hogan v. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.*, 208 N. Y. 445.

Act of 1910 Not Retroactive.—Plaintiff's intestate, an employee of defendant, was killed by defendant's passenger train but there was no eye-witness of the accident. At the first trial in 1906, plaintiff received judgment for \$18,000, which was unanimously affirmed by the Appellate Division. The Court of Appeals, however, reversed the judgment on the ground that, although defendant was negligent, the evidence was insufficient to prove that the deceased had been free from contributory negligence.* As the law stood at the time of the accident, it was incumbent upon plaintiff to prove freedom from contributory negligence of the deceased in order to recover. In

* See June, 1911, Bulletin, p. 284.

1910 the Labor Law was amended by adding a new section 202-a, which shifted the burden of proof on this point to the defendant. On a second trial in the Supreme Court in 1911, the presiding judge charged the jury that, under the law as amended, the defendant in this case must prove negligence on the part of the deceased and that plaintiff was not required to prove freedom from such negligence. The jury rendered a verdict for \$9,900. Defendant appealed and the Appellate Division, Second Department, reversed the judgment and ordered a new trial on the ground that section 202-a of the Labor Law was not retroactive. *Clancy v. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.*, 157 App. Div. 337.

Liability Determined by Use, Not Ownership, of "Ways."—Plaintiff was in the employ of defendant who was installing a heating system in a railroad shop. While walking on planks laid upon a framework, plaintiff was thrown by the tilting of a plank to the floor sixteen feet below and was severely injured. Suit was brought under the Employers' Liability Act of 1910 and plaintiff received judgment for \$1,000. On appeal, the Appellate Division, Third Department, unanimously affirmed the judgment. Defendant denied that it had furnished the plank which fell or that it had adopted it as part of its ways or works, and maintained that the place where the work was being done was not owned or controlled by defendant. The court overruled these defenses, saying:

Concededly the building was the property of the railroad company in process of construction, and this framework was a permanent fixture of the building, and the defendant in installing its heating plant adopted the situation and conditions as it found them, and used the appliances and tools of the railroad company where necessary.

While the defendant did not have the ownership of the framework it had rightfully the occupation, use and control thereof for its work of suspending piping of the heating plant from the balcony overhead, and this was sufficient without the ownership to furnish a basis for the master's duty. It was bound to the use of reasonable care in providing its servants with a safe way and a safe place to work, and of maintaining them in a reasonably safe condition, whether the way was constructed or adopted by it. The fact that the framework which acted as the support belonged to the railroad company in no way relieved the defendant from such duty to its servants as to the runway placed thereon. The defect causing injury to the plaintiff was not in the framework, the substructure, but in the negligent condition of the runway, the superstructure, to the knowledge of defendant's superintendent and foreman, as the jury had the right to find under the evidence and evidently did find by their verdict.

None of the cases cited by appellant hold that a master who was rightfully in the occupation, use and control of the scaffold or way was exempted from liability to the servant for injuries received by the latter through the negligence of the master in failing to use reasonable care in the construction or adoption of the scaffold or way, because of the ownership in another of such scaffold or way, and are not applicable to the case at bar. *Webb v. Sturtevant Co.*, 157 App. Div. 19.

Danger Created by Prosecution of Work.—Plaintiff's intestate, in employ of defendant, was killed by the fall of a pile of crushed stone. The pile was 100 feet long, 25 feet wide and 8 feet high. There was an overhang of from two to three feet and there was evidence that the pile was frozen. While decedent was at work, along with several others, shoveling gravel from its base, a part of the pile tumbled down and killed plaintiff's intestate. At the trial in the Supreme Court in Queen's county a judgment for

\$2,500 was rendered. On appeal, the Appellate Division, Second Department, reversed the judgment, one judge dissenting, and granted a new trial on the ground that the trial judge had erred in charging the jury that defendant's liability, if any existed, rested on the Employers' Liability Act of 1910, and in submitting to the jury over the protest of defendant the question of defects in the ways, works, machinery and plant. The Appellate Division said that the rule that a master is required to furnish a safe place does not apply where the prosecution of the work itself makes the place and creates the danger, as was true in this case. *Janiszewski v. Fitzpatrick*, 157 App. Div. 199.

Duty of Inspection.—Plaintiff, employed as a cutter of hats in defendant's shop, while walking sideways in a passage two and a half or three feet wide in the performance of his duties was injured by a splinter from the floor which entered the side of his foot. In an action brought under the Employers' Liability Act in the Municipal Court of New York city, plaintiff received a verdict for damages. Plaintiff claimed that the floor was rough for about six inches in the vicinity of the splinter, but did not prove that the alleged rough condition had existed for any time whatever prior to the accident. A cleaner testified that the floor was smooth when it was cleaned on the morning of the day that the accident occurred. On appeal, the Supreme Court, Appellate Term, reversed the judgment and dismissed the complaint, saying that there was no "obligation on the defendants to inspect the floor for the purpose of discovering whether there was a small splinter of the size in question which might possibly become detached and enter a person's foot." *Gershowitz v. Greenstein*, 80 Misc. 496.

Contributory Negligence. Insufficient Space Between Engine and Door of Roundhouse.—In the following case, the facts as to which are stated in the opinion of the Court of Appeals, reproduced in full, plaintiff's intestate had brought action under the 1910 amendment of the Employers' Liability Act. The accident occurred in March, 1912. The intestate was thirty-four years old, in good health, earning more than \$100 per month and left a widow and two small children. In the Supreme Court in Monroe county, the questions of defendant's negligence and of the contributory negligence of intestate were submitted to the jury. Plaintiff received a verdict for \$18,375, which was reduced by the court to \$12,000. Defendant appealed and the Appellate Division, Fourth Department, affirmed the judgment, two judges dissenting. Defendant again appealed and the Court of Appeals unanimously reversed the judgment and ordered a new trial on the grounds stated in the opinion below by Chief Justice Cullen.

The action is brought by the personal representatives of a servant against his master to recover for the death of the intestate claimed to have been caused by the master's failure to provide a safe place to work. The deceased was a hostler at the defendant's roundhouse in Rochester, whose duty it was to take charge of a locomotive which had been brought in by the engineer at the end of his run, place it in the roundhouse and prepare it for use on the next run. The deceased had under him a fireman and assistant. The deceased had been standing inside the roundhouse from three to eight feet from the doorway conversing with the foreman, who instructed him to prepare for use two other engines then in the roundhouse. The fireman and assistant had taken the engine into the roundhouse, placed it on the turntable and were taking it out to a water tank seventy-five feet away to fill the engine tank with water, then to

place it on a side track ready for the engineer to take it on a regular trip. As the engine was moving at a speed of from three to four miles an hour the deceased jumped on it, catching hold of the grab handles, but while he was standing on one of the steps, and before he had got into the engine cab, he was struck by the door jamb and killed.

The negligence charged against the defendant was the insufficiency of the space between the engine and the side of the doorway. The roundhouse had been built some forty years before, since which time the size of the engines had been increased. The engine which the deceased attempted to board was one of the larger kind in use by the defendant, overhanging the rails thirty inches, and leaving a clear space between it and the side of the doorway of eight inches. Between an engine of the smaller kind and the doorpost the clear space would have been sixteen inches. Evidence was given on behalf of the plaintiff that in another roundhouse of the defendant the clearance between a large engine and the door jamb was fourteen inches; that in one recently erected by the defendant the clearance was twenty inches and that in various roundhouses of other railroads the clearance was twelve and one half to fifteen inches.

The respondent relies on the numerous cases in which it has been held negligence to locate structures of various kinds so near the tracks of a railroad as to injure the crews of moving trains. This rule has been held as to spouts of water tanks, mail cranes, signal posts and the like, and would apply to the case of a doorway so narrow as to endanger the safety of employees while on an engine. But it is not applicable to the present case. The crew of a train are often obliged, in the discharge of their duties, to place some parts of their bodies beyond the limits of the cars or engines. Brakemen on freight trains are obliged to go to the top of the cars, and on many cars to mount by ladders at the side of the cars instead of at the end. Engineers and firemen often are compelled to put their heads out of the cabs, looking for signals. Of course, it would be impossible for one of the crew on a rapidly-moving train to remember the location of the structures or to guard against contact with them. But entry into or exit from a closed building, through a doorway, is a very different matter. Every one going through a doorway must be conscious of its presence and govern his movements in accordance with its size and location. The question really is this: "Is the master required to provide a doorway so large that not only the occupants of the vehicles but persons holding on to the outside of the vehicles may pass through with safety?" If the rule applies to engines it would seem to equally apply to other vehicles, and the doors of carriage houses, barns and the like must be large enough to permit persons standing on the steps of vehicles to pass through. As already said there is no suggestion that the doorway was not sufficient for the safety of the employees in the engine. In this case differs vitally from that recently decided by the Supreme Court of the United States (*Texas & Pacific Ry. Co. v. Harvey*, 228 U. S. 319). There was nothing calling upon the deceased to mount the engine at this time or place. The fireman and assistant were operating the engine, had run it into the house and were running it out. True, the deceased would have been justified in boarding the engine whenever he could do so safely: but the engine was to proceed only seventy-five feet from the door of the roundhouse to the water tank, where it would be stopped. The deceased had merely to walk after it. If, however, for any purpose, he wished to board the engine there was no reason why he should not have had it stopped. Even had the clearance been the greatest shown to exist in any of the roundhouses mentioned, either those of the defendant or of the other roads, it would have been insufficient to allow a person standing on the steps to pass the doorway in absolute safety. As stated by witnesses for the plaintiff, twenty inches clearance would permit one to pass only when holding his body sideways to the door and "squeezing" if he were of large size. In the absence of proof that any duty might require an employee to board a moving engine, about to pass through a doorway, the defendant cannot be held guilty of negligence in not providing against such a contingency. It is equally clear that the plaintiff's intestate was, under the circumstances, guilty of contributory negligence. The motion for a nonsuit should have been granted. *Hogan v. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.*, 209 N. Y. 20.

Fellow Servant, Negligence of Superintendent.—Defendant operated an electric light and power station in which plaintiff's intestate was employed. He was sent out as one of a number of men to do repair work on the line. The engineer at the power house turned off the electric current from the line on which the men were at work pursuant to instructions from defendant's superintendent that the men were about to work on that line. The engineer testified that defendant had a rule that the current when turned on under such circumstances should never be turned on until word had been received directly from the men on the line that the work had been completed. On a Sunday afternoon in 1909, while the men were working on the line, one Robinson, an employee of defendant, went on duty at the powerhouse. While wheeling in coal he was called by defendant's superintendent from the latter's house 150 feet distant. Robinson understood the superintendent to order the turning on of the current, which Robinson did, with the result that plaintiff's husband, who was working on the line, was instantly killed. The superintendent testified that he called to Robinson to answer the telephone, the bell of which the superintendent could hear ringing in the office of the powerhouse, and that he said nothing to Robinson as to the turning on of the current. In a trial in the Supreme Court plaintiff received judgment for damages on the ground that defendant's superintendent was guilty of negligence. The Appellate Division, Third Department, affirmed the judgment by a divided vote. The Court of Appeals unanimously reversed the judgment and ordered a new trial. The ground of reversal is stated in the following excerpt from the opinion.

In order to sustain a recovery by the plaintiff in this case under the Employers' Liability Act it is necessary to show that the superintendent was negligent either in directing the current to be turned on or in doing some act which he could reasonably anticipate would be construed as such a direction. It does not seem to us that the evidence in this case viewed in the most favorable light for the plaintiff will support the inference that Mr. Allen was negligent in either respect. How a simple call to an employee in words which that employee was unable to distinguish at the time and of course is unable now to recall can be held to amount to a direction to turn on an electric current it is difficult to imagine. If we amplify the evidence in behalf of the plaintiff by Mr. Allen's own statement as to the words which he used the case is no stronger; for it is impossible to conceive how any reasonable person could have supposed that a direction to attend to a telephone which was ringing insistently could be tortured into an instruction to turn on a dangerous electric current before being satisfied that the men were off the Bainbridge line; or, indeed, to turn it on at all. There is absolutely no evidence to sustain the verdict in this case on the issue which was submitted to the jury, to wit, the question whether the superintendent did in fact direct the turning on of the current. Nor was there any evidence to sustain a finding against the defendant upon the issue first submitted but afterwards withdrawn by the trial judge; that is to say, the question whether the acts of the superintendent were such as he ought, in the exercise of reasonable care, to have believed might be misunderstood by Robinson. There was a complete failure of proof in either aspect of the case. Upon the evidence the accident appears to have been entirely due to the gross negligence of a fellow-servant for which the law does not render the master liable. *Luther v. Standard Light, Heat & Power Co.*, 208 N. Y. 383.

Improper Evidence.—Plaintiff's intestate, a "rigger" employed in defendant's shop, fell forty feet by reason of the bending of an iron ladder and was fatally injured. Plaintiff sued for damages but the complaint was dis-

missed in the Supreme Court. The Appellate Division, Third Department, held unanimously that the dismissal of the complaint was an error and granted a new trial.* At the second trial plaintiff secured a judgment which was affirmed by the Appellate Division, Third Department. On appeal the judgment was unanimously reversed by the Court of Appeals on the ground that certain evidence had been improperly admitted at the trial. The nature of this evidence appears in the following extract from the decision.

Without otherwise referring to the evidence, we think that the judgment appealed from might stand, were it not for a serious error committed by the trial court in the reception in evidence of a declaration of the deceased, made to a fellow-workman after his fall and which may have influenced the decision by the jurors of the question of fact. Whatever we may consider to have been the sufficiency of the other evidence, we could, and should, not assume that a declaration, made under such circumstances, may not have had its effect upon the jurors' minds. A witness, also, employed as a "rigger," and who was standing a few feet away from where the deceased had fallen, went over to him and, as he lay there, "asked him what had happened." Over the objection of the defendant, he was, then, allowed to state what the deceased said and an exception was taken to the ruling. The witness testified: "when I asked him what had happened, he said 'my feet is broke; the ladder bent over.'" The admission in evidence of the declarations of an injured person constitutes an exception to the general rule that excludes hearsay evidence and is only justified when the declarations are spontaneous utterances, or exclamations. There is no confusion in the decisions of this court upon this question.

The distinction to be made is in the character of the declaration; whether it be so spontaneous, or natural, an utterance as to exclude the idea of fabrication; or whether it be in the nature of a narrative of what had occurred. In the present case, the declaration of the deceased was not spontaneous; it was called forth by the inquiry as to "what had happened" and was, distinctly, narrative. As it was observed in the dissenting opinion below, "it was, in effect, a statement that the falling was not accidental, nor due to the negligence of the plaintiff's intestate, but was due to an occurrence upon which might be predicated negligence upon the part of the defendant."

For the error pointed out, the judgment must be reversed and a new trial had; costs to abide the event. *Greener v. General Electric Co.*, 209 N. Y. 135.

Liability of Owner to Employee of Contractor.—Defendant operated a brewery in a leased building. The building, which was old, with brick walls and wooden floor beams, was three stories in height with a cellar beneath. In 1907 defendant entered into a contract with one Johnson, a contractor, for the laying of a new floor on the first story because of the decayed condition of its floor beams. In January, 1908, during the progress of the work, the building collapsed, due to the fact that the beams of the second floor were rotten at the end, thereby killing plaintiff's intestate, a carpenter, in the employ of a subcontractor of Johnson. Plaintiff, in an action for damages in the Supreme Court for the death of her husband, received a verdict against defendant and also against Johnson, but the verdict against the latter was set aside. On appeal the Appellate Division, First Department, affirmed the judgment against defendant. The Court of Appeals, however, reversed the verdict and ordered a new trial on the ground of an error in the judge's charge in the Supreme Court. The ground of dissent is stated in the following excerpt from the opinion.

* See June, 1912, Bulletin, p. 202.

The verdict of the jury, resting on sufficient evidence, was against the defendant, and the judgment appealed from would have to be affirmed but for an error in the judge's charge.

The court charged the jury "That to render the Breweries Company liable for the injuries to the deceased caused by the defective or dangerous condition of the building, it was not necessary for the plaintiff to show actual negligence on the part of the owner. It is enough that the plaintiff show that the owner permitted another to place the premises in such a condition as to cause the injury and death of the deceased."

The charge was plainly erroneous. The defendant can be held in this action only on the ground of its negligence. The question of the defendant's negligence was a close one, and it was extremely prejudicial for the court to say to the jury that the defendant, although not negligent itself, was liable for the acts of Johnson, an independent contractor. The court seems to have regarded the work undertaken as intrinsically dangerous, and the plaintiff's intestate as a person not connected with the performance of the work who was injured through Johnson's negligence. It is sufficient to say that under the proof the repairs to the building could have been made with entire safety. The case in which Judge Andrews wrote, and the other cases before cited, establish the rule that, under such conditions, the owner assumes no liability for negligence of the contractor, even when a stranger to the contract is injured. I regard the error in the charge as of sufficient gravity to require a reversal of the judgment. *Parson v. N. Y. Breweries Co.*, 208 N. Y. 337.

Safe Place to Work—Inspection of Appliances—Proximate Cause of Injury.—Plaintiff's intestate, in employ of defendant, was fatally injured in December, 1907. At the time of the accident intestate was at the top of a derrick mast forty-seven feet high. While a second "stiff leg" sixty-two feet long was being placed in position for the purpose of supporting the mast the "stiff leg" turned around, and the boom also, and struck the first "stiff leg," which was already in position, causing it and the mast to fall. The intestate was thrown to the ground and struck by one of the three or four pieces into which the "stiff leg," already in position, was broken by reason of its having been constructed of decayed timber. In a trial in the Supreme Court plaintiff recovered a verdict which was reversed by the Appellate Division, one justice dissenting. On a second trial in the Supreme Court defendant secured a verdict, which was unanimously affirmed by the Appellate Division, Second Department. The Court of Appeals, Justice Chase dissenting, reversed the judgment for defendant and ordered a new trial. Counsel for defendant argued that the "proximate cause" of the accident was the removal by intestate of the key which held the first "stiff leg" in place, a cause brought about solely by intestate. The decision of the court was in part as follows:

As the plaintiff was entitled to the benefit of every fact that the jury could have found from the evidence, and to every legitimate inference therefrom, we are of the opinion that a question was fairly presented for the determination of a jury as to whether or not the defendant master had exercised ordinary care and diligence in providing the deceased with a reasonably safe place to work and in the proper inspection of the appliances and materials which defendant furnished plaintiff's intestate in the course of his employment, also as to whether or not the proximate cause of the injury was the breaking of the mast and "stiff leg" which was being put into place. For this reason the judgment should be reversed and a new trial ordered, costs to abide the event. *McDonnell v. Metropolitan Bridge & Construction Co.*, 209 N. Y. 108.

Election of Remedies Under Common or Statute Law.—The Appellate Division, Third Department, in affirming a judgment for \$5,000 rendered in the Supreme Court in Tompkins county for injuries inflicted on plaintiff by the falling of a boom, ruled that plaintiff had the right to prove negligence of defendant, his employer, under the Employers' Liability Act and also under the common law, saying on this point:

Under the Labor Law the failure to furnish safe machinery is negligence; under the common law the failure to hire a competent engineer is negligence. If the plaintiff proves them both as contributing reasons for the accident, assuming of course his freedom from contributory negligence, that gives him a cause of action—one cause of action. (*Payne v. N. Y., S. & W. R. R. Co.*, 201 N. Y. 436.) If he proves either that would give him a cause of action, but he was entitled to have both grounds submitted to the jury, for they might believe the one and reject the other. They might reject the contention of defective appliances, think it not proven, and adopt the assertion of negligence in hiring an incompetent engineer, think it well established by the evidence. Any grounds of negligence which were presented to the court by the pleadings and the proof, whether under the common law or the statute law, should have been submitted to the jury. *Marion v. Coon Construction Co.*, 157 App. Div. 95.

Right of Nonresident to Sue a Foreign Corporation in New York State Courts.—Plaintiff's intestate, a brakeman in defendant's service, was thrown from a moving train while in the discharge of his duty. The deceased was a resident of New Jersey, the defendant was a New Jersey corporation and the accident occurred in New Jersey. A verdict was rendered by a jury in the Supreme Court for Orange county for \$12,000, which was set aside by the presiding judge and the complaint dismissed on the ground that the court was without jurisdiction to entertain the action. Plaintiff appealed and the Appellate Division, Second Department, affirmed the judgment of the Supreme Court in dismissing the complaint.* Actions in the courts of this State by nonresidents against foreign corporations are regulated by section 1780 of the Code of Civil Procedure. The Appellate Division held that the section in question did not extend to a nonresident the right to recover damages for an accident occurring in a foreign State. *Payne v. N. Y., S. & W. R. R. Co.*, 157 App. Div. 302.

It may be noted, however, that by chapter 60 of the Laws of 1913, section 1780 has been amended so as to extend jurisdiction in such cases "where a foreign corporation is doing business within this State."

* For previous litigation of this question, see June, 1911, Bulletin, p. 281.

RECENT LABOR REPORTS.

United States.

Report on condition of women and child wage-earners in the United States. Senate Document No. 645, 61st Congress, 2d session. Prepared under the direction of the Commissioner of Labor. Vols. XVIII-XIX. Washington, 1913.

Contents: Vol. XVIII. Employment of women and children in selected industries, pp. 531. The report covers twenty-three industries not dealt with in the previous reports of the series, including cigars, cigarettes and tobacco, hosiery and knit goods, and woolen and worsted goods. The contents include industries and employees, age of female workers by industries, earnings by industries, relation of age to earnings, and race, age and conjugal condition.

Vol. XIX. Labor laws and factory conditions, pp. 1125. The 19th and last volume of the series presents the results of an investigation into the administration and operation of state labor laws and covered 563 establishments, and 58 more or less clearly separate industries in 19 of the most important industrial states. Subjects dealt with in separate chapters for each state are: Legal age, prohibited employments and working papers; hours of labor, night work, posting of time schedules, meal period; posting of labor laws; safeguards against fire; safeguarding of machinery; safeguarding of elevators; reporting of accidents; provisions for the comfort of employees; ventilation and sanitation. Appendix A contains the text of laws relating to the employment of women and children, and Appendix B the laws relating to the regulations and inspection of factories and workshops in force January 1, 1912, in all states.

Publication of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. Washington, April-August, 1913.

Wholesale price series.

No. 1. Wholesale prices 1890 to 1912.

Retail prices and cost of living series.

No. 6. Retail prices 1890 to February, 1913.

Wages and hours of labor series.

No. 3. Union scale of wages and hours of labor 1907-1912.

Women in industry series.

No. 1. Hours, earnings and duration of employment of wage-earning women in selected industries in the District of Columbia

No. 2. Working hours of women in the pea canneries of Wisconsin.

Miscellaneous series.

No. 4. Employers' welfare work.

COLORADO.

Thirteenth biennial report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the State of Colorado. Denver, 1913. Pp. 292.

Contents: Review of work of Bureau and recommendations (p. 7-14); factory inspection and free employment offices (p. 15-86); labor organizations of Colorado (p. 87-134); industrial disputes (p. 135-147); population of Colorado according to U. S. census of 1910 (p. 148-167); agricultural statistics (p. 168-195); agriculture (p. 168-195); manufactures (p. 196-245); railroads (p. 246-262); mining and miscellaneous (p. 263-292).

CONNECTICUT.

Report of the commission to investigate the conditions of wage-earning women and minors, appointed by the governor, 1911. Hartford, 1913. Pp. 297.

Data embodied in the report include number, age, nationality, earnings, hours and health conditions of women and minors in the cotton, silk, corset, metal and rubber industries. Among the recommendations for legislation of the Commission are: the shortening of hours of labor, the reporting of industrial diseases and accidents, the prohibition of woman and child labor in certain occupations, regulations for comfort and health, and the appointment of a minimum wage commission.

GEORGIA.

First annual report of the commissioner of Commerce and Labor for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1912. Atlanta, 1913. Pp. 46.

The department of commerce and labor of Georgia was organized on January 25, 1912, and the present is the first report issued by the department. Besides general recommendations by the commissioner, the report contains statistics of manufacturing industries and a directory of industrial plants in Georgia.

ILLINOIS.

Fourteenth annual report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Illinois Free Employment Offices for the year ending September 30, 1912. Springfield, 1913. Pp. 132.

There were 73,356 applications for employment in the year 1912 at the six free employment bureaus of Illinois, and 69,883 persons or 95.27 per cent of the applicants secured positions. Applications for help from employers numbered 81,371, which could be supplied to the extent of 85.88 per cent.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Twenty-seventh annual report of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for the year ending December 31, 1912. Boston, 1913. Pp. 144.

The report describes the work of the board and contains the text of decisions rendered in the matter of joint applications for arbitration by employers and employees.

The immigrant population of Massachusetts. Part I of the annual report on the statistics of labor for 1912. Boston, 1913. Pp. 90.

The report consists of three parts, as follows: I. Immigrant aliens destined for and emigrant aliens departed from Massachusetts, 1912. II. Immigrants in cities and industries. III. Foreign-born population of Massachusetts, 1910. The information contained in the report was compiled from the annual reports of the Commissioner-General of Immigration, the report of the United States Immigration Commission created in 1907, and the United States Census, 1910.

OHIO.

Annual report of the State Board of Arbitration for the years 1911 and 1912. Columbus, 1913. Pp. 135.

International Reports.

Actes du IIe Congrès International des Maladies Professionnelles, organisé conformément aux décisions prises par la Commission Internationale Permanente pour l'Etude des Maladies Professionnelles. Bruxelles, 1912. Pp. 185.

Proceedings of the second international convention on occupational diseases, held in Brussels, Belgium, September 10-14, 1910. The first convention took place in Milan, Italy, in 1906. Six questions were submitted to the convention, as follows: 1. Shall a distinction be made between occupational diseases and work accidents? What are the differential characteristics of the two? 2. What medical aid is provided at the present time in mines, works, factories, etc.? 3. The present state of the struggle against the hook worm disease. 4. The eyes and eye-sight in relation with occupational diseases. 5. Work in compressed air. 6. Industrial poisoning. The volume is accompanied by numerous monographs, written by specialists, on the various questions submitted to the convention.

Bulletin trimestriel de l'Association Internationale pour la Lutte contre le Chomage. Troisième année, no. 2. Avril-juin, 1913. Paris, 1913.

The present number of the Quarterly Journal of the International Association on Unemployment deals mainly with unemployment statistics and contains recommendations from statisticians of various countries for the improvement of such statistics, and the means of establishing them on a basis suitable for international comparisons. The Bulletin contains also a review of the work done at the present time, in various countries, in regard to collecting statistics of the unemployed, and a bibliography of books on the subject.

Foreign Reports.

AUSTRALIA.

Labour Bulletin No. 1. January-March, 1913. Labour and Industrial Branch, Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics. Melbourne, 1913.

The first number of a Bulletin to be issued quarterly by the Labor and Industrial Branch of the Australian Bureau of Census and Statistics. The Bulletin contains the latest information available in regard to industrial conditions in Australia, including unemployment, wholesale and retail prices and the cost of living, industrial disputes, wages, immigration, free employment bureaus, accidents, labor legislation, international labor statistics, and reviews of Australian and foreign official reports dealing with labor.

Trade unionism, unemployment, wages, prices, and cost of living in Australia, 1891-1912. Report No. 2. Labour and Industrial Branch of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics. Melbourne, April, 1913. Pp. 77.

The report contains statistics of membership of trade unions by groups of trades and by states in 1912, and membership since 1891, unemployment in trade unions, variations in wages and wage index numbers by industries and states, cost of living, retail prices and house rents, wholesale prices, and variations in real wages and standards of comfort, 1891-1912.

Victoria.—Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Shops for the year ended 31st December, 1912. Melbourne, 1913. Pp. 162.

The report contains statistics of factories, employees, accidents, wages paid in various trades, and awards of wage boards.

BELGIUM.

Annuaire de la Législation du Travail publié par l'Office du Travail de Belgique. 15me année, Tome II. Pp. XVIII; 1180.

Part II of volume 15 of the year-book of labor legislation issued by the Labor Bureau of Belgium contains the text of labor laws of 1911 of most industrial countries, with the exception of Germany, the German laws being published in Part I. The text is in French, and when the original text is English or German, it is given also.

Rapports annuels de l'Inspection du Travail, 17me année, 1911. Office du Travail, Ministère de l'Industrie et du Travail. Bruxelles, 1912. Pp. 560.

The volume contains reports of the factory inspectors for the ten inspection districts, reports of the lady inspectors and the chief medical inspector. Contents include number of establishments inspected, child labor, hours of labor, prosecutions, accidents, and numerous plates illustrating safeguards against accidents and sanitation apparatus.

Industries de la construction mécanique. Tome IV. Monographies Industrielles. Office du Travail et Inspection de l'Industrie. Bruxelles, 1913. Pp. 249.

The present volume, one of the series of industrial monographs issued by the Labor Bureau of Belgium, and the fourth dealing with industries engaged in machine building, covers machinery used on public work, in the metal trades, in the chemical industry, and machinery used for shaping hard material, including stone, metal and wood.

CANADA.

Report on labour organization in Canada. 1912. Department of Labour. Ottawa, 1913. Pp. 160.

This is the second annual report on trade unions in Canada issued by the Department of Labor of Canada. The report contains a list of national and international unions in Canada and the United States, of Canadian federations of trade union locals, district councils, trade and labor councils, and local trade unions by provinces, statistical tables of membership of all unions and benefits paid by some unions, and a list of unions formed and dissolved in 1912.

Wholesale prices, Canada, 1912. Department of Labour. Ottawa, 1913. Pp. xvii, 255.

The present is the third annual report on wholesale prices in Canada issued by the Department of Labor of Canada. These reports were preceded by an investigation into the course of Canadian prices during the twenty previous years, 1890-1909, the results of which were published in a special report in 1910. "High as was the general level reached in 1911 by wholesale prices in Canada," says the report, "a still further and pronounced advance took place during 1912. Taking the 287 representative articles included in the record of the Department, the rise in 1912 over 1911 amounted to 6.5 per cent. In the terms of the Department's index number, which is based on weekly or monthly quotations for 272 commodities selected over the entire field of production and consumption, a level indicated by 127.4 in 1911 had risen to one of 134.4 in 1912, a gain of seven points—the numbers being percentages of the average prices prevailing during the decade 1890-1899."

Ontario.—Thirteenth report of the Bureau of Labour of the Province of Ontario for the year ending December 31, 1912. Toronto, 1913. Pp. 352.

Contents of the report include municipal statistics, labor organizations, wages and hours of labor, Ontario industrial statistics (capital, output, number of wage earners and wages), and new labor laws of Canada.

Ontario.—Twenty-fifth annual reports of the Inspectors of Factories for the Province of Ontario, 1912. Published by the Ontario Department of Agriculture. Toronto, 1913. Pp. 107.

The volume contains the report of the chief inspector, reports of district inspectors, and a list of 1502 accidents occurring in 1912 with particulars for each case.

Ontario.—Annual report of the Bureau of Industries for the Province of Ontario, 1911. Toronto, 1912. Pp. 167.

The report contains agricultural statistics, statistics of chattel mortgages, and municipal statistics.

FINLAND.

Annuaire statistique de Finlande. Nouvelle série. Dixième année. Bureau Central de Statistique. Helsingfors, 1912. Pp. XXVII, 602.

The year-book of Finland for the year 1912 contains, among other statistics, the results of the 1910 census of population, statistics of emigration, mining and industrial production, and insurance.

Recherches sur l'industrie du verre en Finlande. Administration Générale de l'Industrie. Helsingfors, 1913. Pp. XIV., 173; 96.

Report on the glass industry in Finland. The report contains a historical sketch of the growth of the industry, a technical description of its processes, and an analysis of the condition of the workers, including hours, wages, housing, health and family conditions.

FRANCE.

Historique et travaux de la fin du XVII^e siècle au début du XX^e avec 103 tableaux graphiques relatifs aux travaux les plus récents. Statistique Générale de la France. Ministère du Travail et de la Prévoyance Sociale. Paris, 1913. Pp. 164.

The volume, issued in connection with the international exposition of Ghent, Belgium, contains a history of the French Bureau of Statistics from its establishment in the 18th century to the beginning of the 20th, a review of the work and publications of the Bureau, and 103 graphs summarizing the contents of its latest publications.

Annuaire statistique. Trente-et-unième volume, 1911. Statistique générale de la France. Ministère du Travail et de la Prévoyance Sociale. Paris, 1912. Pp. 361; 252.

The French statistical year-book for 1911 contains the usual general statistics, including statistics of population, health, trade unions, strikes, factory inspection, co-operative societies, and social insurance.

Compte-rendu de la vingt-deuxième session du Conseil Supérieur du Travail, Ministère du Travail et de la Prévoyance Sociale. Paris, 1913. Pp. 175.

Proceedings of the 22d session of the Superior Council of Labor of France, held in November, 1912. The subject under discussion was the regulation of hours of labor of employees in mercantile establishments.

Enquête sur le travail à domicile dans l'industrie de la fleur artificielle. Office du Travail. Ministère du Travail et de la Prévoyance Sociale. Paris, 1913. Pp. XI, 426.

Results of an investigation of home work in the artificial flower industry, issued by the French Labor Bureau. The investigation, covering the years 1908 to 1910, was nearly entirely confined to Paris, the center of the industry. The report covers earnings, hours of labor, housing conditions, and numerous family monographs. The enactment of a minimum wage law is recommended to improve the condition of the lowest paid workers.

Statistique des grèves et des recours à la conciliation et à l'arbitrage survenus pendant l'année 1911. Direction du Travail. Ministère du Travail et de la Prévoyance Sociale. Paris, 1913. Pp. XVIII, 537.

Statistics of strikes and official conciliation proceedings in France in 1911. There were 1,471 strikes in France in 1911, involving 230,646 strikers and affecting 16,148 establishments. The working time lost by strikers amounted to 3,595,614 days and 500,779 days were lost by workpeople indirectly involved. Industries mostly affected were the building industry with 468 strikes and 93,619 strikers, followed by the textile and the transportation industries. Demands for higher wages, alone or combined with other demands caused 60.7 per cent of all strikes, the next most numerous causes being differences as to the employment of particular persons. Results of strikes, compared with the average results of the ten preceding years, were as follows:

Results	Per cent of strikes		Per cent of strikers	
	1901-1910	1911	1901-1910	1911
Successful	21.56	17.75	12.31	9.06
Compromised	38.80	35.92	59.05	36.35
Unsuccessful	40.14	46.33	28.64	54.86

Recourse to conciliation and arbitration provided by law was had in 285 disputes or 18.05 per cent of the total.

Paris.—De la mortalité et des causes de mort par profession. Troisième partie. Recueil de Statistique Municipale de la ville de Paris. No. 6. Paris, 1913.

The third and last part of a statistical study of mortality and causes of death in different trades.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Report of an enquiry by the Board of Trade into working-class rents and retail prices together with the rates of wages in certain occupations in industrial towns of the United Kingdom, in 1912. London, 1913. Pp. LXIII, 398.

In 1905 an investigation was made by the British Board of Trade into rents and retail prices of food paid by workmen in a large number of towns in the United Kingdom, and the present report contains the results of a similar investigation made by the British Department of Labor Statistics in 1912, thus making the results of the two investigations available for comparison. The comparison shows that rents have, on the average, changed very little in the last seven years, retail prices of articles of workmen's consumption have increased materially in the same period. "Probably," says the report, "the average increase during the past seven years in the cost of workmen's rent, food, fuel, and clothing taken together may be put at about 10 per cent." The report contains also index numbers of retail prices in other counties, as far as such numbers are available.

Annual report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops for the year 1912. London, 1913. Pp. XXVII, 274.

The report contains the general report of the chief factory inspector, reports of division inspectors, including notes of agreements in the woolen and worsted and cotton spinning industries, reports of principal lady inspector, inspector of textile particulars, inspector for dangerous trades, electrical inspector, medical inspector, and a special report on artificial lighting of iron foundries. Tables appended to the report contain, among others, statistics of medical examinations, accidents, cases of poisoning, and prosecutions.

ITALY.

Censimento degli opifici e delle imprese industriali al 10 giugno 1911. Volume I. Ufficio del Censimento. Ministero di Agricoltura, Industria e Commercio. Roma, 1913. Pp. V, 247.

First volume giving the results of the Italian census of June 10, 1911. The volume contains an enumeration of industrial establishments, number of employees, and amount of motive-power used by said establishments.

Tariffe di salario e di orario nell'arte muraria (1911 e 1912). Supplemento al Bollettino dell'Ufficio del Lavoro, No. 17. Roma, 1913. Pp. 69.

Rates of wages and hours of labor of bricklayers and masons and bricklayers' helpers and apprentices in Italy in 1911 and 1912.

Statistica degli scioperi avvenuti in Italia nell'anno 1907. Ufficio del Lavoro. Ministero di Agricoltura, Industria e Commercio. Roma, 1913. Pp. XXXI, 190.

Statistics of strikes in Italy in 1907.

MEXICO.

Boletin del Departamento del Trabajo. Publicación mensual. Año I. No. 1. Julio de 1913. Mexico, 1913.

First number of a Bulletin to be issued monthly by the recently created Department of Labor of Mexico. The new Department was established by a law of December 18, 1911, and the duties imposed on the Department may be summarized as follows: To collect information in regard to the conditions of labor, to serve as an intermediary between employers in need of workmen and workmen in need of work, to facilitate the transportation of workmen to places where they are needed, and to act as conciliator and arbitrator in labor disputes when requested to do so by the interested parties. The present Bulletin contains a history of the establishment of the Department and a review of its work, especially in relation with the employment exchange, mediation in labor disputes, the collection of accident statistics, and new labor legislation.

SWEDEN.

Industri berättelse för år 1911 av Kommerskollegium. Stockholm, 1913. Pp. V, 68*, 325.

Statistics of industries in Sweden in 1911. The following table, borrowed from the report, gives for three years Swedish industrial statistics, exclusive of the mining, metal and dairy industries:

Year	No. of establishments	No. of workmen	Value of products (in thousands of francs)
1909.....	11,261	289,205	1,928,281
1910.....	11,435	302,157	2,228,415
1911.....	11,692	304,186	2,294,969

The value of products, as given, implies some duplication, as products passing through several processes of manufacture, are added every time to their full value. The total sum of days worked by men in 1911 was 64,324,932, and by women, 16,150,356, or an average of 261 days for men and 279 days for women.

SWITZERLAND.

Rapports des gouvernements cantonaux sur l'exécution de la loi fédérale concernant le travail dans les fabriques, 1911 et 1912. Publiés par le Département fédéral de l'Industrie. Aarau, 1913. Pp. 131.

Report on the enforcement of federal factory laws in Switzerland in 1911 and 1912. The report covers, for each canton separately, factory inspection work, accidents, hours of labor and Sunday work, child labor, prosecutions, and other subjects connected with factory legislation.

APPENDIX.

Statistical Tables for Second Quarter, 1913.

- I. Number and percentage of unemployed members of trade unions.**
- II. Causes of unemployment.**
- III. Idleness in New York City.**
- IV. Building operations in principal cities:**
 - (a) New York City.**
 - (b) Buffalo, Rochester and Syracuse.**
- V. Work of factory inspectors.**
- VI. Children's employment certificates in principal cities.**
- VII. Licenses for tenement manufactures.**
- VIII. Work of mercantile inspectors.**
- IX. Prosecutions for violations of the Labor Law.**
- X. Industrial accidents:**
 - (a) Age and sex of persons injured, by industries.**
 - (b) Nature of injuries, by causes.**
- XI. Details of certain industrial diseases.**
- XII. Industrial diseases reported.**

TABLE L.—NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYED MEMBERS

INDUSTRIES OR GROUPS OF TRADES	Un- ions	MEMBERS REPORTING*					
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June
1. Building, Stone Working, Etc.	60	33,085	33,115	34,016	33,290	33,160	33,555
Stone working.....	2	780	865	959	790	675	685
Building and paving trades.....	55	30,137	30,080	30,887	30,290	30,300	30,455
Building and street labor.....	3	2,168	2,170	2,170	2,200	2,185	2,415
2. Transportation	56	20,597	20,511	21,979	22,173	23,465	24,640
Railways.....	29	7,100	7,118	7,328	7,315	7,314	7,417
Navigation.....	8	5,820	5,845	5,930	6,023	6,297	6,512
Teaming and cab driving.....	10	4,232	4,200	5,433	5,495	6,494	7,311
Freight handling.....	7	2,025	1,998	1,938	1,982	2,002	2,037
Telegraphs.....	2	1,420	1,350	1,350	1,358	1,358	1,363
3. Clothing and Textiles	30	64,724	65,384	66,234	66,692	65,681	65,491
Garments.....	13	53,329	53,928	54,720	55,308	54,096	53,893
Shirts, collars and laundry.....	1	20	20	20	20	20	20
Hats, caps and furs.....	4	8,898	8,889	8,970	8,840	8,845	8,838
Boots, shoes and gloves.....	4	1,073	1,148	1,118	1,124	1,233	1,245
Textiles.....	8	1,404	1,399	1,406	1,402	1,487	1,405
4. Metals, Machinery and Shipbldg.	25	8,063	7,937	8,122	8,055	8,951	9,347
Iron and steel.....	22	7,384	7,352	7,439	7,369	8,258	8,651
Other metals.....	2	329	235	333	356	346	346
Shipbuilding.....	1	350	350	350	350	350	350
5. Printing, Binding, Etc.	5	7,335	7,370	7,409	7,415	7,396	7,316
6. Woodworking and Furniture	7	3,005	3,038	3,081	3,009	3,068	3,081
7. Food and Liquors	14	4,294	4,366	4,314	4,365	4,468	4,425
Food products.....	9	1,797	1,880	1,831	1,836	1,866	1,875
Beverages.....	5	2,497	2,486	2,483	2,529	2,542	2,550
8. Theaters and Music	2	1,189	1,171	1,170	1,298	1,207	1,207
9. Tobacco	5	2,348	2,348	2,361	2,372	2,403	2,408
10. Restaurants, Trade, Etc.	11	3,058	3,028	2,974	3,029	3,047	3,113
Hotels and restaurants.....	8	2,439	2,411	2,355	2,420	2,415	2,464
Barbering.....	2	419	417	419	417	439	474
Retail trade.....	1	200	200	200	192	193	175
11. Public Employment	7	3,428	3,358	3,594	3,354	3,378	3,433
12. Stationary Engine Tending	4	2,506	2,493	2,517	2,510	2,524	2,540
13. Miscellaneous	10	1,954	1,946	1,969	2,002	2,018	1,989
Paper and paper goods.....	3	540	531	532	565	565	545
Leather and leather goods.....	3	595	612	622	638	639	641
Glass and glassware.....	2	460	450	463	446	440	436
Other distinct trades.....	1	300	300	300	303	312	317
Mixed employment.....	1	59	53	52	50	62	50
Total	236	155,586	156,065	159,740	159,464	160,705	162,455

* Includes only those members who

OF REPRESENTATIVE TRADE UNIONS, JANUARY TO JUNE, 1913.

NUMBER IDLE						PERCENTAGE IDLE					
Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June
9,487	9,630	9,480	6,521	5,853	7,363	27.7	29.1	27.9	19.6	17.7	21.9
575	626	641	295	393	398	73.7	72.4	66.8	37.3	58.2	58.1
8,414	8,319	8,359	5,806	5,270	6,413	27.9	27.7	27.1	19.2	17.4	21.1
498	685	480	420	190	552	23.0	31.6	22.1	19.1	8.7	22.9
2,843	2,516	2,408	1,631	1,686	1,939	13.8	12.3	11.0	7.4	7.2	7.9
300	265	262	260	276	267	4.2	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.6
1,273	1,161	1,045	396	425	319	21.9	19.9	17.6	6.6	6.7	4.9
845	490	629	687	749	1,036	15.2	11.7	11.6	12.5	11.5	14.2
625	600	472	288	236	317	30.9	30.0	24.4	14.5	11.8	15.5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
44,200	36,999	19,960	23,440	25,990	23,359	68.3	56.6	30.1	35.1	39.6	35.7
36,440	29,500	13,758	18,691	21,744	19,972	68.3	54.7	25.1	33.8	40.2	37.1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.0	0.0	35.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7,657	7,262	5,984	4,306	4,191	3,337	86.1	81.7	66.7	48.7	47.4	37.8
14	77	210	19	19	12	1.3	6.7	18.8	1.7	1.5	1.0
89	160	1	424	36	38	6.3	11.4	0.1	30.2	2.4	2.7
611	719	552	542	1,051	851	7.6	9.1	6.8	6.7	11.7	9.1
528	656	482	480	989	782	7.2	8.9	6.6	6.6	12.0	9.0
33	13	20	12	12	19	10.0	5.5	6.0	3.6	3.5	5.5
50	50	50	50	50	50	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3
459	473	642	469	483	444	6.3	6.4	8.7	6.3	6.5	6.1
805	878	806	708	570	496	26.8	23.9	26.2	23.5	18.6	16.1
387	382	408	462	496	398	9.0	8.7	9.5	10.6	11.3	9.0
284	273	308	348	331	278	15.8	14.5	16.8	19.0	17.7	14.8
103	109	100	114	165	120	4.1	4.4	4.0	4.5	6.5	4.7
6	.....	8	204	204	804	0.5	0.0	0.7	16.9	16.9	66.6
189	145	236	122	125	92	8.0	6.2	10.0	5.1	5.2	3.8
174	159	107	148	137	161	5.7	5.3	3.6	4.9	4.5	5.2
136	125	89	127	126	147	5.6	5.2	3.8	5.2	5.2	6.0
25	15	18	14	9	13	6.0	3.6	4.3	3.4	2.1	2.7
13	19	.....	7	2	1	6.5	9.5	0.0	3.6	1.0	0.6
3	5	5	4	6	5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
47	46	57	40	41	34	1.9	1.8	2.3	1.6	1.6	1.3
241	113	121	263	157	88	12.3	5.8	6.1	13.1	7.8	4.4
2	4	5	125	60	10	0.4	0.8	0.9	22.1	10.6	1.8
201	53	61	94	58	50	33.8	8.7	9.8	14.7	9.1	7.8
30	39	46	38	29	22	6.5	8.7	9.9	8.5	6.6	5.0
5	15	9	6	10	6	1.7	5.0	3.0	2.0	3.2	1.9
3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.1	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
59,452	52,065	34,790	34,554	36,799	36,034	38.1	33.4	21.8	21.7	22.9	22.2

were reported as to idleness.

TABLE II.—CAUSES OF IDLENESS AMONG MEMBERS OF

INDUSTRIES OR GROUPS OF TRADES	LABOR DISPUTES					
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June
1. Building, Stone Working, Etc.	34	75	201	281	319	5
Stone working.						
Building and paving trades.	34	75	201	256	244	5
Building and street labor.				25	95	
2. Transportation.	5	10		2	14	274
Railways.						
Navigation.		10				
Teaming and cab driving.				2	14	274
Freight handling.	5					
Telegraphs.						
3. Clothing and Textiles.	30,650	29,500		420	18	5
Garments.	30,650	29,500				
Shirts, collars and laundry.						
Hats, caps and furs.						
Boots, shoes and gloves.				15	13	5
Textiles.				405		
4. Metals, Machinery and Shipbuilding.	17	224	9	51	312	312
Iron and steel.	17	224	9	51	312	312
Other metals.						
Shipbuilding.						
5. Printing, Binding, Etc.						
6. Wood Working and Furniture.	41	13			9	
7. Food and Liquors.				2	9	
Food products.				2	9	
Beverages.						
8. Theaters and Music.						
9. Tobacco.	8					8
10. Restaurants, Trade, Etc.	13	15		5	5	
Hotels and restaurants.				5	5	
Barbering.						
Retail trade.	13	15				
11. Public Employment.						
12. Stationary Engine Tending.			3		10	5
13. Miscellaneous.				8		
Paper and paper goods.						
Leather and leather goods.				8		
Glass and glassware.						
Other distinct trades.						
Mixed employment.						
Total.	30,768	29,837	213	769	711	609

* Includes lack of work, lack o

REPRESENTATIVE TRADE UNIONS, JANUARY TO JUNE, 1913.

DISABILITY						ALL OTHER CAUSES*					
Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June
532	709	667	434	383	551	8,921	8,846	8,612	5,806	5,131	6,807
14	16	17	7	.....	3	561	610	624	288	393	395
517	693	650	427	383	548	7,863	7,551	7,608	5,123	4,643	5,860
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	497	685	480	395	95	552
327	264	249	221	275	288	2,511	2,242	2,159	1,408	1,297	1,377
224	230	177	193	214	203	76	35	85	67	62	64
39	17	35	8	11	23	1,234	1,134	1,010	388	414	296
39	13	28	10	9	22	606	477	601	675	726	740
25	4	9	10	41	40	595	596	463	278	195	277
.....
46	30	30	29	42	51	13,504	7,469	19,930	22,991	25,935	23,303
12	.....	15	15	21	16	5,778	.....	13,743	18,676	21,723	19,956
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
21	21	4	6	10	20	7,636	7,241	5,980	4,300	4,181	3,317
6	9	9	4	6	7	8	68	201	.....	.....	.....
7	.....	1	4	5	8	82	160	.....	15	31	30
.....
154	130	165	139	135	120	440	365	378	352	604	419
119	102	135	105	103	89	392	330	338	324	574	381
10	3	5	9	7	6	23	10	15	3	5	13
25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
222	226	225	223	206	194	237	247	417	246	275	250
41	57	48	57	37	47	723	808	758	651	524	449
66	77	73	76	80	83	321	305	335	384	407	315
15	18	24	14	13	18	269	255	284	332	309	260
51	59	49	62	67	65	52	50	51	52	98	55
4	.....	5	4	4	4	2	.....	3	200	200	800
46	58	60	76	78	53	135	87	176	46	47	31
40	43	22	37	35	65	121	101	85	106	97	96
19	28	9	25	24	53	117	97	80	97	97	94
21	11	13	10	9	11	4	4	5	4	.....	2
.....	4	.....	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
3	3	2	4	6	5	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....
7	8	13	11	5	3	40	38	41	29	26	26
9	11	10	6	7	11	232	102	111	249	150	77
2	4	5	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	125	60	.....
.....	1	1	1	1	1	201	52	60	85	57	49
.....	4	.....	3	2	.....	30	39	46	35	27	22
4	.....	4	2	4	.....	1	11	5	4	6	6
3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,497	1,616	1,569	1,317	1,295	1,475	27,187	20,612	33,008	32,468	34,793	33,950

material, the weather, etc.

TABLE III.—IDLENESS IN REPRESENTATIVE TRADE UNIONS IN NEW YORK CITY
AT THE END OF JUNE, 1913.

INDUSTRIES OR GROUPS OF TRADES	Un-ions	Mem-bers†	Num-ber idle	Per cent idle	IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF—		
					Labor dis-putes	Disa-bility	Other causes*
1. Building, Stone Working, Etc.	29	24,308	6,286	25.9		366	5,920
Stone working.....	1	600	393	65.5		3	390
Building and paving trades.....	26	21,403	5,341	25.0		363	4,978
Building and street labor.....	2	2,305	552	23.9			552
2. Transportation	13	11,380	971	8.5		27	944
Railways.....	3	677	17	2.5		17	
Navigation.....	3	4,763	179	3.8			179
Teaming and cab driving.....	3	3,800	580	15.3			580
Freight handling.....	3	1,060	195	18.4		10	185
Telegraphs.....	1	1,080		0.0			
3. Clothing and Textiles	13	62,285	23,301	37.4		30	23,271
Garments.....	10	53,085	19,970	37.6		14	19,953
Hats, caps and furs.....	2	8,675	3,326	38.3		11	3,315
Boots, shoes and gloves.....	1	525	5	1.0		5	
4. Metals, Machinery and Shipbuilding	13	4,974	402	8.1	7	72	323
Iron and steel.....	10	4,278	333	7.8	7	41	297
Other metals.....	2	346	19	5.5		6	13
Shipbuilding.....	1	350	50	14.3		25	23
5. Printing, Binding, Etc.	2	6,904	428	6.2		194	234
6. Wood Working and Furniture	5	2,939	489	16.6		44	445
Food and Liquors.....	7	3,293	367	11.1		73	291
Food products.....	5	1,463	252	17.2		13	233
Beverages.....	2	1,830	115	6.3		60	55
7. Theaters and Music	-	1,551	800	51.6			800
9. Tobacco	2	1,539	65	4.2		39	26
10. Restaurants, Trade, Etc.	3	1,119	78	7.0		46	32
Hotels and restaurants.....	2	944	77	8.2		45	32
Retail trade.....	1	175	1	0.6		1	
11. Public Employment	2	2,625		0.0			
12. Stationary Engine Tending	2	1,755	23	1.3		1	22
13. Miscellaneous	6	1,394	78	5.6		1	77
Leather and leather goods.....	3	611	50	7.8		1	49
Glass and glassware.....	2	436	22	5.0			22
Other distinct trades.....	1	317	6	1.9			6
Total	98	125,566	33,288	26.5	7	893	32,338

* Includes lack of work, lack of material, the weather, etc.

† Includes only those members who were reported as to idleness.

TABLE IV.—STATISTICS OF BUILDING OPERATIONS IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES.

(a) New York City: April, May and June, 1912 and 1913.

BOROUGH	NUMBER OF BUILDINGS AUTHORIZED		ESTIMATED COST OF PROJECTED BUILDINGS		NUMBER OF BUILDINGS —			
	1912	1913	1912	1913	COMMENCED		COMPLETED	
					1912	1913	1912	1913
NEW BUILDINGS:								
Bronx.....	438	325	\$11,699,185	\$8,226,990	436	323	299	250
Brooklyn.....	1,779	1,042	12,323,227	8,852,281	1,504	871	775	898
Manhattan.....	276	210	38,852,200	15,198,020	176	186	179	141
Queens.....	1,450	1,298	5,340,879	4,662,315	1,430	1,172	929	1,320
Richmond.....	339	395	884,699	672,639	281	396	252	331
Total.....	4,282	3,270	\$69,100,190	\$37,612,245	3,827	2,948	2,434	2,938
ALTERATIONS:								
Bronx.....	794	816	\$400,770	\$457,305	174	162	157	138
Brooklyn.....	1,815	2,238	1,069,011	1,261,127	808	969	305	560
Manhattan.....	1,008	1,412	3,497,002	4,554,499	716	1,023	796	883
Queens.....	379	502	212,246	258,695	379	491	266	413
Richmond.....	151	138	165,003	97,629	112	136	135	110
Total.....	4,147	5,106	\$5,344,032	\$6,629,255	2,189	2,781	1,659	2,104
TOTAL OF NEW BUILDINGS AND ALTERATIONS:								
Bronx.....	1,232	1,141	\$12,099,955	\$8,684,295	610	485	456	388
Brooklyn.....	3,594	3,280	13,392,238	10,113,408	2,412	1,840	1,080	1,456
Manhattan.....	1,284	1,622	42,349,202	19,752,519	892	1,209	975	1,024
Queens.....	1,829	1,800	5,553,125	4,921,010	1,809	1,663	1,195	1,733
Richmond.....	490	533	1,049,702	770,268	393	532	387	441
Total.....	8,429	8,376	\$74,444,222	\$44,241,500	6,116	5,729	4,093	5,042

Tenement Buildings Included Above.

BOROUGH	NUMBER OF BUILDINGS		ESTIMATED COST	
	1912	1913	1912	1913
NEW TENEMENTS:				
Bronx.....	192	142	\$7,987,000	\$6,403,000
Brooklyn.....	223	126	3,798,900	3,691,000
Manhattan.....	47	63	6,889,000	6,437,000
Queens.....	75	91	840,000	1,237,800
Richmond.....	.....	1	.....	50,000
Total.....	537	423	\$19,514,900	\$17,818,800
REMODELED TENEMENTS:				
Bronx.....	25	38	\$18,475	\$58,825
Brooklyn.....	275	277	116,902	125,719
Manhattan.....	264	310	442,376	340,646
Queens.....	17	28	4,825	15,555
Richmond.....	3	5	2,035	2,110
Total.....	584	658	\$584,613	\$542,855
TOTAL OF NEW AND REMODELED TENEMENTS:				
Bronx.....	217	180	\$8,005,475	\$6,461,825
Brooklyn.....	498	403	3,915,802	3,816,719
Manhattan.....	311	373	7,331,376	6,777,646
Queens.....	92	119	844,825	1,253,355
Richmond.....	3	6	2,035	52,110
Total.....	1,121	1,081	\$20,099,513	\$18,361,655

TABLE IV.—STATISTICS OF BUILDING OPERATIONS—Continued.

(b) Buffalo, Rochester and Syracuse.

CITY AND PERIOD	NEW BUILDINGS		ADDITIONS AND REPAIRS		ALL BUILDINGS	
	No.	Cost	No.	Cost	No.	Est. cost
BUFFALO						
April.....	247	\$984,670	157	\$112,330	404	\$1,097,000
May.....	279	1,455,680	152	112,320	431	1,568,000
June.....	286	2,042,040	108	129,960	394	2,172,000
April-June, 1913.....	812	\$4,482,390	417	\$354,610	1,229	\$4,837,000
1912.....	850	\$4,535,117	529	\$427,883	1,379	\$4,963,000
1911.....	704	2,528,180	441	291,820	1,145	2,820,000
1910.....	739	2,471,580	460	354,420	1,199	2,826,000
1909.....	619	2,367,890	442	422,310	1,061	2,790,000
1908.....	525	1,525,820	360	298,180	885	1,824,000
1907.....	605	1,999,685	429	505,015	1,034	2,504,700
1906.....	639	3,507,630	354	234,880	993	3,742,510
1905.....	647	2,003,987	409	368,250	1,056	2,370,237
1904.....	566	1,695,360	337	281,845	903	1,977,020
1903.....	406	2,443,250	229	210,786	635	2,654,036
1902.....	275	834,712	265	256,204	540	1,090,916
1901.....	206	396,888	118	109,096	324	505,984
1900.....	151	602,672	181	142,036	332	644,708
ROCHESTER						
April.....	287	\$1,074,689	169	\$148,084	456	\$1,222,773
May.....	193	922,977	137	155,410	330	1,078,387
June.....	187	1,327,096	132	117,007	319	1,444,103
April-June, 1913.....	667	\$3,324,762	438	\$420,501	1,105	\$3,745,263
1912.....	972	\$3,882,752	465	\$405,914	1,437	\$4,288,666
1911.....	721	2,708,490	423	411,473	1,144	3,119,963
1910.....	921	3,318,038	340	305,394	1,261	3,623,432
1909.....	734	2,792,664	250	294,306	984	3,086,970
1908.....	404	1,465,435	116	101,025	520	1,566,460
1907.....	487	1,787,835	149	269,195	636	2,057,030
1906.....	468	1,609,184	150	315,026	618	1,924,210
1905.....	428	1,689,257	140	156,868	568	1,846,125
1904.....	286	1,808,204	77	79,630	363	1,887,834
1903.....	162	464,222	71	36,204	233	510,426
1902.....	182	790,940	109	148,563	291	939,503
1901.....	131	387,373	96	116,536	227	503,909
1900.....	148	581,010	92	72,285	240	653,295
SYRACUSE						
April.....	129	\$534,910	84	\$74,385	213	\$609,295
May.....	72	200,675	65	75,700	137	276,375
June.....	106	477,655	54	38,070	160	515,725
April-June, 1913.....	307	\$1,213,240	203	\$188,155	510	\$1,401,395
1912.....	347	\$1,363,313	206	\$285,585	555	\$1,648,898
1911.....	304	1,160,925	241	321,603	545	1,482,528
1910.....	344	1,808,607	239	283,470	583	2,092,077
1909.....	276	1,688,056	251	317,385	527	2,005,441
1908.....	152	599,175	231	187,650	383	786,825
1907.....	218	989,530	263	342,663	481	1,332,193
1906.....	170	973,920	175	107,390	345	1,081,310
1905.....	148	549,425	172	119,838	320	669,263
1904.....	116	577,383	166	112,138	282	689,521
1903.....	95	578,470	125	99,840	220	678,310
1902.....	78	222,180	128	74,970	206	297,150
1901.....	103	422,708	186	110,376	289	533,084
1900.....	90	263,799	212	102,755	302	366,554

^a Includes a new high school to cost \$715,235, two grammar schools \$243,017 and \$138,688 respectively, grain elevator \$200,000, concrete factory building \$100,000, brick foundry \$140,000, fireproof factory building \$175,000, malt house \$110,000, and two fireproof theatres at \$130,000 and \$135,000 respectively.

^b Includes a brick apartment house to cost \$125,000, a fireproof telephone exchange \$125,000, and a brick, steel and concrete boiler house to cost \$110,000.

BUREAU OF INSPECTION.

Table V.—Work of the Factory Inspectors.

	SECOND QUARTER, 1913				Second quarter 1912
	April	May	June	Total	1912
Regular inspections:					
Factories in separate buildings	1,372	1,053	1,355	3,780	4,177
Tenant factories.....	3,184	3,112	2,807	9,103	8,018
Bakeries.....	492	126	160	778	1,358
Mines and quarries.....	14	13	11	38	75
Tunnel and caisson workings.....	30	11	5	46	54
Tenement buildings (licensed).....	1,071	958	609	2,638	4,542
Total	6,163	5,273	4,947	16,383	18,224
Special inspections.....	4,271	3,537	4,331	12,139	2,797
Investigations:					
Applications for license.....	209	266	315	790	674
Complaints.....	126	117	122	365	207
Compliance, first visits (No. of establishments)...	4,112	4,082	3,873	12,067	10,086
Compliance, subsequent visits (No. of establishments).....	2,385	2,574	2,558	7,517	7,773
Total	6,832	7,039	6,868	20,739	18,740
Observations:					
Tenement buildings (unlicensed).....	305	253	239	797	997
Tunnel and caisson workings.....	4	25	23	52	58
Tagging, to stop work:					
Goods in tenements (§ 100).....	43	58	29	130	26
Goods in tenant factories (§ 95).....	124	158	196	478	119
Articles in bakeries (§ 114).....	4	3	.....	7	7
Unsafe machinery (§ 81).....	3	.....	1	4	.....
Scaffolding (§ 19).....	7	2	3	12	2
Total	181	221	229	631	154
Prosecutions begun†.....	*312	187	99	*598	180
Children for whom proof of age was demanded:					
Age proven	16 years +.....	7	14	6	27
	14 to 16 (certificate secured).....	4	4	3	11
	14 to 16 (without certificate — discharged).....	.....	1	1	2
	Under 14 (discharged).....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Discharged without proof of age.....	6	15	8	29	.....
Total	17	34	18	69	.....

* Includes 6 cases in building work.

† Not compiled.

‡ See table IX.

BUREAU OF INSPECTION.

Table VI.—Number of Children's Employment Certificates Issued by Boards of Health in First and Second Class Cities.

CITY	SECOND QUARTER, 1913				Second quarter 1912
	April	May	June	Total	
New York City:					
Bronx Borough.....	397	376	949	1,722	1,315
Brooklyn Borough.....	974	976	2,512	4,462	3,999
Manhattan Borough.....	1,541	1,494	3,630	6,665	5,910
Queens Borough.....	277	260	504	1,041	852
Richmond Borough.....	52	38	66	156	20
Total — New York City.....	3,241	3,144	7,661	*14,046	*12,096
Buffalo.....	316	309	751	*1,376	472
Rochester.....	156	100	450	706	684
Syracuse.....	62	59	180	301	260
Albany.....	13	5	30	48	57
Yonkers.....	19	11	32	*62	*47
Troy.....	26	35	53	114	96
Utica.....	38	39	73	*150	*120
Schenectady.....	26	34	109	169	149

* Includes "mercantile" as well as "manufacturing" certificates.

Table VII.—Licenses for Tenement Manufactures.

	SECOND QUARTER, 1913			Second quarter 1912
	New York City	Re-mainder of State	Total	
Applications pending March 31.....	28	.....	28	45
Applications received during quarter.....	607	43	650	621
Total.....	635	43	678	666
On first investigation:				
Applications granted.....	420	34	454	595
Applications refused.....	186	9	195	37
Applications cancelled.....	15	.....	15	8
Applications pending June 30.....	14	.....	14	24
On reinvestigation of applications previously refused:				
Applications granted.....	82	4	86	14
Applications refused.....	20	5	25	2
Applications cancelled.....	9	.....	9	.....
Total.....	111	9	120	16
Licenses cancelled at request of licensee.....	332	24	356	1,314
Licenses revoked for unlawful conditions.....	14	.....	14	35
Net increase or decrease in —				
Outstanding licenses.....	+156	+14	+170	—740
Refused applications.....	+95	+5	+100	+25
Cancelled applications.....	+24	.....	+24	+8
Outstanding licenses June 30, 1913.....	11,160	570	11,730	12,211

BUREAU OF INSPECTION.

Table VIII.—Work of the Mercantile Inspectors.

	SECOND QUARTER, 1913				Second quarter 1912
	April	May	June	Total	1912
Regular inspections:					
Mercantile.....	1,088	1,101	803	2,992	2,814
Office.....	126	113	51	290	44
Hotel.....	8	3	2	13	3
Bowling alleys.....	32	35	5	72	13
Places of amusement.....	6	10	23	39	17
Shoe polishing.....	3	5	4	12	†
Barber shops.....	8	9	3	20	†
Total.....	1,271	1,276	891	3,438	2,891
Special inspections:					
Mercantile.....	90	125	151	366	160
Office.....	1	2	.....	3	.....
Hotel.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bowling alleys.....	.....	1	.....	1	7
Places of amusement.....	.....	.....	1	1	3
Total.....	91	128	152	371	170
Investigations:					
Complaints.....	30	25	24	79	75
Compliances (No. of establishments).....	526	367	589	1,482	1,335
Total.....	556	392	613	1,561	1,410
Prosecutions begun*.....	93	63	80	236	126
Children illegally employed:					
Under 14 { Girls.....	1	1	2	4	7
{ Boys.....	132	104	97	333	187
14 to 16 { Girls.....	7	11	10	28	41
{ Boys.....	286	163	140	589	354
Total.....	426	279	249	954	589
Children for whom proof of age was demanded:					
Age proven { 16 years +.....	5	6	1	12	6
{ 14 to 16 (certificate secured).....	1	.....	.....	1	2
{ Under 14 (discharged).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Discharged without of proof of age.....	5	8	6	19	7
Total.....	11	14	7	32	15

* See Table IX.

† Not included in second quarter of 1912.

TABLE IX.—PROSECUTIONS FOR VIOLATIONS OF

OFFENSE (With reference to section of Labor Law violated)	NUMBER OF		
	Pending Mar. 31	Begun during quarter	Total in court
A. FAC			
ADMINISTRATION.			
Failure to report accidents, § 87.....	1	.....	1
Interfering with factory inspector, § 43.....	.....	1	1
SANITATION AND SAFETY.			
Failure to provide lights in halls and stairways, § 81.....	1	.....	1
Failure to provide lights in water-closets, § 88.....	1	1	2
Failure to provide proper and sufficient means of ventilation, § 86.....	1	.....	1
Failure to provide dressing rooms for females, § 88.....	.....	1	1
Failure to provide sinks and running water in workrooms, § 88.....	1	1	2
Failure to clean water-closets, § 88.....	4	1	5
Failure to provide sufficient or separate water-closets, § 88.....	4	2	6
Failure to screen water-closets, § 88.....	1	.....	1
Failure to ventilate water-closets, § 88.....	.....	1	1
Permitting food to be taken into rooms where lead was present in harmful quantities, § 89.....	1	.....	1
Failure to whitewash or paint walls and ceilings of workroom, § 84.....	.....	1	1
Failure to provide exhaust system, § 81.....	1	2	3
Failure to guard machinery, § 81.....	2	2	4
Permitting doors to be locked or barred during working hours, § 80.....	5	20	25
Failure to provide fireproof receptacles, § 83-c.....	.....	1	1
Failure to provide safe floor, § 84.....	.....	1	1
CHILDREN.			
Employing child under 14, § 70.....	4	4	8
Employing child under 16 without Board of Health certificate, § 70.....	17	35	52
Employing child under 16 more than 8 hours a day, or before 8 A. M. or after 5 P. M., § 77.....	81	164	245
Employing child under 16 at prohibited occupation, § 93.....	5	10	15
WOMEN AND MINORS.			
Employing female more than 54 hours a week, § 77.....	4	7	11
Employing male minor under 18 more than 54 hours a week, § 77.....	3	1	4
Employing female more than 9 hours a day, § 77.....	13	7	20
Employing male minor under 18 more than 9 hours a day, § 77.....	.....	1	1
Employing male minor under 18 between 12 midnight and 4 A. M., § 77.....	.....	1	1
Employing female under 21 after 9 P. M., § 77.....	.....	1	1
Employing child under 16 at hours other than those provided in printed notice, § 77.....	2	2	4
Employing female at hours other than those provided in printed notice, § 77.....	42	236	278
Employing male minor under 18 at hours other than those pro- vided in printed notice, § 77.....	2	5	7
Employing female after 6 P. M. in absence of printed notice, § 77.....	5	17	22
Employing male minor under 18 after 6 P. M. in absence of printed notice, § 77.....	.....	3	3
WORKSHOPS IN TENEMENTS.			
Permitting goods to be manufactured in unlicensed tenement house, § 101.....	5	62	67
LAUNDRIES.			
Permitting public laundry work to be done in sleeping or living rooms, § 92.....	2	.....	2

* Judgment for defendant in civil case.

† Includes one case in which fine of \$20 was imposed, \$19 of which was remitted.

‡ Includes one case in which fine of \$20 was imposed, \$10 of which was remitted.

§ Includes two cases erroneously tabulated under the classification "Employing female at hours other than those provided in printed notice" in the June, 1913, Bulletin.

THE LABOR LAW, APRIL-JUNE, 1913.

CASES		RESULTS OF COMPLETED CASES					Amount of fines imposed
Pending June 30	Com- pleted during quarter	CONVICTIONS			Dis- missals or acquittals	With- drawals	
		Sentence suspended	Fine imposed	Total			
1	1	1		1			..
	1	1		1			..
1	1	1		1			..
	1				*1		..
	1		1	1			\$25 00
	2	1		1	1		..
1	4	2	1	3	1		50 00
1	5	4		4	1		..
	1				1		..
	1				1		..
	1				1		..
	1				1		..
	1	1		1			..
3	4	2	1	3	1		1 00
7	18	3	15	18			570 00
	1		1	1			1 00
	1				1		..
	8	4	3	7	1		60 00
5	47	21	17	38	9		365 00
20	225	124	93	217	8		1,910 00
3	12	4	5	9	3		120 00
	11	5	5	10	1		100 00
	4	1	3	4			65 00
3	17	9	6	15	1	1	130 00
	1		1	1			110 00
1	1	1		1			..
	4	1	3	4			60 00
15	263	112	137	249	14		2,815 00
	7	2	3	5	2		60 00
2	20	6	12	18	2		240 00
	3	1	1	2	1		20 00
5	62	36	23	59	3		470 00
	2	2		2			..

¶ Two cases, erroneously tabulated under this classification in the June, 1913, Bulletin, have been tabulated under the classification "Employing child under 16 at hours other than those provided in printed notice."

Table IX.—Prosecutions for Violations of the

OFFENSE (With reference to section of Labor Law violated)	NUMBER OF		
	Pending Mar. 31	Begun during quarter	Total in court
A. FACTORIES			
BAKING.			
Failure to provide suitable sink in bakery, § 112.....	.....	1	1
Failure to repair floor of bakery, § 113.....	1	.....	1
WAGES.			
Failure to pay wages in cash, § 10.....	1	.....	1
Failure to pay wages weekly, § 11.....	2	.....	2
Total — Factories.....	212	592	804
B. MERCANTILE			
Refusing to give information to mercantile inspector, § 43....	.....	1	1
Interfering with mercantile inspector, § 43.....	2	1	3
Failure to clean water-closets, § 168.....	.....	1	1
Failure to provide water-closets, § 168.....	.....	3	3
Failure to ventilate water-closets, § 168.....	.....	2	2
Employing child under 14, § 162.....	7	77	84
Employing child under 16 without Board of Health certificate, § 162.....	4	71	75
Employing child under 16 before 8 A. M. or after 7 P. M., § 161.	10	56	66
Employing child under 16 more than 6 days a week, § 161....	.....	1	1
Employing female under 21 after 10 P. M., § 161.....	11	23	34
Total — Mercantile Establishments.....	34	236	270
C. BUILDING			
Failure to properly enclose shaft of hoisting apparatus, § 20..	.....	3	3
Failure to fill in between beams, § 20.....	.....	3	3
Total — Building Work.....	.....	6	6
Grand Total.....	246	834	1,080

* Includes two cases in which grand jury failed to indict.

† Includes four cases in which grand jury failed to indict.

‡ Includes two cases in each of which bail of \$25 was forfeited.

Labor Law, April-June, 1913 — Concluded.

CASES		RESULTS OF COMPLETED CASES					Amount of fines imposed
Pending June 30	Com- pleted during quarter	CONVICTIONS			Dis- missals or acquittals	With- drawals	
		Sentence suspended	Fine imposed	Total			
— Concluded.							
.....	1	1	.....	1	..... 1	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
71	733	346	331	677	55	1	\$7,072 00

ESTABLISHMENTS.

1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	\$25 00
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	3	2	.....	2	.....	1	.....
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
13	71	50	19	69	2	.....	380 00
13	62	46	10	56	5	1	1245 00
4	62	44	12	56	*¶6	.....	1305 00
.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	50 00
7	27	14	7	21	†¶6	.....	205 00
39	231	157	50	207	19	5	\$1,210 00

WORK.

.....	3	1	2	3	.....	.....	\$100 00
1	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
1	5	1	2	3	2	.....	\$100 00
111	969	504	383	887	76	6	\$8,382 00

¶ Includes two cases, in one of which bail of \$25 was forfeited, and in the other of which bail of \$20 was forfeited.

† Includes two cases completed in February, 1913, but erroneously tabulated as pending in the June, 1913, Bulletin.

TABLE X.—INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS REPORTED UNDER SECTIONS 20a, 87 AND 126 OF THE LABOR LAW, SECOND QUARTER, 1913.

(a) Number, Age and Sex of Persons Injured and Number of Fatalities, by Industries.

INDUSTRY	Sex	ACCIDENTS BEFORE APRIL 1, REPORTED AFTER MAY 1		ACCIDENTS DURING APRIL-JUNE REPORTED PRIOR TO AUGUST 1					Deaths reported to Aug. 1
		Total	There-of fatal	Total	THEREOF WITH AGE				
					Under 16 yrs.	16-18 yrs.	18+ yrs.	Not stated	
A. FACTORIES.									
I. STONE, CLAY AND GLASS PRODUCTS									
1. Stone.....	M	2		67			51	16	
	F			1		1			
2. Miscellaneous mineral products.....	M			72		1	70	1	2
	F			4		1	3		
3. Lime, cement and plaster.....	M	1	1	305		5	290	10	3
4. Brick, tile and pottery.....	M	1		57		2	46	9	
	F			1			1		
5. Glass.....	M	3		118	1	15	100	2	
	F			4		2	2		
Total.....	M	7	1	619	1	23	557	38	5
	F			10		4	6		
II. METALS, MACHINES AND CONVEYANCES.									
1. Gold, silver and precious stones.....	M	1		51		5	42	4	
	F	1		6			6		
2. Brass, copper, aluminum, etc.	M	10	1	441	3	25	381	32	2
	F			50		13	33	4	
3. Iron and steel products.....	M	30		4,489	17	119	4,167	186	10
	F			82		10	66	6	
4. Electrical apparatus.....	M	3		1,930	2	99	1,811	18	3
	F			154		37	116	1	
5. Vehicles.....	M	14		3,788	1	54	3,688	45	6
	F			3			3		
6. Boat and shipbuilding.....	M	21		198		3	182	13	3
7. Agricultural machinery.....	M	1		648		6	638	4	1
	F			4			4		
8. Instruments and appliances.....	M	1		196	2	22	164	8	
	F			13		3	15		
9. Sorting old metal.....	M			21			20	1	
	F			1			1		
Total.....	M	81	1	11,762	25	333	11,093	311	25
	F	1		318		63	244	11	
III. WOOD MANUFACTURES.									
1. Saw mill products.....	M	2		26		1	22	3	
2. Planing mill products.....	"	12		312		13	282	17	2
3. Cooperage.....	"			18			17	1	
4. Miscellaneous.....	"			31		1	27	3	
5. Furniture and cabinet work.....	"	8		236	1	14	203	18	2
	F			1			1		
6. Pianos, organs and musical instruments.....	M			77		3	71	3	
7. Pencils, pipes, corks, brooms, etc.....	"			45	1	2	36	6	
	F			9		4	6		
Total.....	M	22		745	2	34	658	51	4
	F			10		4	6		
IV. FURS, LEATHER, CANVAS AND RUBBER GOODS.									
1. Leather.....	M			44			40	4	2
	F			1			1		
2. Fur and fur goods.....	M	1		8			8		
	F			1			1		

TABLE X.—Industrial Accidents, Second Quarter, 1913 — Continued.
(a) Number, Age and Sex of Persons Injured, by Industries — Continued.

INDUSTRY	Sex	ACCIDENTS BEFORE APRIL 1, REPORTED AFTER MAY 1		ACCIDENTS DURING APRIL-JUNE REPORTED PRIOR TO AUGUST 1					Deaths reported to Aug. 1
		Total	There-of fatal	Total	THEREOF WITH AGE				
					Under 16 yrs.	16-18 yrs.	18+ yrs.	Not stated	
A. FACTORIES — Continued.									
IV. FURS, LEATHER, CANVAS AND RUBBER GOODS—Cont.									
3. Leather and canvas goods.....	M	1		203	3	12	183	5	
	F	1		31		10	21		
4. Rubber and gutta percha goods.....	M			84	1	7	73	3	
	F			10		2	7	1	
5. Pearl, horn, bone, hair, etc....	M			130	1	8	117	4	
	F			18		5	11	2	
Total.....	M	2		469	5	27	421	16	2
	F	1		61		17	41	3	
V. CHEMICALS, OILS, PAINTS, ETC.									
1. Drugs and chemicals.....	M	2		320		7	301	12	1
	F	1		28	1	7	15	5	
2. Paints, dyes and colors.....	M			34		2	30	2	
	F			5		1	3	1	
3. Wood alcohol and essential oils.....	M			21		1	20		
5. Animal and mineral oil products.....	"	1	1	88			86	2	
6. Soap, perfumery and cosmetics.....	M	2		48		2	45	1	
	F			5	1	1	3		
7. Miscellaneous chemical products.....	M			115		2	111	2	1
	F			8	1	1	6		
Total.....	M	5	1	626		14	593	19	2
	F	1		46	3	10	27	6	
VI. PAPER.									
2. Pulp and paper.....	M	4		483	2	6	411	64	5
	F			2			2		
VII. PRINTING AND PAPER GOODS.									
2. Paper goods.....	M	1		171	2	39	129	1	
	F	3		87	2	19	64	2	
3. Printing and bookmaking....	M	8		315	9	16	258	32	2
	F	2		42	2	11	24	5	
4. Wall paper.....	M			12		1	11		
Total.....	M	9		498	11	56	398	33	2
	F	5		129	4	30	83	7	
VIII. TEXTILES.									
1. Silk and silk goods.....	M			29		1	28		
	F			11		3	8		
2. Wool manufactures.....	M	1		228	2	20	201	5	
	F			90	2	16	70	2	
3. Cotton goods.....	M	3		153	1	10	141	1	
	F			29		5	23	1	
4. Hosiery and knit goods.....	M	1		142	2	11	126	3	
	F			62	2	14	43	3	
5. Other textiles of silk.....	M	1		59	1	3	55		
	F			7			7		
6. Flax, hemp and jute manufactures.....	M			26		6	20		1
	F			29		3	26	1	
7. Oil cloth, window shades, etc.	M			37			36	1	
	F			1				1	
Total.....	M	6		674	6	51	607	10	1
	F			229	4	41	176	8	

TABLE X.—Industrial Accidents, Second Quarter, 1913 — Continued.
(a) Number, Age and Sex of Persons Injured, by Industries — Continued.

INDUSTRY	Sex	ACCIDENTS BEFORE APRIL 1, REPORTED AFTER MAY 1		ACCIDENTS DURING APRIL-JUNE REPORTED PRIOR TO AUGUST 1					Deaths re- ported to Aug. 1
		Total	There- of fatal	Total	THEREOF WITH AGE				
					Under 16 yrs.	16-18 yrs.	18+ yrs.	Not stated	
A. FACTORIES— <i>Concluded.</i>									
IX. CLOTHING, MILLINERY, LAUNDRY, ETC.									
1. Men's garments and furnish- ings.....	M	2	.....	111	3	10	83	15	.....
	F	3	.....	67	2	12	49	4	.....
2. Women's garments and fur- nishings.....	M	1	.....	56	.....	2	22	32	.....
	F	3	.....	67	2	3	14	38	.....
3. Men's cloth and straw hats and caps.....	M	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Women's headwear.....	M	.....	.....	7	1	3	3	.....	.....
	F	2	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
5. Miscellaneous sewing.....	M	.....	.....	7	.....	1	4	2	.....
	F	.....	.....	4	.....	2	2	.....	.....
6. Laundering, custom dyeing, etc.....	M	1	.....	12	.....	1	10	1	.....
	F	1	.....	17	.....	1	12	4	1
Total.....	M	6	.....	193	4	17	122	50	.....
	F	9	.....	147	4	18	79	46	1
X. FOODS, LIQUORS AND TOBACCO									
1. Flour, cereals and groceries...	M	1	.....	463	1	4	448	10	29
	F	.....	.....	17	.....	3	11	3	.....
2. Slaughtering and meat pack- ing.....	M	.....	.....	111	.....	1	92	18	.....
	F	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....
3. Dairy products.....	M	32	.....	48	.....	.....	46	2	.....
	F	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
4. Bakery products, confection- ery, etc.....	M	.....	.....	200	.....	7	187	6	2
	F	.....	.....	43	.....	14	23	1	.....
5. Beverages.....	M	6	.....	215	.....	15	190	10	1
	F	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
6. Cigars and other tobacco products.....	M	.....	.....	51	.....	2	49	.....	.....
	F	.....	.....	36	1	11	23	.....	.....
Total.....	M	39	.....	1,088	1	29	1,012	46	32
	F	.....	.....	101	1	29	67	4	.....
XI. WATER, LIGHT AND POWER									
1. Water pumping.....	M	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
	"	.....	.....	267	.....	.....	266	1	.....
2. Gas.....	"	2	.....	39	.....	1	38	.....	.....
3. Gas and electric power.....	"	.....	.....	253	.....	4	240	9	.....
4. Electric light and power.....	"	4	.....	6	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
5. Steam heat and power.....	"	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	26	.....	.....
6. Garbage disposal.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	M	6	.....	592	.....	5	577	10	.....
XIII. MISCELLANEOUS									
1. Elevators in tenant factories...	M	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
2. Warehousing and cold storage	"	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Total.....	M	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Total—Factories...	M	187	3	17,753	57	595	16,453	648	73
	F	17	.....	1,053	16	216	736	85	1

TABLE X.—Industrial Accidents, Second Quarter, 1913 — Continued.
(a) Number, Age and Sex of Persons Injured, by Industries — Concluded.

INDUSTRY	Sex	ACCIDENTS BEFORE APRIL 1, REPORTED AFTER MAY 1		ACCIDENTS DURING APRIL-JUNE REPORTED PRIOR TO AUGUST 1					Deaths re- ported to Aug. 1
		Total	There- of fatal	Total	THEREOF WITH AGE				
					Under 16 yrs.	16-18 yrs.	18+ yrs.	Not stated	
B. MINES AND QUARRIES									
Mines.....	M	.....	.....	146	.....	2	139	51	3
Quarries.....	"	.....	.....	122	.....	2	119	1	1
Total.....	M	.....	.....	268	.....	4	258	6	4
C. BUILDING AND ENGINEERING									
I. EXCAVATING									
1. Open excavations.....	M	12	3	1,053	.....	6	993	54	18
2. Shafts and tunnels.....	"	101	.....	1,445	.....	5	1,317	123	17
3. Dredging.....	"	.....	.....	64	.....	1	41	22	2
Total.....	M	113	3	2,562	.....	12	2,351	199	37
II. ERECTING AND STRUCTURAL WORK									
1. Iron and steel.....	M	4	.....	426	.....	3	366	57	6
2. Masonry.....	"	6	1	423	1	6	369	47	11
3. Concrete.....	"	.....	.....	441	.....	4	410	27	1
4. Wood.....	"	8	1	305	.....	1	294	10	4
5. Structural work (branch not specified).....	"	1	1	352	.....	4	326	22	5
Total.....	M	19	3	1,947	1	18	1,765	163	27
III. FINISHING AND FURNISHING									
1. Roofing (except sheet metal).....	M	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	19	4	.....
2. Sheet metal work.....	"	1	.....	24	.....	3	20	1	.....
4. Glazing.....	"	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	7	1	.....
6. Painting and decorating.....	"	2	1	44	.....	.....	36	8	2
7. Plumbing, piping, etc.....	"	1	.....	152	.....	6	132	14	1
8. Electric wiring and installa- tion.....	"	2	1	405	1	3	394	7	5
9. Installation of machinery, boilers, elevators, etc.....	"	1	.....	124	.....	.....	111	13	1
Total.....	M	7	2	780	1	12	719	48	9
IV. WRECKING AND MOVING.....									
	M	1	1	18	.....	.....	18	.....	.....
V. OTHER OR MISCELLANEOUS									
1. Road making and paving.....	M	.....	.....	120	.....	.....	105	15	2
2. Tracklaying and maintaining.....	"	11	1	928	.....	6	891	31	15
3. Dock building.....	"	.....	.....	34	.....	.....	26	8	.....
Total.....	M	11	1	1,082	.....	6	1,022	54	17
Total—Building and Engineering.....	M	151	10	6,389	2	48	5,875	464	90
Grand Total.....									
	M	338	13	24,410	59	647	22,586	1,118	172
	F	17	.....	1,068	16	216	736	85	1
	T	355	13	25,463	75	863	23,322	1,203	173

TABLE X.—Industrial Accidents,
(b) Part of Person Injured, Nature

CAUSE [n. e. c.—not elsewhere classified]	Total cases*	PART OF PERSON INJURED (NUMBER)				
		HEAD AND NECK		Trunk (in- cluding in- ternal in- juries)	Arms or hands	Fin- gers
		Total	There- of eyes			
A. FAC						
MECHANICAL POWER						
Transmission of power:						
Motors (engines, dynamos, fly wheels, etc.)	69	12	1	3	17	26
Air fans, steam pumps, etc.	43	3	1	1	7	29
Gearing	164				20	136
Set screws	15	1		1	4	9
Shafting	27	6	2	3	6	4
Belts and pulleys	258	25	2	9	89	104
Conveying and hoisting machinery:						
Elevators and lifts	143	13		11	18	18
Cranes (steam, electric, portable, etc.)	190	31	1	17	16	81
Hoisting and conveying machinery, n. e. c.	373	83	5	21	51	105
Locomotives and trains	100	10		20	6	20
Woodworking machinery:						
Saws	354	21	7	16	46	255
Planers and jointers	103	2	2	2	11	83
Shapers	16			1	1	14
Lathes	5	1	1			4
Heading machines	1					1
Other or indefinite	110	6	1	4	20	77
Paper and printing machinery:						
Barkers, etc.	22	1		1	3	16
Calenders and other paper making machines	101	2		1	25	66
Paper cutting, stitching and staying machines	292	1		1	31	256
Printing presses	87			1	20	60
Linotype machines	8				1	6
Textile machinery:						
Picking machines	23				6	17
Carding machines	24			1	4	16
Spinning machines	22	1		1	5	14
Looms	53	5	1	5	13	28
Formers and knitting machines	13	1			2	10
Sewing machines, etc.	116	3	3		4	109
Laundry machines	40				15	24
Other or indefinite	131	7	1		31	85
Leather working machinery	126	1	1		19	104
Metal working machinery:						
Stamping machines	511	18	5	1	24	462
Drilling and milling machines	541	136	99	9	82	290
Screw machines	48	7	5		11	30
Lathes	222	67	56	2	53	96
Drop hammers	74	17	7	5	18	13
Shears	95	9	3		11	74
Rollers	48	4	2	4	6	20
Power tools (chippers, etc.)	126	86	70		10	27
Other or indefinite	371	55	31	3	50	249
Polishing machines:						
Contact with grindstones, emery wheels, etc.	235	1			55	169
Struck by fragments of polishing wheels	347	339	331		1	3
Other or indefinite	244	131	112	3	27	75
Machines used in bakeries, confectionery establishments, etc.	61	2			15	38
Machines used in working tobacco	13				1	12
Machines used in working ivory (buttons)	99	3	3		2	93
Bottle washing and filling machines	47	5	2		23	19
Machines n. e. c.	206	41	22	2	25	114
Total	6,317	1,157	777	149	905	3,566

* As in fourth column

Second Quarter, 1913 — Continued.
Injury and Number of Deaths — Continued.

OF CASES)			NATURE OF INJURY (NUMBER OF CASES)							Complete severance or loss of member or part at time of accident	Deaths reported to Aug. 1
Legs or feet	Several parts	Other or indefinite	Lacerations, cuts and bruises	Burns	Sprains and dislocations	Fractures	Suffocation, effects of heat, gas, etc.	Plural injuries	Other or indefinite		

QUARRIES — *Concluded*

7	1	1	17					3	5	2	
2			4								
1			1						1		
2			2								
12	1	1	24					3	6	2	
4			9					2	3	1	
1			4						6		
			7								
5			20					2	10	1	
			2								
			2								
1			1								
									5		
1			5						5		
76	11	2	179		11	9		19	50	6	4

ENGINEERING

	2	1	11		1	1		3	2	1	1
1	1	2	5		1	1		2	2	1	
1	1		10					2	2	2	
1			2								
1			1								
			2			1		2		2	
12	8	3	31		1	1		7	8		3
1	1							1	1		1
2	2	1	5		1			3	1		2
	2	1	9					2	2		
			5								
1			1					1			
6	3	1	11			1			4		
72	21	5	195		5	13		16	46	7	11
12	6	3	19		2	1		3	14		7
22	7		52			6		3	9		2
6	1		6					1			
20	4	2	72		2	4		5	12	1	1
12	3		46		1	2		4	11	4	1
25	3		70		4	13		4	15	2	2
62	44	17	89	1	8	11		31	85	4	16
8	8		12		1	2		4	1	2	1
6	1		9			2		1	1	1	
4	1	1	5						3	1	1
20	10	3	20	1	5	5		9	8	1	
16	19	13	27					13	20		13
2	2		3			1		2			1
6	3		13		2	1		2	2		

of preceding table.

TABLE XI.—DETAILS OF CERTAIN INDUSTRIAL POISONINGS AND

Case Number	Industry	Occupation	Sex	Age	Place of birth	Conjugal condition	Date of entering present occupation	Previous occupation
LEAD PO								
107	<i>Manufacturing</i> Barber supplies	Painter	Male	25	Austria	Married	June, 1912	Machinist, 1900-1912
66	Carriages	Painter	Male	25	Hungary	Married		
117	Carriages	Painter	Male	21	U. S.	Married	May, 1913	Concrete and asphalt worker, 1910-1913.
76	Casket trimmings	Buffer	Male	29	Ireland	Married	1904	
91	Designs	Painter	Male	30	U. S.	Single	1902	None
67	Electric batteries	Applying paste between lead plates.	Male	26	Ireland	Single	Feb., 1913	Chauffeur, May, 1911-Dec., 1912; drayman in garage, 1909-1911.
73	Electric batteries	Battery plate handler	Male	26	Russia	Single	Jan., 1913	Shop laborer, 1912-1913
89	Electric batteries	Laborer	Male	50	Italy	Married	May, 1913	Laborer
81	Linoleum	Mixer and yard hand	Male	30	Poland	Married	Jan., 1911	Farm hand in Poland
74	Paints	Mixer	Male	30	Austria	Married	Jan., 1913	Laborer
85	Surgical instruments	Testing thermometers	Male	38	Russia	Married		
88	Tinware	Solderer	Female	35	U. S.	Single	May, 1909	Ribbons
96	Tinware	Solderer	Male	32	U. S.	Married	April, 1913	Railway service, 1906-1910; farmer, 1910-1913.
82	Wire	Laborer	Male	41	Hungary	Married	Jan., 1913	Farmer entire previous life.
63	<i>Building</i> Painting	Painter	Male	52	Russia	Married		
68	Painting	Painter	Male	24	Russia	Married		None
70	Painting	Painter	Male	32	Russia		1902	
80		Painter	Male	60	Germany	Single		
83		Painter	Male	43	U. S.	Single		
84	Painting	Painter and paper hanger	Male	40	U. S.	Married	April, 1910	Fishline maker, 1900-1906; insurance, 1906-1908.
86	Painting	Painter, plasterer, kalsominer, varnisher	Male	55	Germany	Widowed	1874	None
87	Painting	Painter and paper hanger	Male	31	U. S.	Married	1898	None
90	Painting	Painter	Male	40		Married		
100	Painting	Painter and paper hanger	Male	64	U. S.	Married	1883	Farmer, 1870-1883

DISEASES REPORTED IN SIX MONTHS, MARCH-AUGUST, 1913.

Date of present attack (first symptoms)	Previous attacks	Chief symptoms reported	Complicating diseases reported	Remarks
ISONING				
May, 1913		Constipation; abdominal cramps; lead line on gums; considerable stippling of red blood cells.	None	Under catharsis and potassium iodide patient improved rapidly and in one week was free of symptoms. Blood reaction became normal.
				Died April 1. Chronic lead poisoning. Encephalopathic type.
July, 1913		Abdominal colic; lead line on gums; degeneration of red blood cells; muscular weakness.	Pleurisy (dry); suspicious signs in lungs.	
April, 1913 1909		Colic; vomiting; pain; loss of weight; lead line on gums.	None.	
June, 1913 1909		Constipation; vomiting; abdominal cramps; lead line on gums; blood shows signs of stippling and polychromatophilia.	None	Has no paralysis of extensor muscles.
Mar. 1913	None	Intense pains in abdomen; vomiting; gums swollen; excessive urine.	None.	
Mar., 1913	None	Lead colic; lead line on gum; constipation; abdominal pain.		Patient died March 25 of acute alcoholism due to drinking enormous quantities of whiskey which some of his associates had told him was good for lead colic
Aug., 1913		Constipation; colic; lead line on gums	None.	
May, 1913	1912	Colic	None.	
Mar., 1913	None	Boils all over body; pains in arms and legs; extreme weakness; anemia; occasional attacks of colic.	None.	
	1911; 1912	Discolored gums; occasional colic; general debility.	Neurotic	
April, 1913		Shooting pains through arms and legs; intense conjunctivitis; corneal ulcer; gums tender and sore.		
July, 1913	None	Anemia; malaise; radiating pains in arms, legs and abdomen; headache; lead line on gums; constipation; sore teeth; partial loss of grip.	None.	
Feb., 1913		Colic; pain in back and limbs; loss of appetite; lead line on gums; loss of weight.		
Mar., 1913	Yes; date not given.	Pain in right ear; fever; headache; irrationality; coma; unequal pupils; rigidity of neck.	Emphysema; chronic interstitial nephritis.	Died March 9. Death certificate gives causes as cerebro-spinal meningitis; chronic lead poisoning.
	Yes; date not given.	Exhaustion; weak, rapid pulse; scant amount of urine in bladder; albuminuria; granular blood casts in urine; dyspnea.	None	Condition probably due to chronic lead poisoning; died April 18; death certificate gives causes as chronic nephritis and chronic lead poisoning.
April, 1913	None	Colic	None.	Died April 2. Death certificate gives causes as angina pectoris; lead poisoning as contributory.
				Died May 18. Death certificate gives causes as uremia; chronic nephritis and chronic lead poisoning contributory.
	1909-1910	Lead line on gums; colic; distention.	None.	
July, 1913	None	Colic; general abdominal pains and tenderness; sluggish bowels.	Moderately alcoholic.	
June, 1913		Lead line on gums; heaviness in back and limbs; tender over liver region; constipation; pain in abdomen.		Physician reports that patient's condition in 1912 was undoubtedly due to lead.
June, 1913	1892	Lead line on gums; colic	None.	
May, 1913	1907	Pains in loins; arms and legs weak and flabby; partial paralysis of eyelids.	None.	

TABLE XI.—Details of Certain Industrial Poisonings and

Case Number	INDUSTRY	Occupation	Sex	Age	Place of birth	Conjugal condition	Date of entering present occupation	Previous occupation
LEAD POISON								
101	Building—Conc'd Painting.....	Painter.....	Male.	48	U. S.....	Married.	1903	General laborer.....
103	Painting.....	Painter.....	Male.	38	Russia....	Married.	1901	.....
109	Painting.....	Painter.....	Male.	46	Germany..	Married.	1885	.....
112	Painting.....	Painter.....	Male.	32	Russia....	Married.	1906	Dry goods clerk in Russia, 1896-1906.
113	Painting.....	Painter.....	Male.	56	Ireland...	Married.	.....	.....
115	Painting.....	Painter.....	Male.	26	Russia....	Single...	June, 1912	Pipe maker (smoking), 1907- 1912.
119	Painting.....	Painter.....	Male.	43	U. S.....	Single...	.....	.....
119	Painting.....	Painter.....	Male.	64	U. S.....	Married.	1873	None.....
71	Plumbing.....	Plumber.....	Male.	40	Austria...	Married.	.....	.....
106	Painting.....	Sand paperer.....	Male.	29	Italy.....	.....	1909	.....
BRASS								
94	Optical goods.....	Setter of gun sights...	Male.	32	Germany..	Married.	July, 1903	Brass worker, 1896-1903; in- strument maker, 1903-1913.
MERCURY								
95	.....	Mixer of hair for felt making.	Male.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
93	.....	Stock clerk (packing and transferring fur)	Male.	26	U. S.....	Single...	June, 1913	Freight checker, 1900-1913..
WOOD ALCO								
116	General carpentry and wood work.	Carpenter.....	Male.	28	U. S.....	Married.	Boyhood..	None.....
AN								
65	Leather dressing.	Lining skins.....	Male.	48	Ireland....	Married.	Aug., 1912	Molder in foundry until 1912.
93	Veterinary medi- cine.	Practitioner.....	Male.	39	U. S.....	Widowed	1903	None.....

Diseases Reported in Six Months, March-August, 1913 — Concluded.

Date of present attack (first symptoms)	Previous attacks	Chief symptoms reported	Complicating diseases reported	Remarks
ING — Concluded				
July, 1913	.....	Constipation; peripheral neuritis; abdominal pains.	Alcoholism; tuberculosis (not proved), negative case.	Patient at Otisville Tuberculosis Sanitarium, Jan.-July, 1903; now employed at sanitarium.
.....	Arm palsy, 1910	Partial palsy of legs; weakness of arms.	None	Patient has been clerk in a grocery store since 1910, having changed his occupation on account of lead colic. States that he was always careful and clean while a painter.
Intermittently since 1911	Attacks of colic for 2 years.	Cramp-like pains in abdomen.		
July, 1912	None	Partial paralysis of arms and legs; no abdominal pains.	Suspicious signs over right apex.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	Died June 30. Death certificate gives causes as chronic nephritis and chronic lead poisoning.
June, 1913	None	Constipation; abdominal pain; vomiting; weakness.	None.	
May, 1913	.....	Colic; wrist drop	Chronic nephritis; uremia; alcoholic toxemia.	
June, 1913	1910	Prostration; vomiting; diarrhea; pain in stomach.	None	Died June 22. Death certificate gives causes as acute gastritis with lead poisoning as contributory.
Mar., 1913	.....	Lead in urine; pain in right knee; inability to walk.	None.	
Jan., 1913	Three different attacks; dates not given.	Anemia; cramps in stomach; constipation; neuritis; no paralysis.	None	Aside from anemia, patient is well nourished and has good muscular development.
POISONING				
June, 1913	.....	Sore mouth; gums spongy; upper lips swollen; gums receded from teeth and pus and blood were discharged on pressure; teeth covered with greenish coating; purplish line on gums.	.....	After three days, patient lapsed into unconsciousness; convulsions for four hours, then came out and is improving.
POISONING				
Aug., 1913	.....	.....	.....	.....
June, 1913	None	Loosening of teeth; sore gums; salivation.	None.	
HOL POISONING				
.....	.....	Subacute retinitis; beginning optic atrophy; malaise; headaches; spots before eyes; dimness of vision; chronic diffuse nephritis.	None; very moderate drinker.	Patient has spent three hours a day for last five years using wood alcohol in varnish and various stains. From the appearance of retina and optic nerve, physician decided that wood alcohol was the cause of the trouble.
THRAX				
Feb., 1913	None	Small pimple on left side of neck about over tonsil; chills; temperature 101°-102°; pulse rapid, 120-140; edematous about head, neck and chest.	None	Had been helping to store away raw sheep skins; picked small pimple on side of neck on Feb. 26; died March 1. Death certificate gives causes as anthrax with edema of the glottis as contributory.
July, 1913	None	Malignant pustils on left hand	None	

TABLE XII.—INDUSTRIAL DISEASES REPORTED UNDER SECTION 65 OF THE LABOR LAW.

[Fatal cases included, as shown by death certificates filed with boards of health in which the industrial disease is given as either primary or contributory cause of death, are in parentheses.]

DISEASE AND INDUSTRY	Three months, June, 1913– Aug., 1913	Twelve months, Sept., 1912– Aug., 1913	Twelve months, Sept., 1911– Aug., 1912
<i>Lead Poisoning</i>			
Manufacturing:			
White lead.....		1	7
White metal goods.....		1	
Smelting.....		2	(1) 2
Paints, inks and colors.....	1	(1) 7	2
Electric batteries.....	3	(1) 14	*21
Tinware.....	2	2	2
Brass goods.....		1	
Wire and wire goods.....		4	3
Electric cables.....			1
Cut glass.....		(1) 1	1
Rubber goods.....		1	
Linoleum.....		1	1
Cigars (labeling).....			1
Artificial flowers.....		(1) 1	
Printing.....		(1) 3	1
Shipbuilding.....		1	1
Casket trimmings.....		1	
Surgical instruments.....	1	1	
Painting (in shops, etc.).....	7	(4) 21	(1) 22
Carriages, wagons, automobiles and cars.....	4	(3) 11	(1) 14
Agricultural implements.....		1	4
Heating apparatus.....			1
Metal house trim.....		\$3	
Pianos.....			1
Architectural iron work.....		1	1
Theatrical scenery, signs, etc.....	2	(1) 4	1
Miscellaneous.....	1	1	
Total.....	14	(9) 62	(2) 65
Building:			
House painting, etc.....	(2) 17	(10) 48	(4) 51
Plumbing, etc.....		1	(2) 3
Total.....	(2) 17	(10) 49	(6) 54
Other or indefinite.....		(2) 3	6
Total — Lead poisoning.....	(2) 31	(21) 114	(8) 125
<i>Other Poisonings</i>			
Arsenic:			
Manufacture of colors.....			2
Manufacture of paint.....			1
Tanning of leather.....			1
Total.....			4
Brass:			
Setting gun sights.....	1	1	
Mercury:			
Manufacture of fur goods.....	1	1	
Manufacture of hair goods.....	1	1	
Manufacture of rubber goods.....			(1) 1
Total.....	2	2	(1) 1
Phosphorus:			
Manufacture of matches.....			(1) 1
Wood Alcohol:			
Varnishing.....	1	1	
Total — Other poisonings.....	4	4	(2) 6

For foot notes, see next page.

TABLE XII.—Industrial Diseases Reported Under Section 65 of the Labor Law — Concluded

DISEASE AND INDUSTRY	Three months, June, 1913- Aug., 1913	Twelve months, Sept., 1912- Aug., 1913	Twelve months, Sept., 1911- Aug., 1912
<i>Anthrax</i>			
Tanning of leather.....		(1) 1	†1
Baggage handling (steamship).....			1
Manufacture of rugs.....		1	
Veterinary practice.....	1	1	
Total.....	1	(1) 3	2
<i>Caisson Disease</i>			
Shafts and tunnels.....		1	(1) ‡29
Grand Total.....	(2) 36	(22) 122	(11) 162

* Includes 5 cases reported by employers as accidents.

† One case reported by employer as accident.

‡ Includes 3 cases for same person, and 2 in each of two others. Of the 29 cases, 18 were reported by the employers as accidents.

§ Two of the cases were reported by the same employer as accidents.

PUBLICATIONS

OF THE

New York State Department of Labor

ANNUAL REPORTS

Beginning with 1901 the reports of the Department of Labor have included annually four separate documents, as follows: (a) Report of the Commissioner of Labor; (b) Report of the Bureau of Factory Inspection; (c) Report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics; (d) Report of the Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration. Beginning with 1909 there is also, (e) Report of the Bureau of Mercantile Inspection, and beginning with 1911 there is (f) Report of the Bureau of Industries and Immigration.

The reports of the Commissioner of Labor for 1909 and 1911, of the Bureaus of Factory Inspection and Labor Statistics for 1905 and 1908, except Part I of the report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics for 1908, are out of print. Reports for other years can be supplied, including the following which are the latest published of the several annual reports.

1911.—ANNUAL REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION (415 pages).

Contains the reports of the Factory Inspector, the Medical Inspector, the Tunnel Inspector and Mine Inspector and statistics of factories, mines and quarries inspected.

1911.—ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS. Part I (xx + 717 pages and illustrations) contains a detailed history of Typographical Union No. 6. Part II (xlviii + 601 pages) contains statistics of the number, idleness, wages, hours and earnings of organized wage earners in the state.

1911.—ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF MEDIATION AND ARBITRATION (641 pages). Contains report on Bureau's intervention work, statistics of strikes and lockouts, and copies of provisions for arbitration and conciliation in trade agreements.

1911.—ANNUAL REPORT OF BUREAU OF MERCANTILE INSPECTION (33 pages).

Contains the report of the Mercantile Inspector.

1912.—SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF INDUSTRIES AND IMMIGRATION (29 pages). Contains the report of the Chief Investigator.

1912.—TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF LABOR (383 pages). Contains, in appendices, general reports of the Bureaus of Factory Inspection, Mediation and Arbitration, Mercantile Inspection, and Industries and Immigration; index of bills and statutes relating to labor acted upon by the Legislature of 1912; a compilation of all the labor laws in force in 1912; and opinions of Attorney-General in 1912 concerning provisions of the Labor Law.

QUARTERLY BULLETINS

[Index and title-page for each volume except II sent on application.]

1899. Vol. I. Nos. 1-3. (242 pages.)	Nos. 1 and 3 are out of print.
1900. Vol. II. Nos. 4-7. (356 pages.)	Out of print.
1901. Vol. III. Nos. 8-11. (348 pages.)	Out of print.
1902. Vol. IV. Nos. 12-15. (364 pages.)	Nos. 12, 13 and 14 are out of print.
1903. Vol. V. Nos. 16-19. (480 pages.)	Nos. 16, 17 and 19 are out of print.
1904. Vol. VI. Nos. 20-23. (449 pages.)	Nos. 20, 21 and 23 are out of print.
1905. Vol. VII. Nos. 24-27. (480 pages.)	Nos. 24, 25 and 27 are out of print.
1906. Vol. VIII. Nos. 28-31. (556 pages.)	Out of print.
1907. Vol. IX. Nos. 32-35. (509 pages.)	Out of print.
1908. Vol. X. Nos. 36-39. (492 pages.)	
1909. Vol. XI. Nos. 40-42. (437 pages.)	Out of print.
1910. Vol. XII. Nos. 43-45. (464 pages.)	Nos. 43 and 44 are out of print.
1911. Vol. XIII. Nos. 46-49. (473 pages.)	No. 46 is out of print.
1912. Vol. XIV. Nos. 50-53. (466 pages.)	
1913. Vol. XV. Nos. 54—	

[OVER]

MISCELLANEOUS

Department Publications

1902.—THE GROWTH OF INDUSTRY IN NEW YORK (678 pages).

1904.—MONOGRAPHS: I. Typical Employers' Welfare Institutions, by G. A. Stevens and L. W. Hatch (30 pages, 4 illustrations). II. Labor Legislation in New York, by A. F. Weber (30 pages). III. The Work of the Department of Labor, by A. F. Weber and L. W. Hatch (42 pages, with tables and charts). IV. The Growth of Industry in New York, by A. F. Weber (60 pages and charts). *Out of print except No. II.*

No. I is made up of material from a fuller report of 107 pages on the same subject in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labor for 1903. No. IV is based on the larger report of 1902 above noted.

1908.—INDUSTRIAL TRAINING. A special report by Prof. Charles R. Richards, director of Cooper Union (vi + 394 pages). Published in Part I of the report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics for 1908.

1912.—WORKING CONDITIONS IN NEW YORK STEAM LAUNDRIES (18 pages). Based on a public investigation by the Board of Mediation and Arbitration. Reprinted from Bulletin No. 50.

1913.—THE LITTLE FALLS TEXTILE WORKERS' DISPUTE (35 pages). Contains reports of the Board of Mediation and Arbitration on the dispute, and of the Bureau of Labor Statistics on Wages and Cost of Living. Reprinted from Bulletin No. 54.

Separate Bureau Reports Prior to 1901

State Factory Inspector: Of the fifteen annual reports (1886-1900), there can be furnished only those for 1896 and 1900.

Board of Mediation and Arbitration: Of the fourteen annual reports (1887-1900), only that for 1900 can now be supplied.

Bureau of Labor Statistics: Of the eighteen annual reports (1883-1900), there are still available those for 1890 (2 vols., 1,187 pages), 1891 (2 vols., 1,190 pages), 1892 (2 vols., 1,087 pages), 1895 (2 vols., 1,256 pages), and 1900 (1,072 pages).

Proceedings of Associations

Proceedings of the annual conventions of the International Association of Officials of Bureaus of Labor: Fourteenth (1898), Nineteenth (1903) to Twenty-eighth (1912).

Proceedings of the annual conventions of the International Association of Factory Inspectors of America: Seventh, (1893) and Fourteenth (1900) to Twenty-fifth (1911), except the Twenty-fourth (1910).



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Commissioner of Labor

Whole No. 57

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CONTENTS

IDLENESS OF ORGANIZED WAGE EARNERS
ON SEPTEMBER 30, 1913

Prepared by

THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS AND INFORMATION

New York Labor Bulletin

Published by the State Department of Labor.

Whole No. 57

ALBANY

January, 1914

IDLENESS AMONG ORGANIZED WAGE EARNERS ON SEPTEMBER 30, 1913.

Returns as to idleness received by the State Department of Labor from practically all trade unions in the state, representing over 600,000 wage earners, show a large increase in the proportion of members idle on the last working day in September of this year as compared with last. In fact, the percentage of idle members on September 30 was higher this year than in any other year since 1896 with the single exception of 1908. Following are the comparative figures for 17 years.

IDLENESS OF MEMBERS OF LABOR UNIONS AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER.

YEAR	Members included in reports	THEREOF IDLE —	
		Number	Per cent
1897.....	168,454	23,230	13.8
1898.....	171,067	22,485	13.1
1899.....	201,904	9,590	4.7
1900.....	237,166	31,460	13.3
1901.....	268,635	18,617	6.9
1902.....	321,082	18,381	5.7
1903.....	383,971	34,370	9.0
1904.....	335,740	37,380	9.7
1905.....	376,391	18,430	4.9
1906.....	376,355	21,573	5.7
1907.....	404,814	42,556	10.5
1908.....	358,766	80,576	22.5
1909.....	359,787	36,968	10.3
1910.....	462,466	63,106	13.6
1911.....	467,825	50,390	10.8
1912.....	491,178	34,829	7.1
1913.....	627,094	101,149	16.1

When the causes of the idleness reported are examined, it appears very clearly that the greater idleness this year as compared with last was due to a lessened demand for labor. Thus 92 per cent of the idleness at the end of September this year was attributed to "lack of work" as compared with but 71 per cent

for the same date in 1912. At the same time, idleness due to labor disputes, which constitute the next most important variable cause of idleness after lack of work with respect to idleness on a particular day, was almost a negligible factor this year, causing less than 2 per cent of the total idleness as compared with 17 per cent due to that element last year. Comparative figures as to causes for seven years are as follows.

CAUSES OF IDLENESS OF MEMBERS OF LABOR UNIONS AT END OF SEPTEMBER, 1907-1913.

CAUSE	NUMBER OF MEMBERS IDLE FOR EACH CAUSE						
	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Lack of work.....	29,301	71,532	27,225	39,307	39,959	24,798	93,495
Lack of material.....	1,752	2,043	2,517	2,450	680	279	667
Weather.....	569	500	894	163	493	237	493
Labor disputes.....	6,916	2,288	2,867	17,646	5,999	6,057	1,855
Disability.....	3,442	3,082	3,000	3,216	3,336	3,199	4,321
Other causes.....	343	466	175	181	128	93	248
Cause not stated.....	233	665	290	143	95	166	70
Total.....	42,556	80,576	36,968	63,106	50,390	34,829	101,149

CAUSE	PERCENTAGE OF IDLENESS DUE TO EACH CAUSE						
	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Lack of work.....	68.9	88.8	73.6	62.3	79.3	71.1	92.4
Lack of material.....	4.1	2.6	6.8	3.9	1.3	0.8	0.7
Weather.....	1.3	0.6	2.4	0.2	1.0	0.7	0.5
Labor disputes.....	16.3	2.8	7.8	28.0	11.3	17.4	1.8
Disability.....	8.1	3.8	8.1	5.1	6.6	9.2	4.3
Other causes.....	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Cause not stated.....	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.1
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The returns represent not far from 300 different trades or branches of trades. Combined along industry lines these trades fall into thirteen groups. Comparison of the percentages of idleness this year and last in these individual groups shows that in all but three the proportion of idleness on September 30 was higher this year, and only one of the three with a lower percentage (printing) is among the larger groups. But the amount of increase varies greatly in different groups. In several it is comparatively unimportant, and these include the transportation and metal trades, two of the four leading groups of organized trades. In two, however, the increase is very heavy, and since these two, building and clothing, are the two largest groups in point of union membership, their increases are practically the controlling element in the large increase shown by the percentage for all trades com-

bined. In the building trades the percentage of union members idle at the end of September was 18 per cent this year as compared with 7 per cent last year, and in the clothing group the percentage was nearly 25 this year as against 7 last year. Comparative figures for individual groups of trades for a number of years are given in the following table, which is followed by a second showing comparative figures for causes of idleness. The latter brings out again the fact shown above by combined figures for all trades, that the increase in idleness this year was due to greater idleness for lack of employment rather than to other elements.

IDLENESS OF MEMBERS OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER, BY INDUSTRIES.

INDUSTRY	PERCENTAGE									
	Number.	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	
1. Building, stone working, etc.	24,832	18.3	6.8	15.9	20.8	13.6	33.5	13.7	5.3	
2. Transportation.....	8,413	9.5	8.9	5.5	8.2	7.8	14.8	6.6	3.0	
3. Clothing and textiles.....	55,956	24.8	7.3	9.7	18.4	15.0	30.4	19.0	11.3	
4. Metals, machinery, etc.	2,450	6.7	6.3	20.2	8.7	8.2	24.4	8.0	3.3	
5. Printing, binding, etc.	1,388	4.7	9.8	5.0	6.3	5.3	12.7	8.1	12.6	
6. Wood working, etc.	1,812	12.4	7.6	14.3	8.6	10.5	21.1	9.8	4.9	
7. Food and liquors.....	1,328	7.6	7.1	8.5	10.4	9.3	10.9	6.7	5.4	
8. Theaters and music.....	58	1.5	5.4	1.6	12.0	10.6	11.5	11.2	12.0	
9. Tobacco.....	376	4.5	5.9	10.7	6.8	8.7	14.2	3.8	7.1	
10. Restaurants, trade, etc.	2,625	9.5	6.9	7.6	4.9	5.3	10.7	4.1	3.6	
11. Public employment.....	595	3.4	0.2	0.9	0.6	3.2	6.2	10.0	2.6	
12. Stationary engine tending...	504	4.3	1.8	8.5	2.1	2.2	7.4	2.1	1.3	
13. Miscellaneous.....	812	8.6	3.3	10.9	8.1	14.7	37.8	5.4	3.0	
Total.....	101,149	16.1	7.1	10.8	13.6	10.3	22.5	10.5	5.7	

CAUSES OF IDLENESS OF MEMBERS OF LABOR UNIONS AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER, BY INDUSTRIES.

INDUSTRY	UNEMPLOYMENT*			LABOR DISPUTES			DISABILITY		
	1911	1912	1913	1911	1912	1913	1911	1912	1913
Building, stone working, etc.	16,380	7,420	22,640	2,357	33	190	1,067	1,263	1,911
Transportation.....	3,101	2,111	7,481	474	4,513	39	483	473	821
Clothing and textiles..	10,638	9,072	55,056	458	236	762	149	190	132
Metals, machinery, etc.	3,989	1,034	1,730	2,232	354	203	403	394	420
Printing, binding, etc.	1,039	1,680	984	.....	816	48	364	352	353
Wood working, etc.	1,495	657	1,365	74	57	351	120	110	96
Food and liquors.....	1,361	1,139	1,185	.....	8	.....	150	88	143
Theaters and music...	68	199	57	.....	8	.....	3	.....	1
Tobacco.....	601	201	134	82	24	3	283	228	234
Restaurants, trade, etc.	606	1,424	2,482	.....	.....	10	100	48	130
Public employment...	104	17	583	.....	.....	.....	49	12	11
Stationary engine tending.....	861	163	452	.....	.....	20	114	18	32
Miscellaneous.....	889	197	506	22	8	229	51	23	37
Total.....	41,132	25,314	94,655	5,699	6,057	1,855	3,336	3,199	4,321

* Inclusive of lack of work, lack of material, and weather.

In a table below are given comparative figures for this year and last not only for trade groups but for a number of subdivisions of certain groups. It will be seen that all three of the divisions of the building group shared in the large increase in that group as a whole. In the clothing group, however, it is conspicuously in the garment trades that the increase for the group is found, with only one other subdivision—hats, caps and furs—showing anything like so heavy an increase.

Figures for localities are not yet compiled, but when it is pointed out that two-thirds of the state's union members in the building industry, and over 90 per cent of the members in the clothing trades, are in New York City, it will be seen that the conspicuous increase this year in idleness of organized wage earners at the end of September, largely due to the returns for those two industries alone, are especially significant for the metropolis. As a matter of fact, three-fourths of the members reported idle at the end of September this year were in New York City, the trades reporting the greatest amount of idleness there being bricklayers (3,686), bricklayers' laborers (4,711), carpenters (3,082) and more than 500 members in each of six other building trades. In the clothing trades, nearly all of this idleness was concentrated in New York City, the trades reporting the greatest amount of idleness there being basters (5,010), cloak and suit makers (6,100), clothing cutters and trimmers (1,500), clothing pressers (2,915), coat, pants and vest makers (13,655), jacket makers (2,605), skirt makers (1,920), tailors (1,305) and waist, dress and wrapper makers (12,040).

IDLENESS OF MEMBERS OF LABOR UNIONS AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER, BY TRADE GROUPS

INDUSTRIES OR GROUPS OF TRADES	1913		1912	
	Members included in reports	Per cent idle	Members included in reports	Per cent idle
1. Building, Stone Working, Etc.....	136,028	18.3	128,474	6.8
Stone working.....	5,600	18.8	5,985	4.2
Building and paving trades.....	105,976	18.0	97,385	8.3
Building and street labor.....	24,452	28.2	25,104	1.8
2. Transportation.....	88,239	9.5	80,439	8.9
Railways.....	32,718	2.6	27,917	2.1
Navigation.....	27,274	16.9	29,839	17.9
Teaming and cab driving.....	19,599	11.6	15,453	7.2
Freight handling.....	6,048	10.6	4,846	1.8
Telegraphs.....	2,650	1.1	2,384	0.1
3. Clothing and Textiles.....	225,739	24.8	129,707	7.3
Garments.....	185,831	27.2	104,453	7.6
Shirts, collars and laundry.....	12,439	11.8	2,683	9.6
Hats, caps and furs.....	15,550	20.2	15,066	4.5
Boots, shoes and gloves.....	3,632	11.5	3,325	14.5
Textiles.....	8,287	5.1	4,180	4.1
4. Metals, Machinery and Shipbuilding.....	36,637	6.7	28,484	6.3
Iron and steel.....	30,102	6.2	24,207	5.9
Other metals.....	4,886	7.9	2,854	4.1
Shipbuilding.....	1,649	12.2	1,423	17.8
5. Printing, Binding, Etc.....	29,827	4.7	29,084	9.8
6. Wood Working and Furniture.....	14,629	12.4	11,059	7.6
7. Food and Liquors.....	17,471	7.6	17,476	7.1
Food products.....	9,116	10.1	8,956	9.4
Beverages.....	8,355	4.9	8,520	4.7
8. Theaters and Music.....	3,952	1.5	3,849	5.4
9. Tobacco.....	8,351	4.5	8,639	5.9
10. Restaurants, Trade, Etc.....	27,682	9.5	21,315	6.9
Hotels and restaurants.....	19,374	12.7	18,100	7.8
Barbering.....	6,638	1.3	2,141	3.0
Retail trade.....	1,670	4.6	1,074	0.5
11. Public Employment.....	17,497	3.4	14,895	0.2
12. Stationary Engine Tending.....	11,594	4.3	10,474	1.8
13. Miscellaneous.....	9,398	8.6	7,283	3.3
Paper and paper goods.....	3,556	10.7	2,483	0.4
Leather and leather goods.....	1,165	3.7	695	3.6
Glass and glassware.....	1,537	13.7	1,634	10.1
Cement, clay and plaster products.....	464	9.7	157	1.9
Other distinct trades.....	2,381	4.9	2,244	1.6
Mixed employment.....	295	5.4	70	0.0
Total.....	627,094	16.1	491,178	7.1

IDLENESS AMONG ORGANIZED WAGE

INDUSTRIES OR GROUPS OF TRADES	Number not reporting	Number re- porting	Total number idle
1. Building, Stone Working, Etc.	2,710	136,028	24,832
Stone working.....	437	5,600	941
Building and paving trades.....	2,181	105,976	16,997
Building and street labor.....	92	24,452	6,894
2. Transportation.	5,706	88,289	8,413
Railways.....	2,868	32,718	859
Navigation.....	446	27,274	4,606
Teaming and cab driving.....	487	19,599	2,275
Freight handling.....	243	6,048	643
Telegraphs.....	1,662	2,650	30
3. Clothing and Textiles.	789	225,739	55,966
Garments.....	117	185,831	50,515
Shirts, collars and laundry.....	4	12,439	1,462
Hats, caps and furs.....	47	15,550	3,140
Boots, shoes and gloves.....	537	3,632	419
Textiles.....	84	8,287	420
4. Metals, Machinery and Shipbuilding.	815	36,637	2,450
Iron and steel.....	760	30,102	1,862
Other metals.....	13	4,886	387
Shipbuilding.....	42	1,649	201
5. Printing, Binding, Etc.	903	29,827	1,338
6. Wood Working and Furniture.	133	14,629	1,812
7. Food and Liquors.	524	17,471	1,328
Food products.....	86	9,116	920
Beverages.....	438	8,355	408
8. Theaters and Music.	22,655	3,952	58
9. Tobacco.	1,866	8,351	376
10. Restaurants, Trade, Etc.	1,023	27,682	2,625
Hotels and restaurants.....	120	19,374	2,466
Barbering.....	841	6,638	83
Retail trade.....	62	1,670	76
11. Public Employment.	807	17,497	595
12. Stationary Engine Tending.	61	11,594	504
13. Miscellaneous.	162	9,398	812
Paper and paper goods.....	41	3,556	382
Leather and leather goods.....	6	1,185	43
Glass and glassware.....	48	1,537	210
Cement, clay and plaster products.....	15	464	46
Other distinct trades.....	1	2,381	116
Mixed employment.....	51	295	16
Total.	38,154	627,094	101,149

IDLENESS OF ORGANIZED WAGE EARNERS.

7

WORKERS AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER, 1913

Per cent idle	NUMBER IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF —						
	Lack of work	Lack of material	The weather	Labor disputes	Disability	Other causes	Cause not stated
18.3	21,894	568	178	190	1,911	46	45
16.8	829	4	.....	.....	67	41	.....
16.0	14,579	404	168	190	1,607	4	45
28.2	6,486	160	10	.....	237	1	.....
9.5	7,397	10	74	39	821	59	13
2.6	242	.....	.....	.....	562	45	10
16.9	4,494	.....	34	4	74	.....	.....
11.6	2,098	.....	40	15	122	.....	.....
10.6	555	10	.....	20	58	.....	.....
1.1	8	.....	.....	.....	5	14	3
24.8	55,056	.....	.....	762	132	6	.....
27.2	49,901	.....	.....	554	60	.....	.....
11.8	1,460	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
20.2	3,058	.....	.....	37	45	.....	.....
11.5	382	.....	.....	21	16	.....	.....
5.1	255	.....	.....	150	9	6	.....
6.7	1,728	2	.....	203	420	91	6
6.2	1,283	2	.....	173	346	52	6
7.9	321	.....	.....	30	10	26	.....
12.2	124	.....	.....	.....	64	13	.....
4.7	984	.....	.....	48	353	3	.....
12.4	1,342	23	.....	351	96	.....	.....
7.6	1,130	55	.....	.....	143	.....	.....
10.1	858	.....	.....	.....	62	.....	.....
4.9	272	55	.....	.....	81	.....	.....
1.5	57	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
4.5	128	5	1	3	234	1	4
9.5	2,482	.....	.....	10	130	2	1
12.7	2,398	.....	.....	.....	67	.....	1
1.3	28	.....	.....	10	44	1	.....
4.6	56	.....	.....	.....	19	1	.....
3.4	583	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	1
4.3	452	.....	.....	20	32	.....	.....
8.6	262	4	240	229	37	40	.....
10.7	24	4	167	165	16	6	.....
3.7	7	.....	.....	35	1	.....	.....
13.7	94	.....	73	.....	9	34	.....
9.7	25	.....	.....	17	3	.....	.....
4.9	96	.....	.....	12	8	.....	.....
5.4	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16.1	93,495	667	493	1,855	4,321	248	70

STATE OF NEW YORK
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BULLETIN

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JAMES M. LYNCH
Commissioner of Labor

Whole No. 58
Series on Unemployment No. 2

IDLENESS OF ORGANIZED WAGE EARNERS
IN 1913

Prepared by
THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS AND INFORMATION

Previous Publications, Concerning Unemployment

Statistics of Unemployment have been published from 1897 to date. All such statistics have been based on returns from trade unions. For the years 1897 and 1898, these were published only in the annual reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. From 1899 to 1913 summary figures were published quarterly in the Bulletin of that Bureau, which after 1900 became the Bulletin of the Department of Labor, with detailed annual figures in the annual reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Beginning with 1913 statistics, or other information, concerning unemployment will be published only in Bulletins in a series on Unemployment, of which the present is the second number.

From 1896 to 1905 a State Employment Bureau was maintained in New York City. The annual reports of this Bureau were published in the annual reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics for the years 1896 to 1900, and in the annual reports of the Commissioner of Labor for 1901 to 1905. Concerning the abolition of that Bureau, see page 14 of the report of the Commissioner of Labor for 1905.

Of the publications above referred to, files of which may be found in many public libraries, the Department can now supply only the following:

Quarterly Bulletins: 1899, No. 2; 1902, No. 15; 1905, No. 26; 1907, Nos. 34, 35; 1908, Nos. 36, 37, 38, 39; 1910, No. 45; 1911, Nos. 47, 48, 49; 1912, Nos. 50, 51, 52, 53; 1913, Nos. 54, 56.

Annual Reports of Bureau of Labor Statistics: 1900, 1901-4, 1906-7, 1909-12.

Annual Reports of the Commissioner of Labor: 1901-5.

Bulletins in Series on Unemployment: No. 1 (whole No. 57); No. 2 (whole No. 58).



ALBANY
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UNEMPLOYMENT OF ORGANIZED WAGE EARNERS

[This chart is based on monthly returns from representative trade unions and shows the course of the percentage of members reported idle at the end of each month for causes other than disputes or disability, which is practically equivalent to unemployment, or idleness due to the condition of trade.]



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IDLENESS AMONG ORGANIZED WAGE EARNERS IN 1913

Summary

The returns received by the State Department of Labor from labor organizations, which are reviewed in this Bulletin, indicate —

That idleness was more extensive in 1913 than in 1912;

That the increase in idleness was due chiefly to a lessened demand for labor;

That in the first half of the year unemployment (idleness due to the condition of trade) was not, for the six months as a whole, markedly different from that in 1912, but after March was considerably higher than the average for recent years;

That in the second half of the year unemployment was not only greater than in 1912, but was greater than in any other recent year except 1908 and very nearly equaled that year;

That up to the last two months of the year the increase over former years in unemployment remained practically constant but that in each of the last two months the increase grew larger;

That at the close of the year, unemployment, especially in New York city, had reached a point in excess of that shown in any of the last nine years.

Analysis

Returns as to idleness on the last working day of each month in 1913 received from a selected list of representative labor organizations,*

* In compiling the list of representative unions, the aim has been to preserve, as far as possible, the same proportionate representation of different industries and industrial centers, particularly the former, in the selected group as appears in the membership of all trade unions in the state. Of the 237 unions reporting in the latter part of the year 97 were in New York City, 37 in Buffalo, 20 in Albany, 16 in Rochester, 11 in Syracuse, and 56 were in 31 other localities. The following table compares, by industries, the distribution of members who were reported as to idleness, in the selected groups and in all unions at the end of September, 1913:

INDUSTRY	NUMBER OF MEMBERS		PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL IN EACH GROUP		Percentage of total group membership in representative unions
	All unions	Representative unions	All unions	Representative unions	
1. Building, stone working, etc.....	136,028	33,466	21.7	21.4	24.6
2. Transportation	88,289	23,221	14.1	14.8	26.3
3. Clothing and textiles	225,739	60,910	36.0	38.9	27.0
4. Metals, machinery and shipbuilding.	36,637	8,898	5.8	5.7	24.3
5. Printing, binding, etc.....	29,827	7,537	4.8	4.8	25.3
6. Wood working and furniture.....	14,629	3,194	2.3	2.0	21.8
7. Food and liquors.....	17,471	4,297	2.8	2.7	24.6
8. Theaters and music.....	3,952	1,209	0.6	0.8	30.6
9. Tobacco.....	8,351	2,488	1.3	1.6	29.8
10. Restaurants, trade, etc.....	27,682	3,207	4.4	2.1	11.6
11. Public employment.....	17,497	3,634	2.8	2.3	20.8
12. Stationary engine tending.....	11,594	2,477	1.9	1.6	21.4
13. Miscellaneous.....	9,398	2,094	1.5	1.3	22.3
Total.....	627,094	156,632	100.0	100.0	25.0

are summarized in the following table together with similar figures for previous years.

TABLE 1.—PERCENTAGE OF IDLE WAGE EARNERS IN REPRESENTATIVE TRADE UNIONS AT END OF EACH MONTH.

YEAR	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1902.....	20.9	18.7	17.3	15.3	14.0	14.5	15.6	7.1	6.3	11.2	14.3	22.2
1903.....	20.5	17.8	17.6	17.3	20.2	23.1	17.8	15.4	9.4	11.7	16.4	23.1
1904.....	25.8	21.6	27.1	17.0	15.9	13.7	14.8	13.7	12.0	10.8	11.1	19.6
1905.....	22.5	19.4	19.2	11.8	8.3	9.1	8.0	7.2	5.9	5.6	6.1	11.1
1906.....	15.0	15.3	11.6	7.3	7.0	6.3	7.6	5.8	6.3	6.9	7.6	15.4
1907.....	21.5	20.1	18.3	10.1	10.5	8.1	8.5	12.1	12.3	18.5	22.0	32.7
1908.....	36.9	37.5	37.5	33.9	32.2	30.2	26.8	24.6	24.6	23.1	21.5	28.0
1909.....	29.3	26.5	23.0	20.3	17.1	17.4	13.9	11.9	14.5	13.7	13.3	20.6
1910.....	24.5	22.4	22.6	16.0	14.5	15.4	19.4	22.3	12.5	15.0	17.5	27.3
1911.....	26.7	24.8	25.6	21.3	27.2	22.9	15.5	11.7	11.2	11.6	20.0	34.2
1912.....	25.8	17.6	18.8	13.3	20.1	22.8	21.1	9.1	5.9	7.4	15.3	30.1
1913.....	38.2	33.4	21.8	21.7	22.9	22.2	20.8	19.6	16.2	19.3	27.8	40.0
Mean, 1902-13.	25.6	22.9	21.7	17.1	17.5	17.1	15.8	13.4	11.4	12.9	16.1	25.4

A study of the table reveals that, with the exception of two months (June and July), the percentage of idleness was greater at the end of every month than on the corresponding dates in 1912. The lessened idleness in the two excepted months was nominal only (less than one point in each). The mean percentage of idleness for the first six months of 1913 was seven points higher than for the first six months of 1912; for the second half of 1913 the mean percentage was nine points higher than for the corresponding period of 1912; and for the entire year 1913 the mean percentage was eight points higher than for the year 1912 (25.3 as against 17.3). The mean percentage for 1913 was higher than for any year since these records have been kept (beginning in 1902) except 1908.

By reference to Table 2, it will be seen that the mean percentage of idleness in these representative unions in 1913 was greater in ten of the thirteen industrial groups and less in three of the groups than in 1912. Among the industries reporting increases were the three largest ones which, combined, included more than three-fourths of the total membership of the representative unions reporting as to idleness. In one of these industries — transportation — the increase was slight (less than two points). In the building industry, the second largest as to numbers reporting, the increase was four points, while in clothing and textiles, with almost double the number reporting in the building industry, the increase was twelve points.

The other changes were minor, both in amount (only one increase as much as three points) and in significance because of the relatively small numbers reporting.

TABLE 2.—MEAN MONTHLY PERCENTAGE OF IDLENESS IN REPRESENTATIVE TRADE UNIONS, BY INDUSTRIES.

INDUSTRY	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906
1. Building, stone working, etc.....	25.2	21.2	30.7	24.1	26.7	42.3	25.0	10.1
2. Transportation.....	9.4	7.5	19.9	14.0	23.8	31.0	16.6	12.5
3. Clothing and textiles.....	40.9	28.8	22.8	34.1	18.8	34.3	16.4	8.5
4. Metals, machinery, etc.....	10.5	11.4	24.0	7.7	13.7	29.0	10.4	5.4
5. Printing, binding, etc.....	7.1	5.7	5.2	5.0	9.4	18.7	11.9	16.4
6. Wood working and furniture.....	21.7	17.8	19.4	10.5	13.3	33.2	17.9	11.6
7. Food and liquors.....	10.3	9.9	8.5	12.8	9.6	11.0	7.4	7.1
8. Theaters and music.....	13.1	15.7	18.7	13.4	4.9	16.1	6.6	7.8
9. Tobacco.....	10.0	7.7	12.8	11.1	12.4	15.4	11.0	4.9
10. Restaurants, trade, etc.....	6.0	5.3	5.3	5.4	6.6	11.1	6.5	5.0
11. Public employment.....	0.5	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.4	2.4
12. Stationary engine tending.....	2.1	1.0	1.8	1.4	1.6	3.1	1.8	1.9
13. Miscellaneous.....	9.5	7.1	13.1	14.5	14.4	22.0	4.6	2.8
Total.....	25.3	17.3	21.1	19.1	18.5	29.7	16.2	9.3

The year 1913 is compared with 1912 in the two preceding tables with reference to idleness due to all causes. These causes are specified under three headings in Table 3 which follows.

TABLE 3.—PERCENTAGES OF IDLENESS IN REPRESENTATIVE UNIONS AT END OF EACH MONTH FOR SPECIFIED CAUSES.

YEAR	<i>Labor Disputes.</i>												Mean for yr.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
1904....	2.5	1.5	6.6	3.1	3.9	1.7	5.1	5.0	4.8	3.3	2.8	2.9	3.6
1905....	3.1	2.9	3.4	2.4	1.4	1.3	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.6
1906....	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.1	1.8	2.0	1.9	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.1	0.7	1.4
1907....	0.7	1.0	1.4	0.4	1.5	0.7	1.9	3.1	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.6	1.2
1908....	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.1	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.4
1909....	1.4	0.5	0.5	3.7	3.0	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.8	2.6	1.6	2.2
1910....	6.4	5.5	3.9	2.0	1.4	2.3	10.1	13.7	3.1	0.5	1.4	0.6	4.2
1911....	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.3	1.8	3.8	1.4	1.1	1.2	0.5	1.2	1.1	1.2
1912....	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.5	1.1	1.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	5.8	0.9
1913....	19.8	19.1	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.1	3.5
YEAR	<i>Disability.</i>												Mean for yr.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
1904....	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.2
1905....	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2
1906....	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.2
1907....	1.8	0.7	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.4
1908....	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
1909....	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.3
1910....	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.3
1911....	1.3	1.4	1.0	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2
1912....	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2
1913....	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0

TABLE 3 — *Continued.*** Unemployment (Principally Lack of Work).*

YEAR	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Mean for yr.
1904....	22.0	18.8	18.9	12.7	10.9	10.8	8.6	7.7	6.3	6.4	7.1	15.4	12.1
1905....	18.0	15.3	14.6	8.2	5.9	6.7	6.3	5.4	4.4	3.6	4.0	9.2	8.5
1906....	11.8	12.4	8.9	5.0	4.1	3.2	4.7	4.0	4.3	4.5	5.3	13.3	6.8
1907....	19.0	17.4	15.5	8.5	7.7	6.2	5.4	7.7	9.6	16.1	20.0	30.5	13.6
1908....	35.1	35.9	35.9	32.2	30.6	28.6	25.2	22.2	23.0	21.3	20.0	25.9	28.0
1909....	26.4	24.6	21.2	15.1	12.7	13.1	10.0	8.2	11.0	9.6	9.5	17.7	14.9
1910....	16.5	15.5	17.4	12.6	11.8	11.7	8.1	7.5	8.4	13.4	15.0	25.6	13.6
1911....	24.9	22.9	24.1	19.6	24.0	17.7	13.1	9.5	8.9	9.8	17.6	31.9	18.7
1912....	24.4	16.1	17.4	11.9	18.5	21.0	19.0	6.3	4.9	6.0	14.1	23.1	15.2
1913....	17.5	13.2	20.7	20.4	21.7	20.9	19.7	18.2	15.0	18.1	26.1	38.8	20.9

The idleness due to disability in 1913 remained at the usual figure. In no year has the idleness reported as due to this cause been less than one per cent or as much as two per cent. The mean idleness for the year 1913 caused by disputes was 3.5 per cent as compared with 0.9 per cent in 1912. Inspection of the table, however, reveals that, with the exception of three months — January, February and December — dispute idleness in the other nine months was practically the same as in 1912, being less in five, the same in two and greater in two, the difference, however, being small in each case. The increased dispute idleness occurred chiefly in January and February and was due to the extensive strike among the garment workers in New York City which lasted from December 30, 1912, until March 12, 1913. As a result of this strike taken in connection with the great weight which garment workers have in these returns (their membership reporting in January and February constituted 34 per cent of the total membership reporting in all representative unions), the dispute idleness percentage for the entire representative union membership reached an unprecedented figure (19.8 in January and 19.1 in February). The decreased dispute idleness reported in December was likewise a result of the same garment workers' strike, which, as noted above, began on December 30, 1912, and on account of which a large number were reported idle at the close of that month, whereas none were reported idle at the end of December, 1913, for that reason.

After idleness due to disability and to labor disputes has been eliminated the remaining idleness reflects the demand for labor since the dominant influences in such idleness are the general or seasonal business conditions. Table 3 indicates that the mean percentage of idleness for the year due to the condition of trade was 20.9 as against 15.2 for 1912, an increase of nearly six points. This

* Due to lack of work, lack of material, the weather, etc.

increased idleness as compared with 1912 was chiefly in the second half of the year. The mean idleness for the first six months of 1913 was only slightly (0.9 per cent) greater than for the corresponding period of 1912, whereas, for the latter half of 1913, the percentage was nearly double that in 1912 (22.7 as against 12.2). With unemployment for the last six months of 1913 as a whole thus clearly shown to have been far greater than in 1912, the question arises as to whether during those six months the unfavorable conditions were growing worse or not. In other words, was the labor market not only less favorable in general, but was it becoming increasingly so, in the last half of 1913. Upon this point the course of the percentages from month to month from July to December in 1913 do not throw light because, as this is the period of transition from summer to winter, there is normally a rising percentage up to the end of the year due to the effect of seasonal employment in many trades, particularly those connected with building and transportation. But a comparison of the differences between 1913 and other years from month to month is significant on the question. It will be seen in Table 3 above that the differences between 1913 and 1912 as to unemployment (idleness not due to disputes or disability) remain almost exactly constant from August to December except for a larger difference in December. A better comparison for the present purpose is one between 1913 and the mean percentages for 1904 to 1912, the latter representing as they do the average course of the percentages from month to month. Following is such a comparison.

PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT AT END OF MONTH.

	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Year, 1913.....	19.7	18.2	15.0	18.1	26.1	38.8
Mean, 1904-1912.....	11.2	8.7	9.0	10.1	12.5	21.4
Differences.....	8.5	9.5	6.0	8.0	13.6	17.4

It here appears that from July to October unemployment, though quite steadily higher, did not increase any more rapidly in 1913 than the average for earlier years, but in the last two months the rise was greater and was increasingly so. In other words, the indication of these returns is that the situation as to unemployment in 1913 as compared with previous years, while considerably less favorable before, grew increasingly worse in the last two months of the year.

The foregoing general results as to unemployment are set forth graphically in the chart at the beginning of this Bulletin.

In Table 4, the idleness reported for all causes at the end of each month in 1913 and in previous years is given by industries.

TABLE 4.—PERCENTAGE OF MEMBERS OF REPRESENTATIVE TRADE UNIONS UNEMPLOYED AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, BY INDUSTRIES.

<i>I. Building, Stone Working, Etc.</i>												
YEAR	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec
1904.....	38.3	31.2	42.6	12.8	9.3	11.9	12.9	19.8	15.2	12.6	17.1	32.9
1905.....	41.5	32.6	31.8	18.8	12.8	12.7	5.6	4.5	2.5	5.2	7.5	8.4
1906.....	14.3	16.4	9.4	6.7	7.6	6.4	10.8	6.9	6.4	7.3	10.2	19.2
1907.....	40.4	36.1	32.5	17.7	14.9	10.7	11.4	18.5	18.1	25.1	32.5	42.1
1908.....	55.6	56.3	53.6	42.2	38.3	36.3	39.5	35.5	34.3	35.2	36.7	44.3
1909.....	52.3	46.2	34.7	29.0	23.5	21.5	17.8	13.8	16.7	16.5	18.5	29.7
1910.....	38.9	37.0	33.6	20.3	17.9	19.6	15.6	13.7	18.9	19.5	23.5	30.4
1911.....	36.8	44.5	47.7	34.1	31.5	29.6	20.9	20.9	18.0	21.8	26.6	35.5
1912.....	43.3	40.0	38.2	19.9	20.4	15.6	10.2	11.8	10.2	12.3	12.6	19.9
1913.....	27.7	29.1	27.9	19.6	17.7	21.9	22.5	20.9	20.3	24.3	28.5	41.4
<i>II. Transportation.</i>												
1904.....	40.6	37.7	42.1	33.2	35.3	7.7	8.6	8.8	9.2	6.5	6.2	28.8
1905.....	30.8	26.4	25.5	13.7	6.3	6.6	7.7	6.8	4.2	3.2	3.7	29.2
1906.....	32.6	29.8	23.6	4.2	4.3	5.9	4.3	3.3	4.6	4.3	4.5	29.1
1907.....	28.2	26.5	25.3	5.1	9.2	6.3	4.0	17.8	13.0	13.1	11.7	38.5
1908.....	40.7	38.3	40.6	37.2	36.1	32.4	26.4	25.4	22.2	21.5	13.7	37.8
1909.....	36.7	31.5	34.2	22.1	20.0	20.3	19.5	18.5	18.0	17.4	16.6	30.2
1910.....	30.5	30.0	30.3	8.1	5.4	5.9	5.8	5.9	5.7	6.7	8.4	24.9
1911.....	32.5	31.9	31.4	26.8	22.9	17.6	7.5	10.2	10.4	5.8	10.4	31.0
1912.....	9.3	10.9	9.3	8.8	7.5	7.4	6.9	9.3	4.7	4.0	4.7	7.2
1913.....	13.8	12.3	11.0	7.4	7.2	7.9	6.7	7.5	6.9	7.2	9.6	14.8
<i>III. Clothing and Textiles.</i>												
1904.....	30.0	20.5	28.3	39.4	35.7	38.4	37.1	19.1	18.9	16.3	14.1	14.4
1905.....	15.2	12.8	16.3	11.3	7.3	10.2	11.1	9.6	11.9	10.8	8.5	7.3
1906.....	8.1	12.5	10.2	9.4	10.4	5.3	5.2	3.5	8.0	9.4	8.4	11.5
1907.....	5.4	9.2	6.5	8.2	10.8	8.2	15.4	7.1	10.7	35.5	36.4	43.6
1908.....	44.1	43.9	46.8	49.6	48.6	45.2	22.8	19.0	29.2	24.1	21.4	16.6
1909.....	11.8	14.6	16.4	27.2	20.3	23.1	13.0	13.7	23.8	23.7	17.0	21.4
1910.....	29.3	19.9	32.2	36.0	32.6	30.7	51.0	57.8	15.7	26.1	29.4	47.9
1911.....	35.1	21.4	19.0	17.5	38.7	27.4	15.2	3.0	3.8	4.5	28.5	50.4
1912.....	34.8	7.4	14.6	13.3	38.0	52.1	52.9	8.0	2.0	6.4	35.4	80.2
1913.....	68.3	56.6	30.1	35.1	39.6	35.7	33.2	30.8	23.4	27.6	45.1	65.0
<i>IV. Metals, Machinery and Shipbuilding.</i>												
1904.....	13.7	13.8	13.0	13.3	16.1	14.7	13.2	10.0	8.0	9.5	8.8	8.8
1905.....	9.4	7.9	6.2	4.1	4.6	4.2	5.0	4.7	4.5	3.4	4.1	3.8
1906.....	7.1	5.1	5.4	4.5	4.7	4.8	3.5	4.0	2.8	8.8	7.5	6.2
1907.....	5.5	5.6	3.7	4.5	4.9	4.4	5.4	7.4	12.0	16.0	24.7	30.9
1908.....	30.1	35.0	32.4	37.4	35.3	31.9	29.9	23.9	26.5	22.8	21.7	20.9
1909.....	25.7	24.8	17.9	15.3	14.5	13.2	14.3	8.9	8.7	5.9	7.1	8.5
1910.....	9.8	9.1	6.4	6.0	5.7	6.1	6.1	6.9	8.2	9.1	9.2	9.7
1911.....	10.5	12.9	18.8	16.8	32.7	33.9	31.0	26.2	28.0	26.8	25.4	24.4
1912.....	17.0	15.6	12.3	14.6	13.4	12.8	8.5	8.3	8.3	8.4	7.5	10.2
1913.....	7.6	9.1	6.8	6.7	11.7	9.1	8.3	10.0	9.0	9.5	21.4	16.2

IDLENESS OF ORGANIZED WAGE EARNERS IN 1913. 9

TABLE 4—Continued.

V. Printing, Binding, Etc.

YEAR	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1904.....	15.0	11.0	16.0	10.4	11.3	12.4	10.8	9.9	8.5	9.8	9.8	9.4
1905.....	7.3	7.3	7.2	8.6	8.6	13.8	9.3	9.2	11.3	10.8	13.0	12.1
1906.....	19.6	18.9	18.1	17.0	16.9	16.3	15.8	15.7	15.5	15.8	14.4	13.2
1907.....	12.9	12.8	13.1	11.5	11.6	11.5	11.5	10.3	12.1	12.3	11.7	11.1
1908.....	21.2	21.7	21.8	21.7	22.3	21.6	19.6	17.5	14.5	13.9	13.6	15.0
1909.....	11.0	12.1	10.9	11.6	9.9	12.6	6.4	7.4	8.1	6.8	7.1	9.2
1910.....	5.9	7.2	6.6	7.8	6.8	6.4	3.1	3.3	2.8	2.8	3.4	4.0
1911.....	4.6	4.8	4.6	8.5	6.7	4.6	3.3	3.8	4.0	5.6	6.0	6.1
1912.....	4.3	4.1	7.8	5.1	5.2	6.5	9.3	5.9	6.7	5.1	5.1	3.3
1913.....	6.3	6.4	8.7	6.3	6.5	6.1	4.4	7.4	4.8	10.9	7.4	9.4

VI. Wood Working and Furniture.

1904.....	37.0	33.7	34.4	27.0	26.3	28.7	36.8	27.6	25.2	19.3	18.5	26.2
1905.....	24.8	33.0	34.1	21.1	14.7	9.3	12.1	12.5	12.6	3.9	4.0	3.3
1906.....	14.5	13.2	13.2	15.3	11.9	10.8	13.5	10.9	9.0	7.5	6.9	12.9
1907.....	19.7	15.4	16.8	18.4	20.2	17.0	10.9	11.4	9.3	23.3	23.9	27.9
1908.....	39.3	46.1	41.7	38.8	37.5	36.7	25.9	36.3	27.9	22.6	23.1	22.1
1909.....	20.3	19.5	15.1	15.3	13.3	13.9	12.8	9.7	13.5	8.0	7.2	10.6
1910.....	14.0	14.6	10.8	11.4	11.8	6.7	7.1	8.0	8.4	7.2	8.8	17.1
1911.....	23.2	22.1	23.6	21.4	18.3	19.6	13.5	17.5	19.1	16.4	17.8	20.1
1912.....	26.1	26.1	23.6	21.6	18.3	19.3	16.1	12.6	11.3	8.5	10.1	19.6
1913.....	26.8	28.9	26.2	23.5	18.6	16.1	14.4	18.0	18.8	20.1	23.9	24.7

VII. Food and Liquors.

1904.....	6.3	7.2	6.6	7.2	7.1	5.8	5.9	7.4	8.2	16.9	10.6	10.9
1905.....	9.3	9.7	8.4	7.7	6.6	5.8	5.2	6.0	7.3	6.9	6.6	6.3
1906.....	7.4	6.9	6.0	16.9	7.5	5.2	5.6	5.5	7.2	6.1	5.5	5.6
1907.....	8.2	8.7	7.4	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.3	6.6	8.3	9.1	9.0	10.1
1908.....	11.4	10.6	11.7	10.8	11.0	10.8	10.0	10.4	11.5	11.9	11.6	10.6
1909.....	11.5	11.7	10.9	10.7	9.3	9.4	7.0	7.4	8.2	8.6	10.2	9.9
1910.....	9.8	9.9	9.2	11.0	21.0	23.5	21.9	10.3	10.7	7.9	8.7	9.1
1911.....	10.7	9.0	10.4	9.2	8.4	6.9	8.1	7.0	8.8	7.6	7.8	8.2
1912.....	10.5	9.8	10.2	9.5	11.3	10.7	10.2	9.8	9.7	9.6	8.6	8.7
1913.....	9.0	8.7	9.5	10.6	11.3	9.0	11.1	12.4	9.5	11.0	10.3	11.4

VIII. Theaters and Music.

1904.....	9.9	9.2	11.3	13.1	12.5	15.6	17.4	15.6	13.6	13.3	12.7	12.4
1905.....	12.4	13.1	12.2	8.6	10.5	15.8	24.7	21.1	11.6	4.9	4.9	4.9
1906.....	7.6	4.9	6.1	4.8	5.2	4.8	24.8	10.7	4.2	7.3	6.8	6.8
1907.....	3.0	3.0	7.1	10.8	11.3	15.3	7.0	4.0	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.4
1908.....	4.6	4.8	5.1	10.0	40.9	43.2	26.1	22.0	13.4	9.6	6.5	6.5
1909.....	5.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.2	29.4	11.0	0.3	8.7	0.2	0.2	0.4
1910.....	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	11.7	30.3	41.3	39.7	36.0	0.2	0.2	0.3
1911.....	0.3	0.2	3.9	48.8	46.2	52.5	45.9	11.4	0.2	6.5	4.5	4.4
1912.....	0.3	0.4	0.5	13.9	40.6	66.9	45.0	19.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
1913.....	0.5	0.0	0.7	16.9	16.9	66.6	54.2	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0

IX. Tobacco.

1904.....	5.6	7.7	7.9	10.5	7.4	8.7	10.2	4.1	4.7	3.4	2.8	9.8
1905.....	5.6	6.0	6.6	8.4	5.2	3.6	8.3	7.8	2.9	2.2	2.3	10.9
1906.....	4.7	8.8	6.9	4.8	3.7	3.3	5.1	3.1	7.2	2.7	2.4	6.2
1907.....	5.4	5.7	4.3	4.9	10.7	8.5	6.5	4.4	4.9	3.4	17.7	55.0
1908.....	12.9	16.4	14.7	18.3	12.9	9.1	14.6	13.3	14.5	15.2	13.0	30.3
1909.....	14.0	14.2	17.1	16.1	17.7	16.9	8.0	9.0	7.1	4.4	3.5	20.6
1910.....	12.0	12.0	13.6	21.7	22.4	22.6	3.8	3.7	6.6	3.2	3.1	7.9
1911.....	6.1	9.3	7.2	10.6	9.3	15.5	11.0	9.4	9.2	8.1	7.7	60.2
1912.....	15.5	10.8	9.9	13.3	11.3	9.2	6.1	4.2	3.5	2.8	2.9	3.2
1913.....	8.0	6.2	10.0	5.1	5.2	3.8	5.0	4.8	3.3	5.0	3.8	59.4

TABLE 4—*Continued.**X. Restaurants, Trade, Etc.*

YEAR	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1904.....	9.6	9.9	8.0	7.7	5.1	3.1	16.1	4.3	9.1	4.6	5.8	5.4
1905.....	7.7	9.5	8.5	4.1	3.6	3.8	4.9	5.6	6.7	13.0	7.3	11.3
1906.....	8.1	8.8	5.5	5.1	3.9	3.6	2.6	1.7	7.1	4.9	4.4	3.9
1907.....	3.4	6.0	4.2	5.7	4.9	3.1	5.8	3.1	4.5	11.5	10.4	15.2
1908.....	8.6	9.4	17.3	12.6	10.6	11.6	14.5	11.4	10.5	8.1	9.3	9.6
1909.....	9.2	8.3	7.8	7.2	6.1	5.3	4.5	4.8	5.6	6.0	6.6	7.2
1910.....	6.1	6.8	3.5	5.8	4.7	4.6	8.3	4.0	5.0	4.8	4.8	6.3
1911.....	4.4	4.9	5.8	3.6	3.3	2.8	3.9	3.6	10.7	6.2	6.3	7.5
1912.....	7.5	7.1	9.0	6.8	4.3	4.5	4.8	4.3	2.3	4.7	4.4	4.2
1913.....	5.7	5.3	3.6	4.9	4.5	5.2	5.4	6.1	8.3	7.0	7.5	8.8

XI. Public Employment.

1904.....	11.5	11.9	6.9	6.8	7.3	8.2	8.1	9.0	9.3	6.0	6.1	5.0
1905.....	6.1	4.9	7.4	7.0	5.9	8.3	4.8	4.7	4.7	2.4	2.0	2.6
1906.....	4.7	4.1	2.5	3.3	2.4	1.8	1.9	2.2	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.9
1907.....	2.5	2.1	1.7	1.4	1.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	2.3	0.8	0.6	0.8
1908.....	1.6	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.1	0.8	1.0
1909.....	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.2	0.8	1.3
1910.....	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4
1911.....	2.0	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.5	1.0	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.4	0.9
1912.....	1.4	2.5	1.2	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.0	1.1	1.0	0.6
1913.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.9	1.0	0.3	1.0	0.8	1.3

XII. Stationary Engine Tending.

1904.....	3.5	3.2	3.5	2.4	3.3	4.6	5.1	3.9	3.1	2.8	1.9	1.8
1905.....	1.6	1.6	1.1	2.8	2.8	3.1	2.7	2.7	3.0	2.4	2.7	3.9
1906.....	2.2	1.8	1.6	2.5	2.0	1.7	0.8	2.1	2.4	1.9	1.9	0.7
1907.....	1.3	1.8	1.5	2.6	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.7	2.9	3.2
1908.....	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.2	2.5	3.1	2.4	2.9	3.9	2.9	3.3	2.8
1909.....	2.5	2.2	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.3	1.0	1.7	1.5	0.9	1.0
1910.....	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.7	2.0	2.3	2.1
1911.....	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.5	1.7	1.3	1.6	2.0	2.4	1.4	1.7	1.6
1912.....	1.9	2.7	2.6	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.3	2.2
1913.....	1.9	1.8	2.3	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.5	2.1	2.3	3.0	3.0	2.3

XIII. Miscellaneous.

1904.....	10.2	3.9	5.2	3.3	3.0	2.9	14.8	3.6	3.0	4.9	3.9	4.5
1905.....	4.5	6.7	7.2	3.8	3.5	5.0	1.2	2.2	2.8	3.3	3.0	3.1
1906.....	3.9	3.0	2.6	2.6	2.2	2.0	1.6	3.1	2.1	3.2	3.9	3.0
1907.....	3.5	5.8	3.2	2.6	2.8	4.2	1.9	4.7	3.4	5.6	6.7	10.6
1908.....	11.0	17.4	26.9	27.1	16.3	25.5	20.6	42.0	36.3	21.0	10.1	10.2
1909.....	8.7	10.5	7.9	4.2	7.1	7.3	30.4	19.4	22.0	19.6	18.0	18.0
1910.....	17.4	17.7	32.5	34.7	4.1	7.0	20.6	18.0	3.7	4.5	6.1	7.9
1911.....	15.6	14.0	20.1	12.2	11.5	12.0	34.6	27.3	2.3	1.6	2.6	3.3
1912.....	3.8	4.0	12.1	5.5	5.7	6.8	18.0	19.2	1.2	3.1	3.5	2.7
1913.....	12.3	5.8	6.1	13.1	7.8	4.4	11.5	9.0	4.4	11.9	10.8	17.2

In connection with a preceding table it was noted that the major part of the increased idleness was concentrated in two industries—building and clothing. Table 4 shows that a decrease in idleness was reported in the building industry in the first five months, but begin-

ning with June and in each month thereafter there was a marked increase of idleness. This increase, which was felt in each of the three subdivisions of that industry and more than two-thirds of which was in New York City, was due to a lessened demand for labor.

In clothing and textiles, which industry, as already noted, had the greatest weight in these returns both because of the high percentage of idleness and its large membership, the mean idleness for all causes from January to June was 44.2 as against 26.7 per cent in 1912, an increase of 17.5 points. In the second half of the year, the mean idleness for all causes was 37.5 per cent as against 30.8 per cent in 1912, an increase of nearly seven points. The garment workers' strike, already mentioned, was responsible for the larger part of the idleness in the months of January and February, although a considerable number were idle at the end of January on account of lack of work. Disputes as a cause of idleness practically disappeared after February, but idleness because of a lessened demand for labor continued relatively high throughout the year, nearly all of it being in New York City.

In Table 5 below is a comparison of the percentages of idleness in representative unions in New York City as compared with the State as a whole. It will be seen that in 1913, as usually in other years, the percentages of idleness were higher in New York City at the end of both June and December. It is noticeable, however, that at the close of December in 1913 the difference was greater than ever before.

TABLE 5.—PERCENTAGE OF IDLENESS IN REPRESENTATIVE UNIONS IN THE STATE AND IN NEW YORK CITY.

YEAR	END OF —			
	JUNE		DECEMBER	
	New York City	New York State	New York City	New York State
1904.....	16.9	13.7	17.8	19.6
1905.....	11.1	9.1	6.7	11.1
1906.....	6.8	6.3	12.8	15.4
1907.....	10.0	8.1	34.2	32.7
1908.....	33.3	30.2	27.7	28.0
1909.....	19.0	17.4	18.0	20.6
1910.....	19.4	15.4	29.6	27.3
1911.....	25.2	22.9	36.7	34.2
1912.....	27.3	22.8	35.7	30.1
1913.....	26.5	22.2	46.4	40.0

In Table 6 may be seen further summary figures for New York City, comparing 1913 with previous years. The dominance of unemployment in the causes of idleness is conspicuous in 1913.

TABLE 6.—IDLENESS IN REPRESENTATIVE NEW YORK CITY UNIONS.

YEAR	Unions	Members reporting	THEREOF IDLE		IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF —		
			Number	Per cent	Labor disputes	Disability	Unemployment†
			<i>End of June</i>				
1904.....	*	66,629	11,250	16.9	1,349	*	*
1905.....	85	64,294	7,149	11.1	1,005	756	5,383
1906.....	87	61,946	4,186	6.8	1,315	598	2,273
1907.....	89	64,117	6,421	10.0	567	781	5,073
1908.....	92	62,498	20,804	33.3	129	808	19,867
1909.....	92	60,589	11,495	19.0	253	775	10,467
1910.....	89	68,811	13,342	19.4	1,510	928	10,904
1911.....	88	92,284	23,213	25.2	3,940	1,199	18,074
1912.....	92	88,993	24,287	27.3	428	1,110	22,749
1913.....	98	125,566	33,288	26.5	7	893	32,388
<i>End of December.</i>							
1904.....	86	66,185	11,770	17.8	2,564	897	8,309
1905.....	89	62,940	4,226	6.7	673	701	2,852
1906.....	90	62,213	7,938	12.8	654	841	6,443
1907.....	92	66,120	22,627	34.2	592	1,053	20,982
1908.....	92	59,847	16,585	27.7	661	813	15,111
1909.....	90	62,736	11,862	18.0	1,391	799	9,672
1910.....	89	89,009	26,526	29.6	258	778	25,490
1911.....	87	86,351	31,699	36.7	826	883	29,990
1912.....	92	89,805	32,056	35.7	6,575	786	24,695
1913.....	97	120,591	55,976	46.4	160	947	54,869

In the foregoing returns from 236 or 237 representative unions only are considered. The monthly reports are restricted to a limited number because of the expense and other practical difficulties connected with securing such returns as often as once a month. But in addition to these monthly reports, returns as to idleness on the last day of March and of September from practically all labor organizations in the State were secured. Summaries of these are given in the following Tables 7, 8 and 9.

† Due to lack of work, lack of material and the weather (principally lack of work).

* Not reported.

IDLENESS OF ORGANIZED WAGE EARNERS IN 1913. 13

TABLE 7.—IDLENESS OF MEMBERS OF ALL LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

YEAR	END OF MARCH			END OF SEPTEMBER		
	Members included in reports	THEREOF IDLE —		Members included in reports	THEREOF IDLE —	
		Number	Per cent		Number	Per cent
1897.....	142,570	43,654	30.6	168,454	23,230	13.8
1898.....	179,955	37,857	21.0	171,067	22,485	13.1
1899.....	173,516	31,751	18.3	201,904	9,590	4.7
1900.....	221,717	44,336	20.0	237,166	31,460	13.3
1901.....	228,327	42,244	18.5	268,635	18,617	6.9
1902.....	270,855	36,710	13.6	321,082	18,381	5.7
1903.....	347,492	41,941	12.1	383,971	34,370	9.0
1904.....	382,344	103,996	27.2	385,740	37,380	9.7
1905.....	363,155	54,916	15.1	376,391	18,430	4.9
1906.....	377,283	37,237	9.9	376,355	21,573	5.7
1907.....	404,028	77,270	19.1	404,814	42,556	10.5
1908.....	387,450	138,131	35.7	358,756	80,576	22.5
1909.....	353,035	74,543	21.1	359,787	36,968	10.3
1910.....	389,501	62,851	16.1	462,466	63,106	13.6
1911.....	475,890	96,608	20.3	467,825	50,390	10.8
1912.....	458,070	89,733	19.6	491,178	34,829	7.1
1913.....	578,796	91,952	15.9	627,094	101,149	16.1

TABLE 8.—IDLENESS OF MEMBERS OF ALL LABOR ORGANIZATIONS, BY INDUSTRIES.

INDUSTRY	AT END OF MARCH				AT END OF SEPTEMBER			
	Num-ber, 1913	PERCENTAGE			Num-ber, 1913	PERCENTAGE		
		1913	1912	1911		1913	1912	1911
1. Building, stone working, etc.....	37,863	28.9	37.6	39.2	24,832	18.3	6.8	15.9
2. Transportation.....	9,268	11.3	11.9	14.9	8,413	9.5	8.9	5.5
3. Clothing and textiles.....	38,696	17.3	16.5	17.8	55,956	24.8	7.3	9.7
4. Metals, machinery, etc.....	2,317	7.6	13.4	17.2	2,450	6.7	6.3	20.2
5. Printing, binding, etc.....	2,203	7.5	8.6	4.9	1,388	4.7	9.8	5.0
6. Wood working, etc.....	1,720	14.8	17.8	17.6	1,812	12.4	7.6	14.3
7. Food and liquors.....	1,280	7.6	10.9	8.2	1,328	7.6	7.1	8.5
8. Theaters and music.....	285	5.8	4.3	0.9	58	1.5	5.4	1.6
9. Tobacco.....	1,052	12.6	11.7	11.5	376	4.5	5.9	10.7
10. Restaurants, trade, etc.....	442	4.6	9.1	7.2	2,625	9.5	6.9	7.6
11. Public employment.....	683	4.2	1.7	1.9	595	3.4	0.2	0.9
12. Stationary engine tending.....	513	4.6	7.7	6.6	504	4.3	1.8	8.5
13. Miscellaneous.....	1,176	14.1	14.5	14.5	812	8.6	3.3	10.9
Total.....	97,498	16.7	19.6	20.3	101,149	16.1	7.1	10.8

TABLE 9.—CAUSES OF IDLENESS IN ALL LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

CAUSE	NUMBER				PERCENTAGE			
	1910	1911	1912	1913	1910	1911	1912	1913
<i>A. End of March</i>								
Lack of work.....	42,010	79,866	71,813	78,196	66.8	82.7	80.0	80.2
Lack of material.....	2,667	548	476	1,364	4.2	0.6	0.5	1.4
Weather.....	7,329	8,544	8,834	5,799	11.7	8.8	9.8	6.0
Labor disputes.....	6,864	3,289	4,197	7,025	10.9	3.4	4.7	7.2
Disability.....	3,838	3,752	4,086	4,328	6.1	3.9	4.6	4.4
Other causes.....	56	450	133	651	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.7
Cause not stated.....	87	159	179	135	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Total.....	62,851	96,608	89,718	97,498	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>B. End of September</i>								
Lack of work.....	39,307	39,959	24,798	93,495	62.3	79.3	71.1	92.4
Lack of material.....	2,450	680	279	667	3.9	1.3	0.8	0.7
Weather.....	163	493	237	493	0.2	1.0	0.7	0.5
Labor disputes.....	17,646	5,699	6,057	1,855	28.0	11.3	17.4	1.8
Disability.....	3,216	3,336	3,199	4,321	5.1	6.6	9.2	4.3
Other causes.....	181	128	93	248	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Cause not stated.....	143	95	166	70	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.1
Total.....	63,106	50,390	34,829	101,149	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Comparing these with the returns from representative unions it appears that, at the end of March, idleness due to the condition of trade in the representative unions was three points higher than at the corresponding date in 1912, whereas such idleness was three points lower in the returns from all unions. It is probable, however, that the returns from all unions more accurately represented the real situation than those from representative unions. As was pointed out in the Bulletin for September, 1913, the increased idleness reported in the representative unions at the end of March was due almost entirely to the clothing group, a decrease in idleness having been reported in eight of the industries and small increases in the others. The exceptional idleness in the clothing group, mainly in two large unions in New York City, one of cloak and suit makers and one of fur workers, with the doubling of its membership since 1912, which gave that industry greater weight in the returns, was sufficient to outweigh the decreased idleness in other industries. The returns from the representative unions and from all unions as to idleness due to the condition of trade at the end of September agree, the idleness in each case being 15 per cent and the increase over September, 1912, being 10 per cent in each case.

APPENDIX—STATISTICAL TABLES.

Monthly Returns from Representative Unions.

- I. Number and membership of unions reporting.
- II. Number of members idle.
- III. Percentage of members idle.
- IV. Principal causes of idleness at end of each month (January to June).
- V. Principal causes of idleness at end of each month (July to December).
- VI. All specified causes of idleness (March and June).
- VII. All specified causes of idleness (September and December).
- VIII. Idleness in New York City at end of June.
- IX. Idleness in New York City at end of December.

Returns from All Unions.

- X. Idleness at end of March, by industries.
- XI. Idleness at end of September, by industries.
- XII. Idleness at end of March and of September, by industries and trades.

TABLE I.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF REPRESENTATIVE TRADE UNIONS

INDUSTRIES OR GROUPS OF TRADES	Un- ions	NUMBER		
		Jan.	Feb.	March
1. Building, Stone Working, Etc.....	60	33,085	33,115	34,016
Stone working.....	2	780	865	959
Building and paving trades.....	55	30,137	30,080	30,887
Building and street labor.....	3	2,168	2,170	2,170
2. Transportation.....	56	20,597	20,511	21,979
Railways.....	29	7,100	7,118	7,328
Navigation.....	8	5,820	5,845	5,930
Teaming and cab driving.....	10	4,232	4,200	5,433
Freight handling.....	7	2,025	1,998	1,938
Telegraphs.....	2	1,420	1,350	1,350
3. Clothing and Textiles.....	*30	64,724	65,384	66,234
Garments.....	†13	53,329	53,938	54,720
Shirts, collars and laundry.....	1	20	20	20
Hats, caps and furs.....	4	8,898	8,889	8,970
Boots, shoes and gloves.....	‡4	1,073	1,148	1,118
Textiles.....	8	1,404	1,399	1,406
4. Metals, Machinery and Shipbuilding.....	25	8,063	7,937	8,122
Iron and steel.....	22	7,384	7,352	7,439
Other metals.....	2	329	235	333
Shipbuilding.....	1	350	350	350
5. Printing, Binding, Etc.....	15	7,335	7,370	7,409
6. Wood Working and Furniture.....	7	3,005	3,038	3,061
7. Food and Liquors.....	14	4,294	4,366	4,314
Food products.....	9	1,797	1,880	1,831
Beverages.....	5	2,497	2,486	2,483
8. Theaters and Music.....	2	1,189	1,171	1,170
9. Tobacco.....	5	2,348	2,348	2,361
10. Restaurants, Trade, Etc.....	§11	3,058	3,028	2,974
Hotels and restaurants.....	8	2,439	2,411	2,355
Barbering.....	2	419	417	419
Retail trade.....	¶1	200	200	200
11. Public Employment.....	7	3,428	3,358	3,594
12. Stationary Engine Tending.....	4	2,506	2,493	2,517
13. Miscellaneous.....	10	1,954	1,946	1,969
Paper and paper goods.....	3	540	531	532
Leather and leather goods.....	3	595	612	622
Glass and glassware.....	2	460	450	463
Other distinct trades.....	1	300	300	300
Mixed employment.....	1	59	53	52
Total.....	**236	155,586	156,065	159,740

(a) Includes only those members who were reported as to idleness.

* Twenty-nine unions from July to December, inclusive.

† Twelve unions from July to December, inclusive.

‡ Six unions from July to December, inclusive.

MAKING MONTHLY RETURNS ON IDLENESS AT THE END OF EACH MONTH IN 1913

OF MEMBERS(a) AT END OF —

April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
33,280	33,160	33,555	33,383	33,446	33,466	33,694	33,635	33,758
790	675	685	803	765	714	735	745	690
30,290	30,300	30,455	30,863	30,924	31,084	31,447	31,363	31,596
2,200	2,185	2,415	1,717	1,757	1,668	1,512	1,527	1,472
22,173	23,465	24,640	22,933	22,781	23,221	23,164	23,312	23,806
7,315	7,314	7,417	7,379	7,429	7,457	7,437	7,497	7,623
6,023	6,297	6,512	5,886	5,674	5,761	5,961	6,149	5,997
5,495	6,494	7,311	6,423	6,481	6,811	6,494	6,447	6,406
1,982	2,002	2,037	1,895	1,900	1,895	1,970	1,920	1,976
1,358	1,358	1,363	1,350	1,297	1,297	1,302	1,299	1,304
66,692	65,681	65,401	60,905	61,252	60,910	61,006	60,970	60,996
55,306	54,096	53,893	48,770	48,950	49,136	49,092	48,926	49,172
20	20	20	21	21	20	20	20	20
8,840	8,845	8,838	9,493	9,481	9,479	9,478	9,488	9,491
1,124	1,233	1,245	1,252	1,415	1,055	1,042	1,112	1,122
1,402	1,487	1,405	1,369	1,385	1,220	1,374	1,424	1,191
8,055	8,951	9,247	9,246	9,236	8,898	8,512	8,708	8,692
7,369	8,255	8,551	8,550	8,543	8,182	7,816	8,004	7,951
336	346	346	346	343	366	346	354	391
350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350
7,415	7,395	7,316	7,454	7,491	7,537	7,632	7,594	7,612
3,009	3,068	3,081	3,070	3,087	3,194	3,185	3,160	3,189
4,365	4,408	4,425	4,233	4,253	4,297	4,336	4,322	4,325
1,836	1,866	1,875	1,761	1,773	1,773	1,838	1,821	1,832
2,529	2,542	2,550	2,472	2,480	2,524	2,498	2,501	2,493
1,208	1,207	1,207	1,212	1,216	1,209	1,214	1,219	1,228
2,372	2,403	2,408	2,441	2,469	2,488	2,485	2,525	2,491
3,029	3,047	3,113	3,182	3,218	3,207	3,219	3,282	3,326
2,420	2,415	2,464	2,424	2,423	2,396	2,418	2,458	2,512
417	439	474	441	465	473	488	494	482
192	193	175	317	330	338	313	330	332
3,354	3,378	3,433	3,595	3,640	3,634	3,610	3,641	3,583
2,510	2,524	2,540	2,464	2,418	2,477	2,402	2,364	2,381
2,002	2,018	1,989	2,033	2,062	2,094	2,009	2,003	2,023
565	565	545	535	560	565	543	553	553
638	639	641	681	675	686	644	638	639
446	440	436	440	439	454	437	439	439
303	312	317	321	320	321	320	320	337
50	62	50	56	68	68	65	53	55
159,464	160,705	162,455	156,151	156,569	156,632	156,468	156,735	156,910

* Twelve unions from July to December, inclusive.

† Two unions from July to December, inclusive.

** Two hundred and thirty-seven unions from July to December, inclusive.

TABLE II.—NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF REPRESENTATIVE

INDUSTRIES OR GROUPS OF TRADES	Jan.	Feb.	March
1. Building, Stone Working, Etc.	9,487	9,680	9,480
Stone working.....	575	626	641
Building and paving trades.....	8,414	8,319	8,359
Building and street labor.....	498	685	480
2. Transportation	2,843	2,516	2,408
Railways.....	300	265	262
Navigation.....	1,273	1,161	1,045
Teaming and cab driving.....	645	490	629
Freight handling.....	625	600	472
Telegraphs.....			
3. Clothing and Textiles	44,200	36,999	19,960
Garments.....	36,440	29,500	13,758
Shirts, collars and laundry.....			7
Hats, caps and furs.....	7,657	7,282	5,984
Boots, shoes and gloves.....	14	77	210
Textiles.....	89	160	1
4. Metals, Machinery and Shipbuilding	611	719	552
Iron and steel.....	528	656	482
Other metals.....	33	13	20
Shipbuilding.....	50	50	50
5. Printing, Binding, Etc.	459	473	642
6. Wood Working and Furniture	805	878	806
7. Food and Liquors	387	382	408
Food products.....	284	273	308
Beverages.....	103	109	100
8. Theaters and Music	6	.....	8
9. Tobacco	189	145	236
10. Restaurants, Trade, Etc.	174	159	107
Hotels and restaurants.....	136	125	89
Barbering.....	25	15	18
Retail trade.....	13	19	.....
11. Public Employment	3	5	5
2. Stationary Engine Tending	47	46	57
13. Miscellaneous	241	113	121
Paper and paper goods.....	2	4	5
Leather and leather goods.....	201	53	61
Glass and glassware.....	30	39	46
Other distinct trades.....	5	15	9
Mixed employment.....	3	2	.....
Total	59,452	52,065	34,790

TRADE UNIONS IDLE AT THE END OF EACH MONTH IN 1913

April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
6,521	5,853	7,343	7,518	6,975	6,791	8,189	9,584	13,982
295	393	398	461	408	396	392	394	540
5,806	5,270	6,413	6,694	6,305	6,048	7,392	8,786	12,767
420	190	552	363	262	347	405	404	675
1,631	1,686	1,939	1,543	1,707	1,607	1,666	2,245	3,457
260	276	267	279	285	227	327	307	304
396	425	319	211	173	215	205	406	1,094
687	749	1,036	770	893	869	854	1,107	1,302
288	236	317	275	348	277	275	415	751
.....	.....	.....	8	8	19	5	10	6
23,440	25,990	23,359	20,231	18,875	14,236	16,852	27,521	39,668
18,091	21,744	19,972	15,137	12,172	12,230	14,301	25,126	32,712
4,306	4,191	3,337	4,950	6,031	1,829	2,468	2,308	6,793
19	19	12	27	92	103	38	60	117
424	36	38	117	580	73	45	27	43
542	1,051	851	768	922	801	868	1,844	1,406
480	989	782	695	859	722	728	1,804	1,339
12	12	19	23	13	29	30	12	19
50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
469	483	444	326	553	361	835	559	714
708	579	496	441	555	602	649	754	787
442	496	396	479	529	410	477	447	491
348	331	278	336	346	262	330	309	345
114	165	120	134	183	148	147	138	146
204	204	304	657	4	.....	4	4	.....
122	125	92	121	119	81	124	95	1,479
148	137	161	172	195	265	224	246	292
127	126	147	145	156	234	191	197	242
14	9	13	11	14	25	31	34	32
7	2	1	16	25	6	2	15	18
4	6	5	34	38	10	35	29	48
49	41	34	38	50	57	72	71	55
263	157	88	234	185	93	239	217	347
125	60	10	3	21	3	3	.....	2
94	58	50	56	28	43	184	169	267
38	29	22	165	124	34	38	30	54
6	10	6	10	12	13	12	15	24
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....
34,554	36,799	36,034	32,553	30,707	25,314	30,165	43,638	62,728

TABLE III.—PERCENTAGE OF MEMBERS OF REPRESENTATIVE

INDUSTRIES OR GROUPS OF TRADES	Jan.	Feb.	March
1. Building, Stone Working, Etc	27.7	29.1	27.9
Stone working.....	73.7	72.4	66.8
Building and paving trades.....	27.9	27.7	27.1
Building and street labor.....	23.0	31.6	22.1
2. Transportation	13.8	12.3	11.0
Railways.....	4.2	3.7	3.6
Navigation.....	21.9	19.9	17.6
Teaming and cab driving.....	15.2	11.7	11.6
Freight handling.....	30.9	30.0	24.4
Telegraphs.....	0.0	0.0	0.0
3. Clothing and Textiles	68.3	56.6	30.1
Garments.....	68.3	54.7	25.1
Shirts, collars and laundry.....	0.0	0.0	35.0
Hats, caps and furs.....	86.1	81.7	66.7
Boots, shoes and gloves.....	1.3	6.7	18.8
Textiles.....	6.3	11.4	0.1
4. Metals, Machinery and Shipbuilding	7.6	9.1	6.8
Iron and steel.....	7.2	8.9	6.5
Other metals.....	10.0	5.5	6.0
Shipbuilding.....	14.3	14.3	14.3
5. Printing, Binding, Etc	6.3	6.4	8.7
6. Wood Working and Furniture	26.8	28.9	26.2
7. Food and Liquors	9.0	8.7	9.5
Food products.....	15.8	14.5	16.8
Beverages.....	4.1	4.4	4.0
8. Theaters and Music	0.5	0.0	0.7
9. Tobacco	8.0	6.2	10.0
10. Restaurants, Trade, Etc	5.7	5.3	3.6
Hotels and restaurants.....	5.6	5.2	3.8
Barbering.....	6.0	3.6	4.3
Retail trade.....	6.5	9.5	0.0
11. Public Employment	0.1	0.1	0.1
12. Stationary Engine Tending	1.9	1.8	2.3
13. Miscellaneous	12.3	5.8	6.1
Paper and paper goods.....	0.4	0.8	0.9
Leather and leather goods.....	33.8	8.7	9.8
Glass and glassware.....	6.5	8.7	9.9
Other distinct trades.....	1.7	5.0	3.0
Mixed employment.....	5.1	3.8	0.0
Total	38.2	33.4	21.8

TRADE UNIONS IDLE AT THE END OF EACH MONTH IN 1913

April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
19.6	17.7	21.9	22.5	20.9	20.3	24.3	28.5	41.4
37.3	58.2	58.1	57.4	53.3	55.5	53.3	52.9	78.3
19.2	17.4	21.1	21.7	20.4	19.5	23.5	28.0	40.4
19.1	8.7	22.9	21.1	14.9	20.8	26.8	26.5	45.9
7.4	7.2	7.9	6.7	7.5	6.9	7.2	9.6	14.8
3.6	3.8	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.0	4.4	4.1	4.0
6.6	6.7	4.9	3.6	3.0	3.7	3.4	6.6	18.2
12.5	11.5	14.2	12.0	13.8	12.8	13.2	17.2	20.3
14.5	11.8	15.5	14.5	18.3	14.6	14.0	21.6	38.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	1.5	0.4	0.8	0.5
35.1	39.6	35.7	33.2	30.8	23.4	27.6	45.1	65.0
33.8	40.2	37.1	31.0	24.9	24.9	29.1	51.4	66.5
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	15.0
48.7	47.4	37.8	52.1	63.6	19.3	26.0	24.3	71.6
1.7	1.5	1.0	2.2	0.7	9.8	3.6	5.4	10.4
30.2	2.4	2.7	8.5	4.2	6.0	3.3	1.9	3.6
6.7	11.7	9.1	8.3	10.0	9.0	9.5	21.4	16.2
6.5	12.0	9.0	8.1	10.1	8.8	9.3	22.5	16.8
3.6	3.5	5.5	6.6	3.8	7.9	8.7	3.4	4.9
14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3
6.3	6.5	6.1	4.4	7.4	4.8	10.9	7.4	9.4
23.5	18.6	16.1	14.4	18.0	18.8	20.1	23.9	24.7
10.6	11.3	9.0	11.1	12.4	9.5	11.0	10.3	11.4
19.0	17.7	14.8	19.1	19.5	14.8	18.0	17.0	18.8
4.5	6.5	4.7	5.4	7.4	5.9	5.9	5.5	5.9
16.9	16.9	66.6	54.2	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0
5.1	5.2	3.8	5.0	4.8	3.3	5.0	3.8	59.4
4.9	4.5	5.2	5.4	6.1	8.3	7.0	7.5	8.8
5.2	5.2	6.0	6.0	6.4	9.8	7.9	8.0	9.6
3.4	2.1	2.7	2.5	3.0	5.3	6.4	6.9	6.6
3.6	1.0	0.6	5.0	7.6	1.8	0.6	4.5	5.4
0.1	0.2	0.1	0.9	1.0	0.3	1.0	0.8	1.3
1.6	1.6	1.2	1.5	2.1	2.3	3.0	3.0	2.3
13.1	7.8	4.4	11.5	9.0	4.4	11.9	10.8	17.2
22.1	10.6	1.8	0.6	3.8	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.4
14.7	9.1	7.8	8.2	4.1	6.3	28.6	28.5	41.8
8.5	6.6	5.0	37.5	28.2	7.5	8.7	6.8	12.3
2.0	3.2	1.9	3.1	3.8	4.0	3.8	4.7	7.1
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	5.7	0.0
21.7	22.9	22.2	20.8	19.6	16.2	19.3	27.8	40.0

TABLE IV.—PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF IDLENESS AMONG MEMBERS OF

INDUSTRIES OR GROUPS OF TRADES	LABOR DISPUTES					
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June
1. Building, Stone Working, Etc.	34	75	201	281	339	5
Stone working.....						
Building and paving trades.....	34	75	201	256	244	5
Building and street labor.....				25	95	
2. Transportation	5	10		2	14	274
Railways.....						
Navigation.....		10				
Teaming and cab driving.....				2	14	274
Freight handling.....	5					
Telegraphs.....						
3. Clothing and Textiles.....	30,650	29,500		420	13	5
Garments.....	30,650	29,500				
Shirts, collars and laundry.....						
Hats, caps and furs.....						
Boots, shoes and gloves.....				15	13	5
Textiles.....				405		
4. Metals, Machinery and Shipbuilding.....	17	224	9	51	312	312
Iron and steel.....	17	224	9	51	312	312
Other metals.....						
Shipbuilding.....						
5. Printing, Binding, Etc.....						
6. Wood Working and Furniture.....	41	13			9	
7. Food and Liquors.....				2	9	
Food products.....				2	9	
Beverages.....						
8. Theaters and Music.....						
9. Tobacco.....	8					8
10. Restaurants, Trade, Etc.....	13	15		5	5	
Hotels and restaurants.....				5	5	
Barbering.....						
Retail trade.....	13	15				
11. Public Employment.....						
12. Stationary Engine Tending.....			3		10	5
13. Miscellaneous.....				8		
Paper and paper goods.....						
Leather and leather goods.....				8		
Glass and glassware.....						
Other distinct trades.....						
Mixed employment.....						
Total.....	30,768	29,837	213	769	711	609

* Due to lack of work, lack of

REPRESENTATIVE TRADE UNIONS, JANUARY TO JUNE, 1913

DISABILITY						UNEMPLOYMENT*					
Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June
532	709	667	434	383	551	8,921	8,846	8,612	5,806	5,131	6,807
14	16	17	7	.....	3	561	610	624	288	393	395
517	693	650	427	383	548	7,863	7,551	7,508	5,123	4,643	5,860
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	497	685	480	395	95	552
327	264	249	221	275	288	2,511	2,242	2,159	1,408	1,397	1,377
224	230	177	193	214	203	76	35	85	67	62	64
39	17	35	8	11	23	1,234	1,134	1,010	388	414	296
39	13	28	10	9	22	606	477	601	675	726	740
25	4	9	10	41	40	595	506	463	278	195	277
.....
46	30	30	29	42	51	13,504	7,469	19,930	22,991	25,935	23,303
12	.....	15	15	21	16	5,778	.....	13,743	18,676	21,723	19,956
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
21	21	4	6	10	20	7,636	7,241	5,980	4,300	4,181	3,317
6	9	9	4	6	7	8	68	201	.....	.....	.....
7	.....	1	4	5	8	82	160	.....	15	31	30
154	139	165	139	135	120	440	365	378	352	604	419
119	102	135	105	103	89	392	330	338	324	574	381
10	3	5	9	7	6	23	10	15	3	5	13
25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
222	226	225	223	208	194	237	247	417	246	275	250
41	57	48	57	37	47	723	808	758	651	524	449
66	77	73	76	80	83	321	305	335	384	407	315
15	18	24	14	13	18	269	255	284	332	309	260
51	59	49	62	67	65	52	50	51	52	98	55
4	.....	5	4	4	4	2	.....	3	200	200	800
46	58	60	76	78	53	135	87	176	46	47	31
40	43	22	37	35	65	121	101	85	106	97	96
19	28	9	25	24	53	117	97	80	97	97	94
21	11	13	10	9	11	4	4	5	4	.....	2
.....	4	.....	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
3	3	2	4	6	5	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....
7	8	13	11	5	3	40	38	41	29	26	26
9	11	10	6	7	11	232	102	111	249	150	77
2	4	5	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	125	60	.....
.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	201	52	60	85	57	49
4	4	4	3	2	.....	30	39	40	35	27	22
3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	11	5	4	6	6
1,497	1,616	1,569	1,317	1,295	1,476	27,187	20,612	33,008	32,468	34,793	33,950

material, the weather, etc.

TABLE V.—PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF IDLENESS AMONG MEMBERS

INDUSTRIES OR GROUPS OF TRADES	LABOR DISPUTES					
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1. Building, Stone Working, Etc.	16	319	17		10	8
Stone working.....						
Building and paving trades.....	16	319	17		10	8
Building and street labor.....						
2. Transportation	50	26	15		12	40
Railways.....						
Navigation.....						
Teaming and cab driving.....	50	26	15		12	40
Freight handling.....						
Telegraphs.....						
3. Clothing and Textiles	4	2	2	20	10	
Garments.....						
Shirts, collars and laundry.....						
Hats, caps and furs.....						
Boots, shoes and gloves.....	4	2	2	20		
Textiles.....					10	
4. Metals, Machinery and Shipbuilding	102	138	58	9	1,098	7
Iron and steel.....	102	138	58	9	1,098	7
Other metals.....						
Shipbuilding.....						
5. Printing, Binding, Etc.		2				
6. Wood Working and Furniture						
7. Food and Liquors					3	1
Food products.....					1	1
Beverages.....					2	
8. Theaters and Music						
9. Tobacco						
10. Restaurants, Trade, Etc.	20	10			16	5
Hotels and restaurants.....	20	10			16	5
Barbering.....						
Retail trade.....						
11. Public Employment						
12. Stationary Engine Tending	10	1	2		3	1
13. Miscellaneous		23	35	158	100	100
Paper and paper goods.....						
Leather and leather goods.....		23	35	158	100	100
Glass and glassware.....						
Other distinct trades.....						
Mixed employment.....						
Total	202	521	129	187	1,250	162

* Due to lack of work, lack of

OF REPRESENTATIVE TRADE UNIONS, JULY TO DECEMBER, 1913

DISABILITY						UNEMPLOYMENT*					
July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
581	672	738	687	590	666	6,921	5,984	6,036	7,502	8,984	13,308
14	10	6	.....	1	14	447	398	390	392	393	526
565	661	731	687	588	650	6,113	5,325	5,300	6,705	8,188	12,109
2	1	1	.....	1	2	361	261	346	405	403	673
297	345	334	328	352	289	1,196	1,336	1,258	1,338	1,881	3,128
219	207	180	223	195	174	60	78	47	104	112	130
14	44	37	11	12	31	197	129	178	194	394	1,063
30	50	75	89	140	78	690	817	779	765	955	1,184
34	44	42	5	5	6	241	304	235	270	410	745
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8	19	5	10	6
40	43	24	36	44	37	20,187	18,830	14,210	16,796	27,467	39,631
6	8	10	3	7	8	15,131	12,164	12,220	14,298	25,119	32,704
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
14	19	4	26	25	9	4,936	6,012	1,825	2,442	2,283	6,784
3	2	6	3	5	8	20	88	95	15	55	109
17	14	3	4	7	11	100	566	70	41	10	32
151	154	144	128	127	171	515	630	599	671	643	1,230
118	125	117	99	98	141	475	596	547	620	610	1,191
8	4	2	4	4	5	15	9	27	26	8	14
25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
221	236	210	202	200	196	105	315	151	633	359	518
36	26	52	34	33	42	405	529	550	606	721	745
107	107	53	90	92	97	363	422	357	387	352	393
26	37	35	24	25	39	310	309	227	306	283	305
81	70	18	66	67	58	53	113	130	81	69	88
4	4	.....	4	4	.....	653	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
52	54	54	64	37	37	69	65	27	60	58	1,442
54	35	51	36	38	27	98	150	214	188	192	260
40	23	29	23	20	14	85	123	205	168	161	223
11	9	17	11	11	9	.....	5	8	20	23	23
3	3	5	2	7	4	13	22	1	.....	8	14
34	38	10	35	29	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	6	8	7	7	5	23	43	47	65	61	49
9	3	7	11	5	5	225	159	51	70	112	242
3	3	3	3	.....	2	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	1	.....	1	1	54	5	7	26	68	166
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	165	124	34	36	30	54
4	.....	3	4	4	2	6	12	10	8	11	22
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
1,591	1,723	1,685	1,662	1,558	1,620	30,760	28,463	23,500	28,316	40,830	60,946

material, the weather, etc.

TABLE VI.—ALL SPECIFIED CAUSES OF IDLENESS OF MEMBERS OF

INDUSTRIES OR GROUPS OF TRADES	MARCH				
	Lack of work	Lack of material	The weather	Labor disputes	Disability
1. Building, Stone Working, Etc.	7,733	213	662	201	667
Stone working.....	620				17
Building and paving trades.....	6,633	213	662	201	650
Building and street labor.....	480				
2. Transportation	1,003		1,130		249
Railways.....	59				177
Navigation.....	373		637		35
Teaming and cab driving.....	541		60		28
Freight handling.....	30		433		9
Telegraphs.....					
3. Clothing and Textiles	19,930				30
Garments.....	13,743				15
Shirts, collars and laundry.....	6				1
Hats, caps and furs.....	5,980				4
Boots, shoes and gloves.....	201				9
Textiles.....					1
4. Metals, Machinery and Shipbuilding	347		16	9	165
Iron and steel.....	314		16	9	135
Other metals.....	8				5
Shipbuilding.....	25				25
5. Printing, Binding, Etc.	417				225
6. Wood Working and Furniture	758				48
7. Food and Liquors	335				73
Food products.....	284				24
Beverages.....	51				49
8. Theaters and Music					5
9. Tobacco	176				60
10. Restaurants, Trade, Etc.	85				22
Hotels and restaurants.....	80				9
Barbering.....	5				13
Retail trade.....					
11. Public Employment			3		2
12. Stationary Engine Tending	41			3	13
13. Miscellaneous	111				10
Paper and paper goods.....					5
Leather and leather goods.....	60				1
Glass and glassware.....	46				
Other distinct trades.....	5				4
Mixed employment.....					
Total	30,936	213	1,811	213	1,569

REPRESENTATIVE TRADE UNIONS AT THE END OF MARCH AND JUNE, 1913

		JUNE						
Other causes	Total number idle	Lack of work	Lack of material	The weather	Labor disputes	Disability	Other causes	Total number idle
4	9,490	6,781	13	5	5	551	8	7,363
4	641	395				3		398
	8,359	5,834	13	5	5	548	8	6,413
	480	552						552
26	2,408	1,353			274	288	24	1,939
26	262	40				203	24	267
	1,045	296				23		319
	629	740			274	22		1,036
	472	277				40		317
	19,940	23,393			5	51		23,359
	13,758	19,956				16		19,972
	7							
	5,984	3,317				20		3,337
	210				5	7		12
	1	30				5		38
15	552	419			312	120		851
8	482	381			312	89		782
7	20	13				6		19
	50	25				25		50
	642	246				194	4	444
	806	449				47		496
	408	315				83		398
	308	260				18		278
	100	55				65		120
3	8	806				4		804
	296	31			8	53		92
	107	76		29		65		161
	89	74		20		53		147
	18	2				11		13
						1		1
	5					5		5
	57	26			5	3		34
	121	77				11		88
	5					10		10
	61	49				1		50
	46	22						22
	9	6						6
48	34,790	33,876	13	25	600	1,475	36	36,034

TABLE VII.—ALL SPECIFIED CAUSES OF IDLENESS OF MEMBERS OF REPRE-

INDUSTRIES OR GROUPS OF TRADES	SEPTEMBER				
	Lack of work	Lack of material	The weather	Labor disputes	Disability
1. Building, Stone Working, Etc.	5,948	76	12	17	738
Stone working.....	390				6
Building and paving trades.....	5,212	76	12	17	731
Building and street labor.....	346				1
2. Transportation.	1,202		44	15	234
Railways.....	46				180
Navigation.....	174		4		37
Teaming and cab driving.....	739		40	15	75
Freight handling.....	235				42
Telegraphs.....	8				
3. Clothing and Textiles.	14,210			2	24
Garments.....	12,220				10
Shirts, collars and laundry.....					1
Hats, caps and furs.....	1,825				4
Boots, shoes and gloves.....	95			2	6
Textiles.....	70				3
4. Metals, Machinery and Shipbuilding.	569			58	144
Iron and steel.....	517			58	117
Other metals.....	27				2
Shipbuilding.....	25				25
5. Printing, Binding, Etc.	151				210
6. Wood Working and Furniture.	550				52
7. Food and Liquors.	357				53
Food products.....	227				35
Beverages.....	130				18
8. Theaters and Music.					
9. Tobacco.	27				54
10. Restaurants, Trade, Etc.	214				51
Hotels and restaurants.....	205				29
Barbering.....	8				17
Retail trade.....	1				5
11. Public Employment.					10
12. Stationary Engine Tending.	47			2	8
13. Miscellaneous.	51			35	7
Paper and paper goods.....					3
Leather and leather goods.....	7			35	1
Glass and glassware.....	34				
Other distinct trades.....	10				3
Mixed employment.....					
Total	23,326	76	56	129	1,685

SENTATIVE TRADE UNIONS AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER AND DECEMBER, 1913

DECEMBER								
Other causes	Total number idle	Lack of work	Lack of material	The weather	Labor disputes	Disability	Other causes	Total number idle
.....	6,791	12,938	64	289	8	666	17	13,982
.....	396	526	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	540
.....	6,048	11,789	64	239	8	650	17	12,767
.....	347	623	.....	50	.....	2	.....	675
12	1,607	3,035	.....	65	40	289	28	3,457
1	227	102	.....	.....	.....	174	28	304
.....	215	998	.....	65	.....	31	.....	1,094
.....	869	1,184	.....	.....	40	78	.....	1,302
.....	277	745	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	751
11	19	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
.....	14,236	39,531	.....	.....	.....	37	100	39,668
.....	12,230	32,704	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	32,712
.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3
.....	1,829	6,784	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	6,793
.....	103	25	.....	.....	.....	8	84	117
.....	73	16	.....	.....	.....	11	16	43
30	801	1,022	.....	.....	7	171	208	1,408
30	722	985	.....	.....	7	141	206	1,339
.....	29	12	.....	.....	.....	5	2	19
.....	50	25	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	50
.....	361	515	.....	.....	.....	196	3	714
.....	602	745	.....	.....	.....	42	.....	787
.....	410	358	.....	.....	1	97	35	491
.....	262	305	.....	.....	1	39	.....	345
.....	148	53	.....	.....	.....	58	35	146
.....
.....	81	1,442	.....	.....	.....	37	.....	1,479
.....	265	260	.....	.....	5	27	.....	292
.....	234	223	.....	.....	5	14	.....	242
.....	25	23	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	32
.....	6	14	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	18
.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	.....	48
.....	57	49	.....	.....	1	5	.....	55
.....	93	242	.....	.....	100	5	.....	347
.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
.....	43	166	.....	.....	100	1	.....	267
.....	34	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54
.....	13	22	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	24
.....
42	25,314	60,137	64	354	162	1,620	391	62,728

TABLE VIII.—IDLENESS IN REPRESENTATIVE TRADE UNIONS IN NEW YORK CITY
AT THE END OF JUNE, 1913

INDUSTRIES OR GROUPS OF TRADES	Un- ions	Mem- bers†	Num- ber idle	Per cent idle	IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF —		
					Labor dis- putes	Disa- bility	Unem- ploy- ment*
1. Building, Stone Working, Etc.	29	24,388	6,286	25.9		366	5,920
Stone working.....	1	600	393	65.5		3	390
Building and paving trades.....	26	21,403	5,341	25.0		363	4,978
Building and street labor.....	2	2,305	552	23.9			552
2. Transportation	13	11,380	971	8.5		27	944
Railways.....	3	677	17	2.5		17	
Navigation.....	3	4,783	179	3.8			179
Teaming and cab driving.....	3	3,800	580	15.3			580
Freight handling.....	3	1,060	195	18.4		10	185
Telegraphs.....	1	1,080		0.0			
3. Clothing and Textiles	13	62,285	23,361	37.4		80	23,271
Garments.....	10	53,085	19,970	37.6		14	19,956
Hats, caps and furs.....	2	8,675	3,326	38.3		11	3,315
Boots, shoes and gloves.....	1	525	5	1.0		5	
4. Metals, Machinery and Shipbuilding ..	13	4,974	462	8.1	7	72	323
Iron and steel.....	10	4,278	333	7.8	7	41	285
Other metals.....	2	346	19	5.5		6	13
Shipbuilding.....	1	350	50	14.3		25	25
5. Printing, Binding, Etc.	2	6,904	428	6.2		194	234
6. Wood Working and Furniture	5	2,939	489	16.6		44	445
7. Food and Liquors	7	3,293	367	11.1		73	294
Food products.....	5	1,463	252	17.2		13	239
Beverages.....	2	1,830	115	6.3		60	55
8. Theaters and Music	1	1,051	800	76.1			800
9. Tobacco	2	1,539	65	4.2		39	26
10. Restaurants, Trade, Etc.	3	1,119	78	7.0		46	32
Hotels and restaurants.....	2	944	77	8.2		45	32
Retail trade.....	1	175	1	0.6		1	
11. Public Employment	2	2,625		0.0			
12. Stationary Engine Tending	2	1,755	23	1.3		1	22
13. Miscellaneous	6	1,394	78	5.6		1	77
Leather and leather goods.....	3	641	50	7.8		1	49
Glass and glassware.....	2	436	22	5.0			22
Other distinct trades.....	1	317	6	1.9			6
Total	98	125,546	33,288	26.5	7	893	32,888

* Due to lack of work, lack of material, the weather, etc.

† Includes only those members who were reported as to idleness.

TABLE IX.—IDLENESS IN REPRESENTATIVE TRADE UNIONS IN NEW YORK CITY
AT THE END OF DECEMBER, 1913

INDUSTRIES OR GROUPS OF TRADES	Un-ions	Mem-ber†	Num-ber idle	Per cent idle	IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF—		
					Labor dis-putes	Disa-bility	Unem-ploy-ment*
1. Building, Stone Working, Etc.	29	24,462	11,267	46.1	8	333	10,871
Stone working.....	1	600	480	80.0		12	468
Building and paving trades.....	26	22,492	10,179	45.3	8	376	9,795
Building and street labor.....	2	1,370	608	44.4			608
2. Transportation	13	10,414	1,305	12.5	40	57	1,208
Railways.....	3	650	30	4.6		24	6
Navigation.....	3	4,490	139	3.1		18	121
Teaming and cab driving.....	3	3,280	885	27.0	40	15	830
Freight handling.....	3	975	245	25.1			245
Telegraphs.....	1	1,019	6	0.6			6
3. Clothing and Textiles	12	58,079	39,275	67.6		21	39,254
Garments.....	9	48,327	32,642	67.5		8	32,634
Hats, caps and furs.....	2	9,302	6,627	71.2		7	6,620
Boots, shoes and gloves.....	1	450	6	1.3		6	
4. Metals, Machinery and Shipbuilding	13	4,761	536	11.3	7	95	434
Iron and steel.....	10	4,020	467	11.6	7	65	395
Other metals.....	2	391	19	4.9		5	14
Shipbuilding.....	1	350	50	14.3		25	25
5. Printing, Binding, Etc.	2	7,072	695	9.8		194	501
6. Wood Working and Furniture	5	2,065	781	25.5		39	742
7. Food and Liquors	7	2,177	442	13.9		90	352
Food products.....	5	1,426	312	21.9		35	277
Beverages.....	2	1,751	130	7.4		55	75
8. Theaters and Music	1	1,050		0.0			
9. Tobacco	2	1,645	1,225	74.5		12	1,213
10. Restaurants, Trade, Etc.	3	1,122	33	2.9	5	6	22
Hotels and restaurants.....	2	925	19	2.1	5	6	8
Retail trade.....	1	197	14	7.1			14
11. Public Employment	2	2,700	37	1.4		37	
12. Stationary Engine Tending	2	1,629	35	2.1		5	30
13. Miscellaneous	6	1,415	345	24.4	100	3	242
Leather and leather goods.....	3	639	267	41.8	100	1	166
Glass and glassware.....	2	439	54	12.3			54
Other distinct trades.....	1	337	24	7.1		2	22
Total	97	120,591	55,976	46.4	160	947	54,869

* Due to lack of work, lack of material, the weather, etc.

† Includes only those members who were reported as to idleness.

TABLE X.—IDLENESS AMONG ORGANIZED

INDUSTRIES OR GROUPS OF TRADES	Number not reporting	Number re- porting	Total number idle
1. Building, Stone Working, Etc.	2,710	136,028	24,832
Stone working.....	437	5,600	941
Building and paving trades.....	2,181	105,976	16,997
Building and street labor.....	92	24,452	6,894
2. Transportation	5,706	88,289	8,413
Railways.....	2,868	32,718	859
Navigation.....	446	27,274	4,606
Teaming and cab driving.....	487	19,599	2,275
Freight handling.....	243	6,048	643
Telegraphs.....	1,662	2,650	30
3. Clothing and Textiles	789	225,739	55,956
Garments.....	117	185,831	50,515
Shirts, collars and laundry.....	4	12,439	1,462
Hats, caps and furs.....	47	15,550	3,140
Boots, shoes and gloves.....	537	3,632	419
Textiles.....	84	8,287	420
4. Metals, Machinery and Shipbuilding	815	36,637	2,450
Iron and steel.....	760	30,102	1,862
Other metals.....	13	4,886	387
Shipbuilding.....	42	1,649	201
5. Printing, Binding, Etc.	903	29,827	1,388
6. Wood Working and Furniture	133	14,629	1,812
7. Food and Liquors	524	17,471	1,328
Food products.....	86	9,116	920
Beverages.....	438	8,355	408
8. Theaters and Music	22,655	3,952	58
9. Tobacco	1,846	8,351	376
10. Restaurants, Trade, Etc.	1,023	27,682	2,625
Hotels and restaurants.....	120	19,374	2,466
Barbering.....	841	6,638	83
Retail trade.....	62	1,670	76
11. Public Employment	807	17,497	595
12. Stationary Engine Tending	61	11,594	504
13. Miscellaneous	162	9,398	812
Paper and paper goods.....	41	3,556	382
Leather and leather goods.....	6	1,165	43
Glass and glassware.....	48	1,537	210
Cement, clay and plaster products.....	15	464	45
Other distinct trades.....	1	2,381	116
Mixed employment.....	51	295	16
Total	38,154	627,094	101,149

WAGE WORKERS AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER, 1913

Per cent idle	NUMBER IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF —						
	Lack of work	Lack of material	The weather	Labor disputes	Dis- ability	Other causes	Cause not stated
18.3	21,894	568	178	190	1,911	46	45
16.8	829	4			67	41	
16.0	14,579	404	108	190	1,607	4	45
28.2	6,486	160	10		237	1	
9.5	7,397	10	74	39	821	59	13
2.6	242				562	45	10
16.9	4,494		34	4	74		
11.6	2,098		40	15	122		
10.6	555	10		20	58		
1.1	8				5	14	3
24.8	55,056			762	132	6	
27.2	49,901			554	60		
11.8	1,460				2		
20.2	3,058			37	45		
11.5	382			21	16		
5.1	255			150	9	6	
6.7	1,728	2		203	420	91	6
6.2	1,283	2		173	346	52	6
7.9	321			30	10	26	
12.2	124				64	13	
4.7	984			48	353	3	
12.4	1,342	23		351	96		
7.6	1,139	55			143		
10.1	858				62		
4.9	272	55			81		
1.5	57				1		
4.5	128	5	1	3	234	1	4
9.5	2,482			10	139	2	1
12.7	2,398				67		1
1.3	28			10	44	1	
4.6	56				19	1	
3.4	583				11		1
4.3	452			20	32		
8.6	262	4	240	229	37	40	
10.7	24	4	167	165	16	6	
3.7	7			35	1		
13.7	94		73		9	34	
9.7	25			17	3		
4.9	96			12	8		
5.4	16						
16.1	93,495	667	493	1,855	4,321	248	70

TABLE XI.—IDLENESS AMONG ORGANIZED WAGE

INDUSTRIES OR GROUPS OF TRADES	Number not reporting	Number re- porting	Total number idle
1. Building, Stone Working, Etc.	2,923	130,889	37,863
Stone working.....	378	5,890	1,802
Building and paving trades.....	2,216	100,246	30,102
Building and street labor.....	331	24,753	5,959
2. Transportation	7,408	81,917	9,268
Railways.....	2,829	28,845	1,271
Navigation.....	878	29,339	4,836
Teaming and cab driving.....	535	16,789	2,203
Freight handling.....	1,631	4,439	952
Telegraphs.....	1,535	2,505	6
3. Clothing and Textiles	9,156	223,712	38,696
Garments.....	8,580	189,014	29,202
Shirts, collars and laundry.....	1	11,172	970
Hats, caps and furs.....	152	14,497	6,605
Boots, shoes and gloves.....	375	3,717	520
Textiles.....	48	5,312	1,399
4. Metals, Machinery and Shipbuilding	1,929	30,583	2,317
Iron and steel.....	1,777	26,074	1,843
Other metals.....	127	3,092	267
Shipbuilding.....	25	1,417	207
5. Printing, Binding, Etc.	849	29,424	2,203
6. Wood Working and Furniture	68	11,644	1,720
7. Food and Liquors	427	16,779	1,280
Food products.....	312	8,431	903
Beverages.....	115	8,348	377
8. Theaters and Music	21,386	4,932	285
9. Tobacco	1,741	8,371	1,052
10. Restaurants, Trade, Etc.	13,548	9,605	442
Hotels and restaurants.....	12,761	6,520	369
Barbering.....	777	2,050	61
Retail trade.....	10	1,035	12
11. Public Employment	412	16,346	683
12. Stationary Engine Tending	83	11,050	513
13. Miscellaneous	92	8,344	1,176
Paper and paper goods.....	6	3,357	709
Leather and leather goods.....	2	957	64
Glass and glassware.....	80	1,828	282
Cement and clay products.....	1	159	3
Other distinct trades.....	2	1,727	115
Mixed employment.....	1	316	3
Total	60,022	583,596	97,496

WORKERS AT THE END OF MARCH, 1913

Per cent idle	NUMBER IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF —						
	Lack of work	Lack of stock	The weather	Labor disputes	Dis- ability	Other causes	Cause not stated
23.9	30,441	888	1,420	3,374	1,698	16	26
30.6	1,459	2	134	122	75	6	4
30.0	23,230	852	1,200	3,252	1,536	10	22
24.1	5,752	34	86		87		
11.3	5,869		2,378	175	783	42	21
4.4	475			175	559	41	21
16.5	3,073		1,665		97	1	
13.1	2,068		60		75		
21.4	253		653		46		
0.2					6		
17.3	34,591	428		3,092	170	595	
15.4	27,730	400		509	63	500	
8.7	40			914	16		
45.6	6,181			364	60		
14.0	483	14		5	18		
26.3	67	14		1,300	13	5	
7.6	1,659	12	489	173	549	12	23
7.1	774	7	445	109	480	12	16
8.6	129	5	44	64	18		7
14.6	156				51		
7.5	1,793			11	394	3	2
14.8	1,538	7	26	13	127	7	2
7.6	1,061	3		1	203	2	10
10.7	799			1	96	1	6
4.5	262	3			107	1	4
5.8	236				6		43
12.6	559	3	199	43	239	1	8
4.6	360		10	3	68	1	
5.7	330				38	1	
3.0	19		10	3	29		
1.2	11				1		
4.2	171		503		9		
4.6	427	3	21	12	50		
14.1	181	20	753	128	32	62	
21.1	2		653	23	13	18	
6.7	60				4		
15.4	60		100	75	3	44	
1.9					3		
6.7	56	20		30	9		
0.9	3						
16.7	78,196	1,364	5,799	7,025	4,328	651	135

TABLE XII.—CAUSES OF IDLENESS IN

INDUSTRY AND TRADE	Sex	IDLENESS AT THE END OF						
		NUMBER IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF —						
		Lack of work	Lack of material	The weather	Labor disputes	Disability	Other causes	Cause not stated
I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.								
(a) Stone Working.								
Bluestone cutters.	M	376		5		1		
Bluestone cutters' helpers.	"	20						
Granite cutters.	"	67		14			6	
Machine stone workers, rubbers and helpers.	"	100				1		
Marble cutters, carvers and setters.	"	50				35		
Marble cutters' helpers.	"	10						
Marble polishers, rubbers and sawyers.	"	30				13		
Paving block cutters.	"	3		75	122	1		
Sculptors and carvers.	"	100						
Stone bankers.	"							
Stone cutters.	"	703	2	40		24		4
Total.	M	1,459	2	134	122	75	6	4
(b) Building and Paving Trades.								
Blasting foremen.	M							
Bricklayers and masons.	"	3,949	42	546		287		3
Caisson and foundation workers.	"	450	25	100				
Carpenters and joiners.	"	5,626	160	115	74	599	5	18
Cement masons.	"	440				5		
Derrickmen and riggers.	"	5	200					
Dredgemen, steam shovelmen, etc.	"	39						
Electrical workers.	"	429	4		75	47		
Elevator constructors.	"	270						
Glaziers.	"							
House shorers and movers.	"	300				7		
Housesmiths and bridgemen.	"	365	105	10		145		
Insulators, heat and frost.	"	2						
Lathers.	"	371		4		3		
Millwrights.	"				2	8		
Painters and decorators.	"	4,766	12	202	3,051	152		
Paper hangers.	"	68		5		5		
Pavers and rammermen.	"	218		194		1		
Plasterers.	"	983	203	4		114		
Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers.	"	1,406	4		23	59	2	1
Rock drillers, tool sharpeners, etc.	"	450	50		20	38		
Roofers, slate and tile.	"		28			8		
Sheet metal workers.	"	969	5		7	29		
Stair builders.	"	30	10	20		14		
Steam and hot water fitters.	"	400				6	3	
Steam fitters' helpers.	"	600						
Stone masons.	"	515				3		
Stone setters.	"	68						
Tar, felt and waterproof workers.	"	400						
Tile layers and marble mosaic workers.	"	56				1		
Tile layers' and marble mosaic workers' helpers.	"	55				5		
Tuck pointers.	"							
Total.	M	23,230	852	1,200	3,252	1,536	10	22
(c) Building and Street Labor.								
Asphalt workers.	M	141						
Bricklayers', masons' and plasterers' laborers.	"	3,311	34	86		71		
Cement workers.	"	620				14		
Excavators and tunnel workers.	"	1,120						
General building and street laborers.	"	550						
Plumbers' laborers.	"	10				2		
Total.	M	5,752	34	86		87		
Total — Group I.	M	30,441	888	1,420	3,374	1,698	16	26

EACH INDUSTRY AND TRADE, 1913

MARCH			IDLENESS AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER									
Total number idle	Number reporting	Per cent idle	NUMBER IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF —							Total number idle	Number reporting	Per cent idle
			Lack of work	Lack of material	The weather	Labor disputes	Disability	Other causes	Cause not stated			
382	538	71.0	72				2			74	465	15.9
20	20	100.0									30	0.0
87	988	8.8	64				14			78	1,040	7.5
101	615	16.4	85							85	490	17.3
85	880	9.7	37	4			10	41		92	864	10.6
10	400	2.5					12			12	391	3.1
43	628	6.8	50				7			57	669	8.5
201	251	80.1	16				2			18	413	4.4
100	196	51.0	80							80	140	57.1
	24	0.0	5							5	10	50.0
773	1,350	57.3	420				20			440	1,088	40.4
1,802	5,890	30.6	829	4			67	41		941	5,600	16.8
	60	0.0	10							10	65	15.4
4,827	13,121	36.8	4,200	11			211		8	4,430	13,472	32.9
575	850	67.6	385							385	811	47.5
6,597	29,647	22.3	3,488	221	57	95	636	1	6	4,504	30,369	14.8
445	664	67.0	12				6			173	679	2.7
205	535	38.3	153				20			173	470	36.8
39	925	4.2	154				1			155	821	18.9
555	5,989	9.3	569			8	28		1	606	6,431	9.4
270	874	30.9	401							401	878	45.7
											62	0.0
307	500	61.4	100							100	450	22.2
625	3,200	19.5	587	18			75		2	682	3,479	19.6
2	389	0.5	2							2	391	0.5
378	1,217	31.1	190				2			192	1,259	15.3
10	295	3.4	4							9	352	2.6
8,183	17,679	46.3	515	59	111	87	150	2		924	22,732	4.1
78	410	19.0	74				3			77	423	18.2
413	574	72.0	62				7			69	640	10.8
1,304	4,443	29.3	682	45			276		25	1,028	4,197	24.5
1,495	5,516	27.1	537				53		1	591	5,657	10.4
558	2,820	19.8	200	25			45		2	272	1,317	20.7
36	107	33.6	20							20	105	19.0
1,010	3,856	26.2	678				50	1		729	4,346	16.8
74	146	50.7	30	20			10			60	133	45.1
413	1,764	23.4	200				8			208	1,771	11.7
600	1,000	60.0	500							500	1,000	50.0
518	1,412	36.7	761				9			770	1,297	59.4
68	273	24.9	50				10			60	249	24.1
400	676	59.2					6			6	784	0.8
57	645	8.8	15				1			16	656	2.4
60	642	9.3									660	0.0
	17	0.0									20	0.0
30,102	100,246	30.0	14,579	401	168	190	1,607	4	45	16,997	105,976	16.0
	704	20.0	53	8						61	653	9.3
3,502	17,761	19.7	4,768	152			84			5,004	16,196	30.9
634	1,852	34.2	120					1		121	1,812	6.7
1,120	2,367	47.3	1,375				128			1,503	2,877	52.2
550	2,000	27.5	160				25			185	2,850	6.5
12	69	17.4	10		10					20	64	31.3
5,959	24,753	24.1	6,486	160	10		237	1		6,894	24,452	28.2
37,863	130,889	28.9	21,894	568	178	190	1,911	46	45	24,832	136,028	18.3

Table XII.—Causes of Idleness in Each

INDUSTRY AND TRADE	Sex	IDLENESS AT THE END OF						
		NUMBER IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF —						
		Lack of work	Lack of material	The weather	Labor disputes	Disability	Other causes	Cause not stated
II. TRANSPORTATION.								
(a) Railways.								
Car and locomotive painters.....	M					5		
Car inspectors, repairers, etc.....	"	6			40	9	4	
Clerks, railway.....	"					1	1	
Conductors.....	F							
Engineers, locomotive.....	M					41	15	12
Firemen and engineers, locomotive.....	"	48				76	5	7
Motormen, guards, etc. (electric trains).....	"	141				81	9	
Signal maintainers.....	"					4		
Street railway employees.....	"	2			135			
Switchmen.....	"	71				83		
Trackmen, railway.....	"					27		
Trainmen, road and yard.....	"	207				232	7	2
Total.....	M	475			175	559	41	21
	F							
(b) Navigation.								
Boatmen.....	M	300				20		
Cooks and stewards, marine.....	"	700		250				
Engineers, marine.....	"	61		320			1	
Firemen, marine.....	"	1,000		80		54		
Masters and pilots.....	"	12		63		15		
Seamen.....	"	1,000		952		8		
Total.....	M	3,073		1,665		97	1	
	F							
(c) Teaming and Cab Driving.								
Cab and coach drivers and chauffeurs.....	M	104				13		
Garage workers.....	"							
Truck and wagon drivers and chauffeurs.....	"	1,964		60		62		
Total.....	M	2,068		60		75		
	F							
(d) Freight Handling.								
Coal heavers.....	M	39				12		
Freight and baggagemen.....	"							
Grain handlers.....	"			340				
Longshoremen.....	"	214		70		31		
Lumber handlers.....	"			243				
Scow trimmers.....	"					3		
Total.....	M	253		653		46		
	F							
(e) Telegraph.								
Telegraphers, commercial.....	M					3		
Telegraphers, railroad.....	F							
	M					3		
	F							
Total.....	M					6		
	F							
Total — Group II.....	M	5,869		2,378	175	783	42	21
	F							

Industry and Trade, 1913 — Continued

MARCH			IDLENESS AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER										
Total number idle	Number reporting	Per cent idle	NUMBER IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF —							Total number idle	Number reporting	Per cent idle	
			Lack of work	Lack of material	The weather	Labor disputes	Disability	Other causes	Cause not stated				
5	71	7.0										71	0.0
59	679	8.7	10					1	4		15	1,075	1.4
2	531	0.4										849	0.0
	3	0.0										12	0.0
68	2,512	2.7						52	8	8	68	2,578	2.6
136	4,274	3.2	44					65	1		110	4,347	2.5
231	5,472	4.2	51					86	6	2	145	5,649	2.6
4	200	2.0						5			5	209	2.4
			1								1	38	2.6
220	4,171	5.3	33					129			162	6,638	2.4
98	1,255	7.8	76					18			94	1,326	7.1
	100	0.0						1			1	175	0.6
448	9,577	4.7	27					205	26		258	9,751	2.6
1,271	28,842	4.4	242					562	45	10	859	32,706	2.6
	5	0.0										12	0.0
320	795	40.3	45								45	335	13.4
950	5,550	17.1	320					30			350	5,190	6.7
382	3,214	11.9	37		34	4	5	5			80	3,333	2.4
1,134	12,250	9.3	4,050				20	20			4,070	12,854	31.7
90	1,530	5.9	12				19				31	1,492	2.1
1,960	6,000	32.7	30								30	4,070	0.7
4,836	29,339	16.5	4,494		34	4	74				4,606	27,274	16.9
117	3,337	3.5	302					5			307	2,498	12.3
			10								10	145	6.9
2,086	13,452	15.5	1,780		40	15	117				1,958	16,956	11.6
2,203	16,789	13.1	2,098		40	15	122				2,275	19,599	11.6
51	419	12.2				20					20	356	5.6
	29	0.0										112	0.0
340	673	50.5						20			20	695	2.9
315	2,602	12.1	555	10				28			593	4,172	14.2
243	416	58.4						10			10	413	2.4
3	300	1.0										300	0.0
952	4,439	21.4	555	10		20	58				643	6,048	10.6
3	879	0.3	6						10		16	808	2.0
	223	0.0	2						1		3	217	1.4
3	1,377	0.2						5	3	3	11	1,599	0.7
	26	0.0										26	0.0
6	2,256	0.3	6					5	13	3	27	2,407	1.1
	249	0.0	2						1		3	243	1.2
9,268	81,665	11.3	7,395	10	74	39	821	58		13	8,410	88,034	9.6
	252	0.0	2					1			3	255	1.2

Table XII.—Causes of Idleness in Each

INDUSTRY AND TRADE	Sex	IDLENESS AT THE END OF						
		NUMBER IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF —						
		Lack of work	Lack of material	The weather	Labor disputes	Disability	Other causes	Cause not stated
III. CLOTHING AND TEXTILES.								
(a) Garments.								
Badge, banner and regalia makers.....	M							
	F	5						
Basters.....	M							
	F							
Buttonhole makers.....	M	202						
	F	20						
Clip sorters.....	M							
	F							
Cloak and suit cutters.....	M	4,000						
Cloak and suit makers.....	M	12,044			45	4		
	F	3,499			5			
Cloth examiners, spongers and helpers.....	M				65	5		
Clothing cutters and trimmers.....	M	2,365				13		
Clothing pressers.....	M	52	400		200	11		
	F							
Coats, pants and vest makers.....	M	80			4	11		
	F	13				1		
Jacket makers.....	M	700					350	
	F	300					150	
Knee pants makers.....	M							
	F							
Neckwear cutters.....	M	40						
Neckwear makers.....	M	100			7			
	F	20			13			
Overall workers.....	M							
	F	2				5		
Sailor suit makers.....	M							
	F							
Skirt makers.....	M	2,540						
	F	1,700						
Stuffed toy makers.....	M	20						
	F	10						
Tailors.....	M	15			150	8		
	F	3			20	3		
Theatrical costumers.....	M							
	F							
Waist, dress and wrapper makers.....	M							
	F					2		
Total.....	M	22,158	400		471	52	350	
	F	5,572			38	11	150	
(b) Shirts, Collars and Laundry.								
Collar makers.....	M							
	F					2		
Laundry workers.....	M	34			120	1		
	F				380			
Shirt cutters.....	M				14			
Shirt makers.....	M				200	2		
	F				200			
Underwear makers.....	M					10		
	F	6				1		
Total.....	M	34			334	13		
	F	6			580	3		

Industry and Trade, 1913 — Continued.

MARCH			IDLENESS AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER								
Total number idle	Number reporting	Per cent idle	NUMBER IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF —						Total number idle	Number reporting	Per cent idle
			Lack of work	Lack of material	The weather	Labor disputes	Disability	Other causes			
.....	7	0.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	0.0
6	34	14.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	0.0
.....	14,000	0.0	5,010	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,010	10,350	48.4
.....	4,000	0.0	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	2,000	50.0
202	920	22.0	96	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	101	974	10.4
20	119	16.8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	98	8.3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	425	0.0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	0.0
4,000	9,000	44.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,060	0.0
12,093	35,560	34.0	4,827	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,827	38,133	12.7
3,604	7,135	49.1	1,839	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,839	7,637	16.9
70	367	19.1	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	360	27.8
2,378	4,939	48.1	1,622	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	1,623	5,263	30.9
663	18,433	3.6	3,239	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3,240	14,248	22.7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.0
95	31,025	0.3	9,969	.....	.....	15	16	.....	10,000	26,373	37.9
14	5,660	0.2	3,838	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	3,831	8,308	46.1
1,050	6,732	15.6	1,840	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,840	6,861	26.8
450	2,563	19.1	765	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	765	2,703	25.3
.....	2,800	0.0	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	3,000	16.7
.....	700	0.0	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	800	18.8
40	249	16.1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	270	1.5
107	700	15.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	700	0.0
35	800	4.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	0.0
.....	326	0.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	411	1.7
7	1,080	0.7	.....	.....	.....	5	2	.....	6	859	0.7
.....	600	0.0	308	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	770	40.4
.....	800	0.0	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	311	800	40.0
2,540	6,350	40.0	1,362	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,362	5,447	25.0
1,700	4,260	40.0	668	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	668	2,534	23.9
20	100	20.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	0.0
10	40	25.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	0.0
173	1,696	10.2	1,140	.....	.....	7	11	.....	1,158	3,463	33.4
28	483	5.4	169	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	171	724	23.6
.....	16	0.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	0.0
.....	10	0.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	0.0
.....	7,470	0.0	2,960	.....	.....	400	.....	.....	3,360	8,075	41.6
2	20,980	0.1	9,080	.....	.....	125	4	.....	9,209	24,885	37.1
23,431	141,290	16.6	32,976	.....	.....	427	45	.....	33,448	134,349	24.9
6,771	47,724	12.1	16,925	.....	.....	127	15	.....	17,067	61,422	33.2
.....	10	0.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	0.0
2	20	10.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	0.0
155	1,728	9.0	182	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	183	1,620	11.3
580	524	72.5	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	78	601	16.6
14	350	4.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	240	0.0
202	603	33.5	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	1,206	12.4
800	717	27.9	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	818	6.1
10	500	2.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	6,780	0.1	1,000	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1,001	8,080	12.5
381	3,191	11.9	332	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	333	3,076	10.8
689	7,991	7.4	1,128	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1,129	9,363	12.1

Table XII.—Causes of Idleness in Each

INDUSTRY AND TRADE	Sex	IDLENESS AT THE END OF						
		NUMBER IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF —						
		Lack of work	Lack of material	The weather	Labor disputes	Disability	Other causes	Cause not stated
III. CLOTHING AND TEXTILES — Conc.								
(c) Hats, Caps and Furs.								
Cloth hat and cap cutters.....	M	33				1		
Cloth hat and cap makers.....	"	105			4	32		
	P	30				1		
Fur workers.....	M	4,550				3		
	P	1,000						
Hat and cap sweatband cutters.....	M							
Hat finishers.....	"	430				8		
Hat makers.....	"	33				11		
Hat trimmers.....	P					2		
Millinery workers.....	M							
	P							
Straw hat makers.....	M				360	2		
	P							
Total.....	M	5,151			364	57		
	P	1,030				3		
(d) Boots, Shoes and Gloves.								
Boot and shoe workers.....	M	473	2		5	14		
	P							
Glove workers.....	M	8	12			1		
	P	2						
Suspender makers.....	M					3		
	P							
Total.....	M	481	14		5	18		
	P	2						
(e) Textiles.								
Calico and plush engravers, printers, etc. . .	M	1				2		
Carders.....	"							
Carpet workers.....	"	2			12			
Cotton goods workers.....	"							
	P							
Embroiderers, machine.....	M	30	10			5	5	
	P							
Hosiery and neckwear makers.....	M							
	P							
Knit goods cutters and boarders.....	M	3	4			3		
Knitters.....	"							
	P							
Lace curtain makers.....	M	17				1		
Loom fixers.....	"							
Shoddy workers.....	"							
Silk workers.....	"	12			1,288	1		
	P	2						
Spinners, jack.....	M							
Spinners, mule.....	"					1		
Woolen workers.....	"							
	P							
Total.....	M	65	14		1,300	13	5	
	P	2						
Total — Group III.....	M	27,889	428		2,474	153	355	
	P	6,612			618	17	160	

Industry and Trade, 1913 — Continued

MARCH			IDLENESS AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER									
Total number idle	Number reporting	Per cent idle	NUMBER IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF —							Total number idle	Number reporting	Per cent idle
			Lack of work	Lack of material	The weather	Labor disputes	Disability	Other causes	Cause not stated			
34	300	11.3	20			2	1			23	305	7.5
141	1,622	8.7	195			20	16			231	1,553	14.9
31	560	8.9	68			6				74	545	21.4
4,553	7,442	61.2	1,770			9	4			1,783	7,847	22.7
1,000	1,600	68.7	500							500	1,800	16.7
	18	0.0									41	0.0
438	617	71.0	25				11			36	720	5.0
44	233	18.9	20				7			27	240	11.3
2	660	0.4									610	0.0
	19	0.0									325	0.0
362	1,736	20.9	620				6			626	1,577	39.7
	100	0.0	40							40	180	55.3
5,572	11,968	46.2	2,650			31	45			2,726	12,608	21.6
1,035	2,529	40.8	408			6				414	2,942	14.1
494	2,736	18.1	372			13	14			399	2,903	13.7
	153	0.0									103	0.0
21	565	3.7					2			2	148	1.4
2	64	3.1									20	0.0
3	190	1.6	10			8				18	380	4.7
	29	0.0									78	0.0
518	3,491	14.8	382			21	16			419	3,431	12.2
2	286	0.9									201	0.0
3	64	4.7	6				1			7	108	6.5
	200	0.0	20							20	200	10.0
12	293	4.1	50							50	285	17.2
2	721	0.3					4			4	992	0.4
	1,346	0.0									860	0.0
50	72	69.4	65					5		70	140	50.0
			10							10	20	50.0
	4	0.0									3	0.0
	13	0.0									12	0.0
10	72	13.9									79	0.0
	66	0.0	32							32	1,547	2.1
			70							70	2,000	3.5
18	117	15.4	2				1	1		4	127	3.1
	107	0.0									110	0.0
	300	0.0									296	0.0
1,301	1,531	85.0				90	3			93	814	11.4
2	3	68.7				60				60	209	23.7
	200	0.0									210	0.0
	125	0.0									120	0.0
1	51	2.0									31	0.0
	27	0.0									24	0.0
1,397	3,923	35.6	175			90	9	6		280	5,062	5.5
2	1,389	0.1	80			60				140	3,225	4.3
31,299	163,863	19.1	36,515			569	116	6		37,206	158,526	23.5
7,397	69,849	12.4	18,641			193	16			18,760	67,215	27.9

Table XII.—Causes of Idleness in Each

INDUSTRY AND TRADE	Sex	IDLENESS AT THE END OF						
		NUMBER IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF —						
		Lack of work	Lack of material	The weather	Labor disputes	Disability	Other causes	Cause not stated
IV. METALS, MACHINERY AND SHIP-BUILDING.								
(a) Iron and Steel.								
Blacksmiths.	M	23				10		2
Blacksmiths' helpers.	"	74				38		
Boilermakers and iron shipbuilders.	"	92			15	23	4	
Coremakers.	"	53				12		
Cranemen.	"					5		
Cutting die and cutter makers.	"					2		
Drop forgers.	"					51		
Electrical apparatus makers.	"	43				5		
Enamelers.	F							
Foundry and machine shop laborers and helpers.	M							
Gas meter makers.	"	20		127	65	4		
Hammersmiths and helpers.	"							
Horse nail makers.	"					1		
Horseshoers.	F							
Iron molders and core makers.	M	64				3		
Iron molders' apprentices.	"	203		236	10	104	1	6
Machinists.	"	3				2		
Machinists' apprentices and helpers.	"	136	7	17	10	187	7	8
Pattern makers.	"					5		
Rolling mills' and steel works' employees.	"	49		65	9	24		
Saw and tool makers.	"	12						
Sheet metal workers.	F							
Stove mounters.	"					3		
Wire workers and bed spring makers.	"	2				3		
Total.	M	774	7	445	109	477	12	16
	F					5		
(b) Metals, Other Than Iron and Steel.								
Automobile lamp makers.	M					2		
Beer pump makers.	"	8						
Brass and copper workers.	"	20				2		
Brass molders and core makers.	"			12				
Cable workers.	"	15						
Chandelier filers and makers.	"	3			24			
Chasers.	"	5			40			
Clock and watch makers.	"							
Coppersmiths.	"	3				4		7
Gold pen makers.	"	1						
Jewelry workers.	"	10				1		
Metal polishers, buffers and platers.	F					1		
Metal spinners.	M	25		32		8		
Silver workers.	"	4						
Surgical instrument makers.	"	35	5					
Total.	M	129	5	44	64	17		7
	F					1		
(c) Shipbuilding.								
Sail makers.	M	15				1		
Ship and machinery riggers.	"	100						
Ship painters.	"					8		
Ship plumbers and steam fitters.	"	2				5		
Shipwrights, joiners and calkers.	"	39				37		
Spar and derrick makers.	"							
Total.	M	156				51		
Total — Group IV.	M	1,059	12	489	173	545	12	23
	F					4		

Industry and Trade, 1913 — Continued.

MARCH			IDLENESS AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER									
Total number idle	Number reporting	Per cent idle	NUMBER IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF —							Total number idle	Number reporting	Per cent idle
			Lack of work	Lack of material	The weather	Labor disputes	Disability	Other causes	Cause not stated			
35	881	4.0	28				8			36	925	3.9
112	679	16.5	91				27			118	665	17.7
134	1,215	11.0	210	2		60	23	30		325	1,220	26.6
65	549	11.8	30			1	3			34	568	6.0
5	281	1.8					5			5	348	1.4
2	79	0.0					1			1	71	1.4
94	140	1.4	7				3			10	168	6.0
3	2,192	4.3	3				4			7	2,851	0.2
	111	2.7									614	0.0
											27	0.0
216	1,070	20.2	91				1			92	989	9.3
	50	0.0	25							25	46	54.3
	49	0.0									35	0.0
1	22	4.5										
	7	0.0										
67	931	7.2	51				3			54	892	6.1
560	5,480	10.2	340			41	142	18		541	5,330	10.2
5	94	5.3	1			1				2	85	2.4
372	9,531	3.9	195			43	95	4	6	343	12,411	2.8
5	681	0.7					4			4	483	0.8
147	1,661	8.9	209			4	24			237	1,679	14.1
12	52	23.1									53	0.0
	67	0.0					1			1	270	0.4
	1	0.0									1	0.0
	87	0.0				23				23	203	11.3
3	106	2.8	2				1			3	110	2.7
5	58	8.6					1			1	58	1.7
1,840	25,955	7.1	1,283	2		173	346	52	6	1,862	29,487	6.3
3	119	2.5									615	0.0
2	74	2.7									46	0.0
8	126	6.3									122	3.3
22	210	10.5	50				1			51	536	9.5
12	87	13.8	22							22	101	21.8
15	25	60.0										
27	353	7.6	10							10	400	2.5
45	129	34.9				25	2			27	130	20.8
	60	0.0						26		26	306	8.5
14	226	6.2	22				2			24	230	10.4
1	116	0.9									114	0.0
11	76	14.5	3							3	171	1.8
1	45	2.2									13	0.0
65	1,124	5.8	55			5	5			65	1,278	5.1
4	150	2.7	5							5	150	3.3
40	280	14.3	150							150	1,276	11.8
	12	0.0									13	0.0
266	3,047	8.7	321			30	10	26		387	4,873	7.9
1	45	2.2									13	0.0
16	102	15.7	25				2			27	107	25.2
100	230	43.5					7			7	300	0.0
8	248	3.2									262	2.7
7	79	8.9	53				13	11		77	251	30.7
76	733	10.4	46				40	2		88	706	12.5
	25	0.0					2			2	23	8.7
207	1,417	14.6	124				64	13	6	201	1,649	12.2
2,313	30,419	7.6	1,728	2		203	420	91	6	2,450	36,009	6.8
4	164	3.4									628	0.0

Table XII.—Causes of Idleness in Each

INDUSTRY AND TRADE	Sex	IDLENESS AT THE END OF						
		NUMBER IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF —						
		Lack of work	Lack of material	The weather	Labor disputes	Disability	Other causes	Cause not stated
V. Printing, Binding, Etc.								
Bookbinders.....	M	388			3	12		
	F	50						
Compositors.....	M	390			3	234	2	2
	F	28				18		
Electrotypers and stereotypers.....	M	77				11		
Hat tip printers.....	"							
Lithographers.....	"	27				6		
Mailers.....	"	1						
	F							
Music engravers.....	M							
Newspaper and mail deliverers.....	"					50		
Newspaper writers.....	"	7			1			
	F							
Paper handlers.....	M					1		
Photo-engravers.....	"	19				16		
Photo-gelatine workers.....	"	1						
Plate engravers and printers.....	"	4						
Pressmen.....	"	458				35		
	F							
Pressmen's assistants and press feeders.....	M	343				9		
	F							
Sales book makers.....	M					2		
Wall paper machine printers and color mixers.....	"				4		1	
Wall paper print cutters.....	"							
Total — Group V.....	M	1,715			11	376	3	2
	F	78				18		
VI. WOODWORKING AND FURNITURE.								
Basket makers.....	M							
Box makers and sawyers.....	"	4				2		
Broom makers.....	"							
Brush makers.....	"	20				4		
	F	10						
Cabinet makers.....	M	635				45		
Carpet fitters and layers.....	"	60						
Carriage, wagon and automobile workers.....	"	41				8		
Coopers.....	"	42	7		13	10		
Machine wood workers.....	"	320		1		25	6	
Piano and organ workers.....	"	102				7		
Reed workers.....	"							
Upholsterers and mattress makers.....	"	201		25		17	1	
	F							
Varnishers and polishers.....	M	16				2		
Wood carvers.....	"	87				7		2
Total — Group VI.....	M	1,528	7	26	13	127	7	2
	F	10						

Industry and Trade, 1913 — Continued.

MARCH			IDLENESS AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER									
Total number idle	Number reporting	Per cent idle	NUMBER IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF —							Total number idle	Number reporting	Per cent idle
			Lack of work	Lack of material	The weather	Labor disputes	Disability	Other causes	Cause not stated			
403	3,834	10.5	345				6			351	3,980	8.8
50	1,589	3.1	3				5			8	1,498	0.5
631	9,746	6.5	198				221	1		420	9,779	4.3
48	870	17.0	20				13			33	833	11.7
88	1,208	7.3	70				10			80	1,230	6.5
.....	22	0.0	4							4	25	16.0
33	1,473	2.2	35				9			44	1,498	2.9
1	488	0.2									520	0.0
.....	13	0.0									17	0.0
.....	34	0.0									35	0.0
50	1,314	3.8					20			20	1,317	1.5
8	110	7.3									54	0.0
.....	2	0.0									2	0.0
1	112	0.9	6				2			8	120	6.7
35	1,484	2.4	20			48	17			85	1,559	5.5
1	41	2.4	1							1	58	1.7
4	247	1.6	7							7	284	2.5
493	3,541	14.0	43				36	2		81	3,573	2.3
.....										1		0.0
352	3,323	10.6	215				5			220	3,342	6.6
.....	71	0.0									87	0.0
2	65	3.1					4			4	70	5.7
.....												
5	187	2.7	17							17	220	7.7
.....	251	0.0					5			5	275	1.8
2,107	27,480	7.7	961			48	335	3		1,347	27,939	4.8
96	1,944	4.9	23				18			41	1,888	2.2
<hr/>												
.....	507	0.0					1			1	400	0.3
6	316	1.9	18							18	382	4.7
.....	18	0.0									28	0.0
24	177	13.6	30				2			32	232	13.8
10	87	37.0									30	0.0
680	2,281	29.8	590				31			621	3,144	19.8
60	310	19.4									305	0.0
49	1,497	3.3	22				1			23	2,498	0.9
72	736	9.8	49				2			51	735	6.9
352	2,557	13.8	421	23			28			472	2,942	16.0
109	1,410	7.7	111				7			118	752	15.7
.....			12							12	130	9.2
244	1,276	19.1	19			90	10			119	1,823	6.5
.....	7	0.0									6	0.0
18	186	9.7	7			250				257	679	3.8
96	339	28.3	63			11	14			88	543	16.2
1,710	11,610	14.7	1,342	23		351	96			1,812	14,593	12.4
10	34	29.4									36	0.0

Table XII.—Causes of Idleness in Each

INDUSTRY AND TRADE	Sex	IDLENESS AT THE END OF						
		NUMBER IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF —						
		Lack of work	Lack of material	The weather	Labor disputes	Disability	Other causes	Cause not stated
VII. FOOD AND LIQUORS.								
(a) Food Products.								
Bakers and confectioners.....	M	612			1	64	1	6
Butchers and meat cutters.....	"	151				30		
Flour and cereal workers.....	"							
Poultry, egg and butter handlers.....	"	36						
Sugar refinery workers.....	"					2		
Yeast and distillery workers.....	"							
Total.....	M	799			1	96	1	6
(b) Beverages.								
Brewery employees.....	M	67	3			61	1	4
Brewery employees (drivers and bottlers).....	"	125				33		
Brewery employees (engineers and firemen).....	"	8						
Grains workers.....	"							
Maltsters.....	"	47				6		
Mineral water bottlers and drivers.....	"	15				7		
Total.....	M	262	3			107	1	4
Total — Group VII.....	M	1,061	3		1	203	2	10
VIII. THEATERS AND MUSIC.								
Bill posters.....	M	19				1		
Calcium light and moving picture machine operators.....	"	10						
Musicians.....	P	161				5		40
Stage employees.....	M	46						3
Total — Group VIII.....	M	236				6		40
IX. TOBACCO.								
Cigar makers.....	M	407	3	199	32	158	1	1
Cigar packers.....	P	103			10	65		
Cigarette makers.....	P	32			1	13		7
Tobacco workers.....	P					3		
Total — Group IX.....	M	7						
	P	113	3	199	33	174	1	8
					10	65		

Industry and Trade, 1913 — Continued.

MARCH			IDLENESS AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER										
Total number idle	Number reporting	Per cent idle	NUMBER IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF —							Total number idle	Number reporting	Per cent idle	
			Lack of work	Lack of material	The weather	Labor disputes	Disability	Other causes	Cause not stated				
684	4,880	14.0	683					46			729	5,016	14.5
181	2,558	7.1	120					13			133	3,029	4.4
36	12	0.0	10								10	151	6.6
406	8.9	45									45	824	5.5
450	0.0												
2	125	1.6						3			3	96	3.1
903	8,431	10.7	858					62			920	9,116	10.1
136	3,823	3.6	86	55				27			168	3,803	4.4
158	3,720	4.2	141					46			187	3,779	4.9
8	216	3.7	4								4	221	1.8
30	0.0											30	0.0
53	388	13.7	21								21	273	7.7
22	171	12.9	20					8			28	249	11.2
377	8,348	4.5	272	55				81			408	8,355	4.9
1,280	16,779	7.6	1,130	55				143			1,328	17,471	7.6
20	322	6.2	3					1			4	419	1.0
10	1,169	0.9	14								14	1,128	1.2
206	1,724	11.9	31								31	773	4.0
9	67	4.6										78	0.0
46	1,650	2.8	9								9	1,554	0.6
282	4,865	5.8	57					1			58	3,874	1.5
3	67	4.6										78	0.0
801	5,940	13.5	95	5	1	3	143	1			248	5,868	4.2
178	1,637	10.9	23				77				100	1,696	5.9
53	489	10.8	10				9		4		23	478	4.8
4	0.0												0.0
3	112	2.7						4			4	113	3.5
31	0.0							1			1	31	3.2
77	9.1											82	0.0
10	81	12.5										81	0.0
864	6,618	13.1	105	5	1	3	156	1	4		275	6,541	4.2
188	1,753	10.7	23				78				101	1,810	5.6

Table XII.—Causes of Idleness in Each

INDUSTRY AND TRADE	Sex	IDLENESS AT THE END OF					
		NUMBER IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF —					
		Lack of work	Lack of material	The weather	Labor disputes	Disability	Other causes	Cause not stated
X. RESTAURANTS, TRADE, ETC.							
(a) Hotels and Restaurants.							
Bartenders.....	M	177				25	1
Cooks.....	F	3					
Cooks and waiters.....	M						
Cooks and waiters.....	F						
Hotel employees.....	M	150				13	
Waiters.....	F						
Total.....	M	330				38	1
	F						
(b) Barbering.							
Barbers.....	M	19		10	3	29	
(c) Retail Trade.							
Bookkeepers, stenographers, etc.....	M						
Clerks and salesmen.....	F						
	M	11				1	
	F						
Total.....	M	11				1	
	F						
Total — Group X.....	M	360		10	3	68	1
	F						
XI. PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT.							
Arsenal employees.....	M			3		2	
Carpenters.....	F	2					
Customs employees.....	M						
Dock builders.....	F			500			
Electrical workers.....	M						
Firemen, oilers and water tenders.....	F						
Highway foremen.....	M						
Hospital employees.....	F						
Immigration service employees.....	M						
Inspectors of construction.....	F						
Letter carriers.....	M						
Machinists.....	F						
Navy yard clerks and draughtsmen.....	M						
Navy yard drillers.....	F						
Park gardeners and laborers.....	M						
Pavers, rammermen and asphalt workers.....	F	22					
Post office clerks.....	M						
Post office laborers.....	F						
Public school janitors.....	M						
Public school teachers.....	F						
Railway mail clerks.....	M						
Stationary engineers.....	F						
Street sweepers.....	M						
Teamsters.....	F						
War department employees.....	M						
Water works employees.....	F	147				7	
Total — Group XI.....	M	171		503		9	
	F						
XII. STATIONARY ENGINE TENDING.							
Engineers, stationary.....	M	344	3	21	5	45	
Firemen, stationary.....	F	83			7	5	
Total — Group XII.....	M	427	3	21	12	50	
	F						

Industry and Trade, 1913 — Continued.

MARCH			IDLENESS AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER										
Total number idle	Number reporting	Per cent idle	NUMBER IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF —							Total number idle	Number reporting	Per cent idle	
			Lack of work	Lack of material	The weather	Labor disputes	Disability	Other causes	Cause not stated				
203	4,088	5.0	178				33		1	212	4,147	5.1	
3	399	0.8	6				2			8	383	2.1	
	1	0.0									1	0.0	
	175	0.0	2,000							2,000	171	0.0	
											12,308	16.2	
										500	500	0.0	
163	1,857	8.8	214				32			246	2,064	11.9	
369	6,519	5.7	2,398				67		1	2,466	19,073	12.9	
	1	0.0									301	0.0	
61	2,050	3.0	28				10	44	1	83	6,638	1.3	
	34	0.0									88	0.0	
	88	0.0									100	0.0	
12	806	1.5	53				10		1	64	1,231	5.2	
	189	0.0	3				9			13	251	4.8	
12	840	1.4	53				10		1	64	1,319	4.9	
	185	0.0	3				9			12	351	3.4	
442	9,409	4.7	2,479				10	121	2	1	2,613	27,030	9.7
	196	0.0	3					9			12	652	1.8
5	332	1.5	56					10			66	306	21.6
2	12	16.7										10	0.0
												321	0.0
500	1,650	30.3	400								400	2,104	19.0
	75	0.0										173	0.0
	335	0.0										225	0.0
	55	0.0										50	0.0
	44	0.0										56	0.0
	61	0.0										82	0.0
												162	0.0
	228	0.0										250	0.0
	5,193	0.0										5,253	0.0
	95	0.0										94	0.0
	142	0.0										142	0.0
												109	0.0
	75	0.0										92	0.0
22	52	42.3										40	0.0
	4,873	0.0										4,488	0.0
	71	0.0										65	0.0
	125	0.0										124	0.0
	417	0.0										232	0.0
	2	0.0										2	0.0
	1,000	0.0										1,352	0.0
	497	0.0										539	0.0
	300	0.0	3								3	275	1.1
	141	0.0										68	0.0
								1		1	2	254	0.8
												43	0.0
154	571	27.0	124							124	586	21.2	
683	15,212	4.5	583					11		1	595	15,996	3.7
	1,134	0.0										1,501	0.0
418	7,327	5.7	331				3	29			363	7,814	4.6
95	3,723	2.6	121				17	3			141	3,780	3.7
513	11,050	4.6	452				20	32			504	11,594	4.3

Table XII.—Causes of Idleness in Each

INDUSTRY AND TRADE	Sex	IDLENESS AT THE END OF						
		NUMBER IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF —						
		Lack of work	Lack of material	The weather	Labor disputes	Disability	Other causes	Cause not stated
XIII. MISCELLANEOUS.								
(a) Paper and Paper Goods.								
Paper bag and box makers	M					1		
Paper and pulp workers	F	2		653	23	12	18	
	F					1		
Total	M	2		653	23	12	18	
	F					1		
(b) Leather and Leather Goods.								
Belting makers	M					3		
Harness makers	"	5				1		
Pocket book and purse makers	"	50						
	F	5						
Trunk and bag workers	M							
Total	M	55				4		
	F	5						
(c) Glass and Glassware.								
Decorative glass workers	M	25						
Flint glass cutters and workers	"	25			45	2	2	
Glass bevelers, polishers, etc.	"							
Glass bottle blowers	"	10		100	30	1	42	
Total	M	60		100	75	3	44	
(d) Cement, Clay and Plaster Products.								
Brick makers	M							
Plaster board and block makers	"							
Potters	"					1		
Terra cotta workers	"					2		
Total	M					3		
(e) Other Distinct Trades.								
Button makers	M							
	F							
Celluloid novelty workers	"					4		
Diamond cutters and polishers	M	5				4		
	F							
Fishermen	M							
Ice house workers	"							
Janitors, porters and elevatormen	"	11						
Miners, iron	"				30			
Photograph workers	"							
Smoking pipe makers	"							
Umbrella makers	"							
	F							
Watchmen	M							
Wool pullers	"	40	20			1		
Total	M	56	20		30	5		
	F					4		
(f) Mixed Employment.								
Mixed employment	M	2						
	F	1						
Total — Group XIII	M	175	20	753	128	27	62	
	F	6				5		
Grand Total	M	71,377	1,364	5,799	6,397	4,219	501	132
	F	6,819			628	109	150	3

Industry and Trade, 1913 — Concluded.

MARCH			IDLENESS AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER									
Total number idle	Number reporting	Per cent idle	NUMBER IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF —							Total number idle	Number reporting	Per cent idle
			Lack of work	Lack of material	The weather	Labor disputes	Disability	Other causes	Cause not stated			
.....	3	0.0					1			1	178	0.6
708	3,352	21.1	24	4	167	165	15	6		381	3,272	11.6
.....
708	3,355	21.1	24	4	167	165	16	6		382	3,450	11.1
.....
.....	300	1.0									247	0.0
.....	85	7.1	7				1			8	68	11.8
50	390	12.8									175	0.0
.....	62	8.1									25	0.0
.....	120	0.0				35				35	650	5.4
.....
59	895	6.6	7			35	1			43	1,140	3.8
.....	62	8.1									25	0.0
.....
25	286	8.7	10							10	280	3.6
74	822	9.0	26				1			27	637	4.2
.....	14	0.0									34	0.0
183	706	25.9	58		73		8	34		173	586	29.5
.....
282	1,828	15.4	94		73		9	34		210	1,537	13.7
.....
.....	.....	.....	25			17	2			44	220	0.0
1	94	1.1					1				95	46.3
2	65	3.1									100	1.0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49	0.0
3	159	1.9	25			17	3			45	464	9.7
.....
.....	430	0.0	20			12	5			37	768	4.8
.....	20	0.0									25	0.0
4	90	4.4									23	0.0
9	299	3.0	10				3			13	320	4.1
.....	1	0.0									1	0.0
.....	57	0.0									44	0.0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	2.4
11	261	4.2	4							2	249	1.6
30	30	100.0								4		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	0.0
.....	80	0.0	20								400	0.0
.....	100	0.0	40							20	80	25.0
.....	131	0.0								40	125	32.0
61	228	26.8									226	0.0
.....
111	1,516	7.3	56			12	8			76	2,202	3.5
4	211	1.9	40							40	179	22.5
.....
2	288	0.7	16							16	263	6.1
1	28	5.6									32	0.0
.....
1,165	8,041	14.5	222	4	240	229	37	40		772	9,056	8.5
11	303	5.6	40							40	342	11.7
89,780	517,900	17.3	74,863	667	493	1,662	4,200	247	70	82,202	552,691	14.9
7,709	66,696	11.7	18,638			193	121	1		18,947	74,403	25.5

Harvard University
Department of Social Ethics
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STATE OF NEW YORK
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BULLETIN

Issued Under the Direction of

JAMES M. LYNCH

Commissioner of Labor

Whole No. 59

Series on Workmen's Insurance No. 1

DIGEST OF THE NEW YORK WORKMEN'S
COMPENSATION LAW

Prepared by
THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS AND INFORMATION

Previous Publications Concerning Workmen's Insurance.

Workmen's Compensation or Employers' Liability.

The Compensation of Accidental Injuries to Workmen. Part II of the Annual Report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics for 1899 (608 pp.). General review of laws and experience in all countries.

Legislation Concerning Employers' Liability (7 pp.). Bulletin No. 9 (1901).

Status of Employers' Liability in the United States and Europe (7 pp.). Bulletin No. 28 (1906).

The British Act for the Compensation of Accidents of Employment (22 pp.). Bulletin No. 33 (1907).

Employers' Liability and Accident Insurance Laws Abroad (25 pp.). Bulletin No. 34 (1907).

Employers' Liability or Workmen's Compensation? (14 pp.). Bulletin No. 39 (1908).

The Constitutionality of a Workmen's Compensation for Accidents Law, by P. T. Sherman (11 pp.). Bulletin No. 40 (1909).

What a Republic may do for its Workingmen Through Accident Insurance, by Dr. Lee K. Frankel (11 pp.). Bulletin No. 40. Refers to Swiss experience.

Compulsory Workmen's Compensation Act [1910] Unconstitutional (24 pp.). Bulletin No. 46 (1911). Contains Court of Appeals decision in *Ives v. So. Buffalo Ry. Co.*, 201 N. Y. 271.

The Employers' Liability Act of 1910 (9 pp.). Bulletin No. 46 (1911). Summary of act and note on operation of voluntary compensation feature.

Notes and reviews of current cases concerning employers' liability in New York courts were a regular feature of the quarterly Bulletin from No. 3 (1899) to No. 56 (1913).

Unemployment Insurance.

Unemployment Insurance in Denmark, by Dr. Lee K. Frankel (5 pp.). Bulletin No. 40 (1909).

Trade Union Benefits.

Old Age Pensions for Union Printers (10 pp.). Bulletin No. 39 (1908).

Benefits Paid by International Organizations Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Statistics for different years in Bulletin No. 24 (1905), and in the September Bulletins of each year from 1906 to 1913 inclusive.

Of the publications above referred to, files of which may be found in many public libraries, the Department can now supply only the following:

Quarterly Bulletins: 1902, No. 15; 1905, No. 26; 1907, Nos. 34, 35; 1908, Nos. 36, 37, 38, 39; 1910, No. 45; 1911, Nos. 47, 48, 49; 1912, Nos. 50, 51, 52, 53; 1913, Nos. 54, 56.



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DIGEST OF THE IMPORTANT PROVISIONS OF THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION LAW.*

APPLICATION OF THE LAW.

Employments Covered.

The new law applies to approximately four hundred and fifty "hazardous employments," covering nearly all of the hazardous industries. These employments are classified in article 2 of the Compensation Law and an alphabetical list of them is appended to this bulletin. Specifically excluded from the operation of this law are those in agriculture, domestic service, and employments not conducted by the employer for pecuniary gain.

Accidents Covered.

Every employer in any of the hazardous employments named in the list appended to this bulletin must pay or provide for compensation for the disability or death of his employee resulting from an accidental personal injury sustained by the employee arising out of and in the course of his employment, without regard to fault as a cause of such injury, except where the injury is occasioned by the wilful intention of the injured employee to bring about the injury or death of himself or of another, or where the injury results solely from the intoxication of the injured employee while on duty. In these two exceptions neither the injured employee nor his dependents may receive compensation under this law. The burden of proof in disputes as to these excepted cases rests upon the employer.

AMOUNT OF COMPENSATION PAYABLE.

Medical Care.

The employer shall promptly provide for an injured employee such medical, surgical or other attendance or treatment, nurse and hospital service, medicines, crutches and apparatus as may be required or be requested by the employee, during sixty days after the injury.

* The present Workmen's Compensation Law was first passed at the extraordinary session of the Legislature in December of 1913 and was signed by the Governor on the 16th of that month. The act was passed under an amendment of the Constitution which was approved by the people in the general election in November but did not come into force until January 1, 1914. As passed in December the act was not to take effect until January 1, but the question was raised as to whether the act could legally be passed prior to that date. In view of this question the act of December was signed by the Governor a second time on January 8, and finally was reintroduced in the regular session, passed again and approved by the Governor on March 16. No amendment was made in re passage except the addition of a requirement that not more than three members of the Commission shall belong to the same political party.

Waiting Period.

Except for the medical care above mentioned, no compensation shall be allowed for the first fourteen days of disability.

Schedule of Disability.

Compensation shall be based upon average weekly wages, such average to be determined by methods prescribed in the law. The disabilities for which compensation is payable are classified as follows:

1. *Total Permanent Disability.* Entitles the injured employee to $66\frac{2}{3}$ per cent of his average weekly wages during the continuance of such total disability. In the absence of conclusive proof to the contrary, the loss of both hands, both arms, both feet, both legs, both eyes, or any two thereof shall constitute permanent total disability. All other cases shall be decided in accordance with the facts.

2. *Temporary Total Disability.* Entitles the injured employee to $66\frac{2}{3}$ per cent of his average weekly wages during the continuance of such disability, except that the total compensation paid shall not exceed \$3,500.

3. *Permanent Partial Disability.* Entitles the injured employee to $66\frac{2}{3}$ per cent of his average weekly wages for periods named as follows:

For loss of	Weeks
Thumb.....	60
First finger.....	46
Second finger.....	30
Third finger.....	25
Fourth finger.....	15
Great toe.....	38
Any other toe.....	16

For the loss of the first phalange of a thumb, finger, or toe the compensation shall be one-half of the amount above specified for the loss of such thumb, finger, or toe. The loss of more than one phalange shall be considered as the loss of the entire thumb, finger, or toe.

Lower limit of weekly compensation, \$5; * upper limit, \$15 per week.

* Except that if wages are under \$5 per week, compensation shall be full wages.

For loss of	Weeks	
Hand.....	244	} Lower limit of weekly compensation, \$5; * upper limit, \$20 per week.
Arm.....	312	
Foot.....	205	
Leg.....	288	
Eye.....	128	

Permanent loss of use of any of the above-mentioned members shall be considered as equivalent to the loss of such member.

Amputation between the elbow and the wrist shall be considered as equivalent to the loss of a hand; at or above the elbow, to the loss of an arm; between the knee and the ankle, to the loss of a foot; and at or above the knee, to the loss of a leg.

In all other cases classified in this group the compensation shall be $66\frac{2}{3}$ per cent of the difference between the average weekly wages of the injured employee and his wage-earning capacity thereafter, payable during the continuance of such disability.

4. *Temporary Partial Disability.* Entitles the injured employee to $66\frac{2}{3}$ per cent of the difference between his average weekly wages and his wage-earning capacity thereafter during the continuance of such disability, except that the total compensation shall not exceed \$3,500.

} Lower limit of weekly compensation, \$5; * upper limit, \$15 per week.

Death Benefits.

If the injury causes death the compensation shall be known as a death benefit and shall be payable as follows:

1. Reasonable funeral expenses, not exceeding \$100.

2. To a surviving wife (or dependent husband) 30 per cent of the average weekly wages of the deceased during widowhood (or dependent widowerhood), with two years' compensation in one sum upon remarriage. In addition, to each surviving child of the deceased under the age of 18 years, 10 per cent of the average weekly wages until such child reaches the age of 18; except that the total amount payable shall not exceed $66\frac{2}{3}$ per cent of such wages.

3. To each surviving child of the deceased under the age of 18 years, in case there be no surviving wife (or dependent husband), 15 per cent. of the average weekly wages of the deceased until such child reaches the age of 18; except that the total amount payable shall not exceed $66\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. of such wages.

* Except that if wages are under \$5 per week, compensation shall be full wages.

4. To each dependent grandchild or brother or sister of the deceased under the age of 18 years, 15 per cent of the average weekly wages of the deceased until such dependent grandchild or brother or sister reaches the age of 18; and to each dependent parent or grandparent of the deceased 15 per cent of the average weekly wages of the deceased during dependency. Except that in no case shall the total amount payable under this subdivision exceed the difference between 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent of such wages and the amount payable to surviving wife (or dependent husband) and to surviving child or children.

The upper limit of wages to be used as the basis for death benefits shall be \$100 per month.

Aliens.

Compensation payable to aliens not residents (or about to become non-residents) of the United States or Canada shall be the same in amount as that payable to residents; except that the Workmen's Compensation Commission may in its discretion, or upon the application of the insurance carrier shall, settle such claims in one sum at one-half their commuted value.

INSURANCE.

Each employer shall secure compensation to his employees in one of the following ways:

1. By insuring in the State fund. The Workmen's Compensation Commission is authorized to offer to employers accident insurance based upon the hazards of the employments in each group named in the appendix to this bulletin. For the purpose of making premium rates on such insurance as equitable as possible, the Commission is empowered to adopt a system of schedule rating formed in such a manner as to take account of the peculiar hazard of each individual risk.

2. By insuring the payment of such compensation with any stock corporation or mutual association authorized to transact the business of workmen's compensation insurance in this State. In this case the employer must file with the Workmen's Compensation Commission the name of such insurance corporation or mutual association, together with a copy of the insurance policy.

Every insurance policy written by a stock company or by a mutual association must give specific recognition to the right of the Commission to enforce the liability of the insurance carrier to pay the compensation provided in the policy. Every such policy shall pro-

vide that notice or knowledge of an injury on the part of the employer shall be deemed notice or knowledge on the part of the insurance carrier; that the jurisdiction of the employer shall be the jurisdiction of the insurance carrier; and that the stock company or mutual association shall be bound by and subject to all orders, findings, decisions, or awards rendered against the employer for the payment of compensation. The insolvency of an employer shall not release the insurance carrier from the payment of compensation; this fact shall be stipulated in the insurance policy. Finally, every such insurance policy shall be void unless it covers liability for the payment of the compensation provided for by this law.

For the purpose of encouraging the formation of mutual associations, the Insurance Law was recently amended by adding an article entitled "Mutual Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation Corporations." (This amendment is reprinted at the end of this bulletin.) This amendment provides that any thirteen or more persons may form such a corporation by filing with the Superintendent of Insurance a certificate signed by each of them. Such certificate must state the intention of the incorporators and must be accompanied by a copy of the proposed charter.

As soon as forty employers employing not less than twenty-five hundred workmen have agreed to take insurance in such a corporation and the Superintendent of Insurance has issued a license granting the right to issue policies, the corporation may transact business. No further policies may be issued if at any time the membership falls below forty employers, or the workmen covered falls below twenty-five hundred.

Each member of such a mutual association is entitled to one vote at its meetings, and to one additional vote for every five hundred employees or major fraction thereof covered by his insurance policy, the total number of votes being limited to twenty for one policyholder.

The board of directors of each such mutual association is required to make rules for the prevention of accidents. Members must permit inspections, and their policies are subject to cancellation after ten days' notice if they fail to provide the safety appliances required by the board of directors.

3. By furnishing to the Compensation Commission satisfactory proof of his financial ability to pay compensation for himself. In such case, the Commission may require the deposit of securities to guarantee the payment of compensation.

Release from Liability.

An employer who insures in the State fund is released from all liability for compensation to his injured employees. He shall not otherwise be relieved from such liability except by the payment of compensation by himself or by his insurance carrier.

Failure to Secure Compensation.

If an employer fails to secure compensation in one of the three ways above mentioned he shall be liable to a penalty for every day during which such failure continues of one dollar for every employee.

Furthermore, an employer who does not secure the payment of compensation in one of the three ways above described is subject to court action brought by an injured employee or his dependents, either for compensation under this act or for damages under the common law or the Employers' Liability Law; and in such an action the defendant may not plead as a defense that the injury was caused by the negligence of a fellow servant, that the employee assumed the risks of his employment, or that the injury was due to the contributory negligence of the employee.

ADMINISTRATION.

The administration of this law is vested in a Workmen's Compensation Commission of five members to be appointed by the Governor.

Notice of Injury.

Notice of an injury for which compensation is payable must be given in writing to the employer and to the Commission within ten days after the injury; and in case of death resulting from such injury, within thirty days after death. This notice shall contain the name and address of the employee; shall state in ordinary language the time, place, nature, and cause of the injury; and shall be signed by the injured employee or by a person on his behalf, or in case of death by a dependent or a person on his behalf. The failure to give such notice may be excused by the Commission either on the ground that for some sufficient reason notice could not have been given or on the ground that the State fund, insurance company, or employer, as the case may be, has not been prejudiced thereby; otherwise, the failure to give such notice shall constitute a bar to any claim for compensation.

Determination of Claims.

It shall be the duty of the Commission to determine the validity of claims for compensation and to fix awards. For this purpose

hearings may be held before a commissioner or a deputy-commissioner. A claim for compensation may be presented to the Commission after the expiration of fourteen days of disability and must be presented within one year after the injury; or if the accident causes the death of the employee, his dependents may claim compensation at any time after his death and must present such claim within one year.

Payment of Compensation.

All payments of compensation shall be paid to the Commission by the State fund, the stock company, the mutual association, or the employer, as the case may be, and by the Commission to the injured employee or his dependents. Such payments shall be made periodically, in accordance with the method of payment of wages to the injured employee at the time of his injury or death. The Commission may change this method of payment as to any particular group. The Commission may also commute future periodical payments to one or more lump sum payments, provided the same shall be in the interest of justice.

Medical Examination.

An injured employee claiming or entitled to compensation shall, if requested by the Commission, submit to medical examination at such times and at a place reasonably convenient for him, as may be provided by the Commission. If the employee or the insurance carrier so desires he may have a physician or physicians of his own selection to be paid by him present to participate in such examination. Refusal to submit to such examination suspends the right to compensation for the period of such refusal.

Modification of Award.

Upon its own motion or upon the application of any interested party, on the ground of a change in conditions, the Commission may review any award and in its judgment make any changes subject to the limitations of the law. No such review shall affect any payments already made.

Assignments; Exemptions.

Claims for compensation may not be assigned and shall be exempt from all claims of creditors and from levy, execution and attachment or other remedy for recovery or collection of a debt; such exemption may not be waived. Compensation and benefits shall be paid only to employees or to their dependents.

Claims.

Claims for legal services in connection with any demand for compensation and claims for medical services rendered or supplies furnished shall not be enforceable unless approved by the Commission. If so approved such claims shall become a lien upon the compensation awarded, to be paid therefrom in the manner fixed by the Commission.

Liens.

The right of compensation shall have the same preference against the assets of the employer as has a claim for unpaid wages.

Subrogation.

If a workman is injured or killed through the negligence of another not in the same employ, such injured workman, or in case of death his dependents, shall elect whether to take compensation under this law or to pursue his remedy against the person causing his injury. If he elect to take compensation under this law the cause of action against such other person shall be assigned to the insurance carrier. If he elect to pursue action against such other, the insurance carrier shall contribute only the deficiency, if any, between the amount of the recovery against such other person and the compensation provided or estimated by this law for such injury.

ASSOCIATIONS FOR ACCIDENT PREVENTION.

1 In addition to providing compensation, it is the purpose of this law to promote prevention of accidents. This work will be aided greatly by precautions enforced and inspections made by the insurance carrier, especially if systems of schedule rating prevail. To further insure the minimizing of the number and seriousness of industrial accidents this law provides for associations for accident prevention as follows:

The employers in any of the groups of hazardous employments named in the appendix to this bulletin may, with the approval of the Commission, form an association for accident prevention and may make rules for that purpose. If the Commission finds that such an association sufficiently represents the employers in such group, it may approve such rules, and when so approved and approved by the Industrial Board of the Department of Labor, they shall be binding upon all employers in such group. If such an association appoint an inspector or expert for accident prevention the Commission may at its discretion provide in whole or in part for the payment of the remuneration and expenses of such inspector

or expert. Such an association may make recommendations to the Commission concerning the determination of premiums for classes of hazards and for individual risks within such group.

SUGGESTIONS TO EMPLOYERS.

Provision for Compensation.

All employers in any of the hazardous employments named in the appendix to this bulletin must provide for compensation to all employees entitled to indemnity for injury according to the provisions of this law.

Insurance.

In order to guarantee the payment of such compensation each employer must satisfy the Commission of his ability to settle all claims for compensation due his employees or else he must insure either in the State fund, or with some stock company or mutual association authorized to conduct accident insurance in this State. If he insures in the State fund he is relieved from all liability for indemnity for injury to his workmen; otherwise he is still liable for payment of compensation if his insurance carrier fails to pay the full amount of compensation provided in the law.

Posting of Notice.

He must post and maintain in a conspicuous place or places in and about his place of business typewritten or printed notices stating the fact that he has complied with the rules and regulations prescribed by the Commission and that he has secured the payment of compensation to his employees and their dependents in accordance with the provisions of the Compensation Law.

Failure to Insure.

If he fails to secure insurance for compensation he is liable to a fine of \$1 per day for each employee and he may be sued for compensation or for damages by the injured employee or by his dependents in case of death. In such a suit the defendant is deprived of the common-law defenses of fellow-servant negligence, contributory negligence, and assumption of risk.

Medical Care.

The employer must provide medical care and attention for his injured employees for a period of sixty days after the injury if necessary. If the employer fail to make such provision, the injured employee may do so at the expense of the employer.

Enforcement of Payment.

If an employer or his insurance carrier fail to pay compensation, or an instalment thereof, within ten days after the same is due, the amount of such payment shall constitute a liquidated claim for damages against such employer or his insurance carrier, which, with an added penalty of 50 per cent, may be recovered in an action to be instituted by the Commission.

Deposit of Future Payments.

If the present value of all future payments of compensation for an injury be computable, the Commission may, at its discretion, commute such future payments to one lump sum payment to be paid into the State fund by the insurance carrier.

Benefits Not to Affect Compensation.

No benefits, savings, or insurance of the injured employee, independent of the provisions of this law, shall be considered in determining the compensation or benefits to be paid under this law.

Agreements For Contributions Void.

No agreement by an employee to pay any portion of the premium paid by his employer for the purpose of insuring compensation as provided in this law shall be valid. Any employer who deducts for such purpose from the wages of any employee entitled to the benefits provided in this law shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Waiver Agreements Void.

No agreement by an employee to waive his right to compensation shall be valid.

Report of Injuries.

Every employer shall keep a record of all injuries, fatal or otherwise, received by his employees in the course of their employment. Within ten days after the occurrence of an accident resulting in a personal injury to an employee a report thereof shall be made in writing by the employer to the Commission. Such report shall state the name and nature of the business of the employer, the location of his establishment or place of work, the name, address and occupation of the injured employee, the time, nature and cause of the injury and such other information as may be required by the Commission. An employer who refuses or neglects to make such a report shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not more than \$500.

SUGGESTIONS TO EMPLOYEES.

Payment of Compensation.

All employees in any of the hazardous employments named in the appendix to this bulletin are entitled to compensation for injuries received while at work unless such injuries be caused by the wilful intent of the injured workman to injure himself or another or by the intoxication of the injured employee while on duty.

Medical Care.

An injured employee is entitled to receive from his employer medical care and attention for a period of sixty days after the injury if necessary. The employee must first request the employer to furnish the same, and if the latter fail to make such provision the former may do so at the latter's expense; provided the expenditure be approved by the Compensation Commission.

Amount of Compensation.

The injured employee is entitled to receive the amount of compensation already described in this bulletin according to the extent of his injury. This includes compensation to the injured workman or burial expenses and death benefits to his dependents in case of his death resulting from injury.

Dependents.

Those entitled to death benefits in case of the death of an employee due to an accident while on duty are surviving wife (or dependent husband), children under 18 years of age, dependent grandchildren, brothers or sisters under 18 years of age, and dependent parents and grandparents.

Benefits.

No benefits, savings, or insurance of the injured employee, independent of the provisions of this law, shall be considered in determining the compensation or benefits to be paid under this law.

Contributions.

An employee may not agree to defray any part of the expenses of compensation paid by his employer. No employee shall suffer a deduction from wages for this purpose.

Waiver.

No employee may waive his right to compensation.

Assignments.

No employee may agree to assign his right of compensation to another.

Exemptions.

All claims for compensation shall be exempt from levy, execution and attachment or other remedy for the recovery or collection of a debt; such exemption may not be waived. Compensation and benefits may be paid only to an injured employee or to his dependents.

Liens.

The right of compensation shall have the same preference against the assets of the employer as has a claim for unpaid wages.

Notice of Injury.

Within ten days after an injury and within thirty days after death resulting from an injury, notice of such injury must be sent in writing to the employer of the injured workman and to the Workmen's Compensation Commission. Failure to give such notice may prevent the payment of compensation for the injury.

Presentation of Claims.

A claim for compensation may be presented any time after fourteen days of disability and must be presented within one year after such injury; or, if the accident results in the death of the employee, his dependents may claim compensation at any time after his death and must present such claim within one year.

APPENDIX.

- (1) Finding list of hazardous employments covered by the Compensation Law.**
- (2) Text of law authorizing employers' mutual insurance associations.**

FINDING LIST OF HAZARDOUS EMPLOYMENTS COVERED BY THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION LAW.

Employment.	Group No. in § 2 of Law.	Employment.	Group No. in § 2 of Law.
Abattoirs.	30	Calcium carbide, manufacture of.	19
Acids, corrosive, manufacture of.	25	Cameras, photographic, manufacture of.	23
Acids, non-corrosive, manufacture of.	28	Candles, manufacture of.	28
Adding machines, manufacture of.	23	Canning or preparation of fruit, vege- tables, fish or food stuffs.	33
Agricultural implements, manufac- ture of.	24	Canoes, manufacture of.	16
Alcohol, manufacture of.	27	Canvas, manufacture of.	37
Ammonia, manufacture of.	25	Caps, manufacture of.	38
Ammunition, manufacture of.	25	Cardboard boxes, manufacture of.	40
Anchors, manufacture of.	21	Cargoes, loading or unloading of.	10
Artificial ice, manufacture of.	25	Carpentry, structural.	42
Artificial stone, manufacture of.	42	Carpet sweepers, manufacture of.	17
Asphalt, manufacture of.	19	Carpets, manufacture of.	37
Asphalted paper, manufacture of.	26	Carriage mountings, manufacture of.	23
Automobiles, manufacture of.	24	Carriages, manufacture of.	24
Baby carriages, toy, manufacture of.	24	Carriages, toy baby, manufacture of.	24
Bags, cloth, manufacture of.	37	Car shops, railway, operation, con- struction and repair of.	3
Bags, paper, manufacture of.	40	Car shops, other.	4
Bakeries.	34	Cars, operation of, otherwise than on tracks.	41
Baskets, manufacture of.	17	Cash registers, manufacture of.	23
Beds, metal, manufacture of.	23	Castings, manufacture of.	21
Bed springs, manufacture of.	16	Castings, small, manufacture of.	23
Belting, manufacture of.	32	Cattle foods, manufacture of.	29
Bicycles, manufacture of.	23	Celluloid, manufacture of.	25
Biscuits, manufacture of.	34	Cement, manufacture of.	19
Blankets, manufacture of.	37	Cereals, manufacture of.	29
Bleaching.	39	Charcoal, manufacture of.	25
Boats, small, manufacture of.	16	Chemical preparations, non-corrosive, manufacture of.	28
Boilers, installation and covering of.	42	Chemicals, manufacture of.	28
Boilers, manufacture of.	21	Chemicals, dangerous, manufacture of.	25
Bolts, manufacture of.	23	Cheese boxes, manufacture of.	17
Book-binding.	40	Cigarettes, manufacture of.	35
Booming.	14	Cigars, manufacture of.	35
Boots, manufacture of.	32	Clay pits.	19
Boxes, cardboard, manufacture of.	40	Cleaning.	39
Boxes, wooden and corrugated paper, manufacture of.	17	Cloth, manufacture of.	37
Breweries.	27	Clothing, men's or women's, manu- facture of.	38
Brick, manufacture of.	19	Coal, cargoes of.	10
Brick-laying.	42	Coffins, manufacture of.	16
Bridge construction, steel.	42	Collars, manufacture of.	38
Bridges, construction, repair, and demolition of.	42	Color, manufacture of.	26
Brooms, manufacture of.	36	Compressed air, work under.	13
Brushes, manufacture of.	36	Concrete blocks, manufacture of.	42
Buildings, construction, repair and demolition of.	42	Concrete work.	42
Building construction, steel.	42	Condiments, manufacture of.	34
Buttons, manufacture of.	23	Confectionery, manufacture of.	34
Cables, underground, laying and repair of.	13	Cordage, manufacture of.	36
Cables, manufacture of.	21	Corrosive acids or salts, manufacture of.	25
Caisson, construction.	11		

Employment.	Group No. in § 2 of Law.	Employment.	Group No. in § 2 of Law.
Corsets, manufacture of	38	Gas, manufacture of	25
Crackers, manufacture of	34	Gasoline, manufacture of	25
Cutlery, manufacture of	23	Glass, manufacture of	20
Dangerous chemicals, manufacture of	25	Glass products, manufacture of	20
Decorating	42	Glassware, manufacture of	20
Dining car employees	1	Gloves, manufacture of	32
Distilleries	27	Glue, manufacture or preparation of	30
Door factories	17	Grain, cargoes of, handling of	10
Door screens, manufacture of	17	Grain elevators, operation of	29
Dredging	11	Gravel pits	19
Drugs, manufacture of	28	Gun powder, manufacture of	25
Dyeing	39	Hardware, manufacture of	23
Dyes, manufacture of	28	Harness, manufacture of	32
Dynamos, construction, installation, or operation of	12	Hats, manufacture of	38
Electric fixtures, manufacture of	23	Headings, manufacture of	14
Electric light lines, construction, in- stallation or operation of	12	Heating engineering	42
Electric power lines, construction, installation or operation of	12	Hemp products, manufacture of	36
Electric railways, operation, con- struction and repair of	1	Horses, operation of vehicles drawn by	41
Electrotyping	40	Hose, rubber, manufacture of	32
Elevators, installation of	42	Hosiery, manufacture of	37
Elevators, grain, operation of	29	Ice, artificial, manufacture of	25
Embossing	40	Implements, agricultural, manufac- ture of	24
Engines, installation of	42	Incline railways, operation, construc- tion and repair of	1
Engines, heavy, manufacture of	21	Ink, printing, manufacture of	26
Engines, propelled by steam, gas, etc., operation of	41	Instruments, manufacture of	23
Engines, stationary, operation of	22	Interior woodwork, manufacture of	16
Engines, traction, manufacture of	24	Iron foundries	21
Excavation	13	Iron, manufacture of	21
Excelsior, manufacture of	14	Japans, manufacture of	26
Explosives, manufacture of	25	Kilns, lime	19
Express car employees	1	Knitting manufactories	37
Extracts, manufacture of	28	Lath mills	14
Fabrics, manufacture of	37	Laundries, power	39
Felt, manufacture of	37	Leather goods and products, manu- facture of	32
Fertilizers, manufacture of	28	Lime kilns	19
Fibre, manufacture of	36	Liquors, spirituous or malt, manu- facture of	27
Fire escapes, installation of	42	Lithographing	40
Fire-proofing, manufacture of	19	Locomotives, manufacture of	21
Fish, canning or preparation of	33	Logging	14
Fixtures, manufacture of sanitary, water, gas or electric	23	Longshore work	10
Flax mills	37	Lumber, cargoes of, handling of	10
Food stuffs, canning or preparation of	33	Lumbering	14
Forgings, manufacture of	21	Machine shops, railway, operation, construction and repair	3
Forgings, small, manufacture of	23	Machine shops, other	4
Foundries, iron, steel, or metal	10	Machinery, manufacture of	21
Freight, cargoes of, handling of	33	Machinery, heavy, installation of	42
Fruit, canning or preparation of	21	Machines, light, manufacture of	23
Furnaces, manufacture of	16	Malt liquors, manufacture of	27
Furniture, manufacture of	38	Manila products, manufacture of	36
Furs, manufacture of	28	Marble works	42
Garbage disposal plants	23	Mason work	42
Gas fixtures, manufacture of			

Employment.	Group No. in § 2 of Law.	Employment.	Group No. in § 2 of Law.
Mattresses, manufacture of	16	Plastering	42
Meat products, manufacture or preparation of	30	Plumbing	42
Meats, manufacture or preparation of	30	Porcelain, manufacture of	20
Medicines, manufacture of	28	Pottery, manufacture of	20
Merchandise, cargoes of, handling of	10	Powder, gun, manufacture of	25
Metal, structural, manufacture of	21	Power plants, railway, operation, construction and repair of	3
Metal beds, manufacture of	23	Power plants, other	4
Metal foundries	21	Power transmission lines, construction, installation or operation of	12
Metal toys, manufacture of	23	Printers' rollers, manufacture of	26
Metal wares, manufacture of	23	Printing	40
Metals, preparation of	18	Printing ink, manufacture of	26
Milling	29	Pulp mills	15
Mineral water, manufacture of	27		
Minerals, preparation of	18	Quarries	19
Mining	18		
Motor trucks, manufacture of	24	Rafting	14
Mouldings, manufacture of	17	Rails, manufacture of	21
Mules, operation of vehicles drawn by	41	Railway car shops, machine shops, steam and power plants, operation, construction and repair	3
Nails, manufacture of	23	Railways, operation, construction and repair of, whether operated by steam, electric or other motive power, including street railways and incline railways	1, 2
Oil, manufacture of	26	Rattan ware, manufacture of	16
Ore, cargoes of, handling of	10	Reduction of ores	18
Ores, reduction of	18	Refineries, sugar	33
Organs, manufacture of	16	Renovating	42
		River-driving	14
Packing houses	30	Robes, manufacture of	38
Paint, manufacture of	26	Rollers, when propelled by steam, gas, etc., operation of	41
Painting	42	Rolling mills	21
Paper boxes, corrugated, manufacture of	17	Roofing	42
Paper, manufacture of	40	Ropes, manufacture of	36
Paper, tarred, pitched or asphalted, manufacture of	26	Rubber goods, manufacture of	32
Paper mills	15	Rubber shoes, manufacture of	32
Parlor car employees	1		
Paving	13	Saddlery, manufacture of	32
Paving blocks, manufacture of	19	Safes, manufacture of	21
Paving material, manufacture of	19	Salts, corrosive, manufacture of	25
Perfumes, manufacture of	28	Sand pits	19
Petroleum, manufacture of	25	Sanitary engineering	42
Petroleum products, manufacture of	25	Sanitary fixtures, manufacture of	23
Pharmaceutical preparations, manufacture of	28	Sash and door factories	17
Photo-engraving	40	Saw mills	14
Photographic cameras and supplies, manufacture of	23	Screens, manufacture of	23
Piano actions, manufacture of	16	Screens, window and door, manufacture of	17
Pianos, manufacture of	16	Sewer construction	13
Pickle factories	33	Shades, window, manufacture of	17
Pile driving	11	Shaft sinking	13
Pipes, installation and covering of	42	Shafting, manufacture of	21
Pipes, laying and repair of, underground	13	Shale pits	19
Pipes, manufacture of	21	Sheet metal, manufacture of	21
Pitched paper, manufacture of	26	Sheet metal products, manufacture of	23
Pits, sand, shale, clay or gravel	19	Sheet metal work	42
Planing mills	17		

Employment.	Group No. in § 2 of Law.	Employment.	Group No. in § 2 of Law.
Shingle mills	14	Tile, manufacture of	19
Shipbuilding, construction and repair in a ship-yard or elsewhere (cf. vessels)	9	Tile-laying	42
Shirts, manufacture of	38	Tires, rubber, manufacture of	32
Shoddy, manufacture of	37	Tobacco, manufacture of	35
Shoe blacking or polish, manufacture of	28	Tobacco products, manufacture of ..	35
Shoes, manufacture of	32	Toilet preparations, manufacture of ..	28
Sleeping car employees	1	Tools, manufacture of	23
Sleighs, manufacture of	24	Toy wagons, sleighs or baby car- riages, manufacture of	24
Sleighs, toy, manufacture of	24	Toys, manufacture of metal	23
Smelting	18	Toys, manufacture of wooden	17
Soaps, manufacture of	28	Traction engines, manufacture of ..	24
Soda waters, manufacture of	27	Trucks, operation of	41
Spinning manufactories	37	Trunks, manufacture of	32
Spices, manufacture of	34	Tubing, manufacture of	21
Spirituous liquors, manufacture of ..	27	Tubing, rubber, manufacture of	32
Spokes, manufacture of	14	Tunneling	13
Stationary engines and boilers, oper- ation and repair of	22	Turpentine, manufacture of	26
Stationery, manufacture of	40	Typewriters, manufacture of	23
Staves, manufacture of	14	Umbrellas, manufacture of	32
Steam and power plants, operation, construction and repair of	3, 4	Upholstering	16
Steam railways, operation, construc- tion and repair of	1	Utensils, manufacture of	23
Steel building and bridge construc- tion	42	Valises, manufacture of	32
Steel foundries	21	Varnish, manufacture of	26
Steel, structural, manufacture of	21	Vegetables, canning or preparation of	33
Stereotyping	40	Vehicles, manufacture of	24
Stone cutting or dressing	42	Vehicles, operation of	41
Stone, artificial, manufacture of	42	Veneer, manufacture of	14
Stone-setting	42	Vessels, operation and repair of	8
Storage	29	Wagons, manufacture of	24
Storage, place, longshore work in ..	10	Wagons, toy, manufacture of	24
Stoves, manufacture of	21	Wagons, operation of	41
Street railways, operation, construc- tion and repair of	1	Wall-paper, manufacture of	40
Structural carpentry	42	Warehouse, longshore work in	10
Structural steel, manufacture of	21	Warehousing	29
Subaqueous construction	11	Water fixtures, manufacture of	23
Subway construction	13	Waters, manufacture of soda	27
Sugar refineries	33	Weaving manufactories	37
Tanneries	31	Well digging	13
Tar, manufacture of	26	White wear, manufacture of	38
Tarred paper, manufacture of	26	Wicker ware, manufacture of	16
Telegraph lines and wires, operation, construction and repair of	6, 7	Window screens, manufacture of	17
Telephone lines and wires, operation, construction and repair of	5, 7	Window shades, manufacture of	17
Terra-cotta, manufacture of	19	Wine, manufacture of	27
Textiles, manufacture of	37	Wire goods, manufacture of	23
Thread, manufacture of	37	Wires, underground, laying and repair	13
Threshing machines, manufacture of ..	24	Wires, manufacture of	21
		Wooden boxes, manufacture of	17
		Wooden toys, articles and wares, manufacture of	17
		Woodwork, interior, manufacture of ..	16
		Yarn, manufacture of	37

LAW AUTHORIZING MUTUAL EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY AND WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION CORPORATIONS.

INSURANCE LAW, CHAPTER 28 OF THE CONSOLIDATED LAWS (AS AMENDED BY L. 1913, CH. 832).

ARTICLE 5-A.

MUTUAL EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY AND WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION CORPORATIONS.

Section 185. Incorporation.

186. Completion of organization.
187. Directors and officers.
188. Meetings.
189. Assessments.
190. Dividends.
191. Reserves; suspension; cancellation and reinstatement of certificate.
192. Reports to and examinations by superintendent.
193. Prevention of accidents.
194. Authorization of foreign mutual insurance corporations.

§ 185. Incorporation. Thirteen or more persons may become a corporation for the purpose of insuring on the mutual plan against loss or damage resulting from accident to or injury suffered by an employee or other person and for which the person insured is liable, or the liability of the employer to pay compensation to his employees, or the compensation of employees under any workmen's compensation law, or against loss or damage caused by a truck, wagon or other vehicle propelled by steam, gas, gasoline, electric, mechanical or other power or drawn by horses or mules, used in trade or manufacture and owned by any such person to the property of another for which loss or damage the person insured is liable, by making and filing in the office of the superintendent of insurance a certificate to be signed by each of them, stating their intention to form a corporation for the purpose named, and setting forth a copy of the charter which they propose to adopt, which shall state the name of the proposed corporation, the place where it is to be located, the mode and manner in which its corporate powers are to be exercised, the number of directors, the manner of electing its directors and officers, the time of such elections, the manner of filling vacancies, the names and post office addresses of the directors who will serve until the first annual meeting of such corporation, and such further particulars as may be necessary to explain and make manifest the objects and purposes of the corporation. Such certificate shall be proved or acknowledged and recorded in a book kept for that purpose by the superintendent of insurance and a certified copy thereof shall be delivered to the persons executing the same.

§ 186. Completion of organization. Upon receipt of a certified copy of the certificate of incorporation from the superintendent of insurance, the persons signing such certificate may open books to receive applications for membership therein. No such corporation shall transact any business of insurance unless and until at least forty employers employing not less than twenty-five hundred employees have become members of such corporation and applied for and agreed to take insurance therein, covering the liability of such employers to their employees for accidents to or injuries suffered by such employee nor until the facts specified in this section have been

certified under oath by at least three of the persons signing the original certificate, to the superintendent of insurance, and the superintendent of insurance has issued a license to such corporation authorizing such corporation to begin writing the insurance specified in this article. The superintendent of insurance must be satisfied that the membership list of the corporation is genuine, and that every member thereof will take the policies as agreed by him within thirty days of the granting of the license to the corporation by the superintendent of insurance to issue policies. If at any time the number of members falls below forty or the number of employees who are employed by the members of the corporation falls below twenty-five hundred, no further policies shall be issued by the corporation until other employers have made bona fide applications for insurance therein, who, together with the existing members, amount to not less than forty employers who employ not less than twenty-five hundred employees, and in the event that such applications for insurance shall not be obtained within a reasonable time, to be fixed by the superintendent of insurance, such superintendent may take the proceedings against such corporation under section sixty-three of this chapter to the same effect as if clause h of subdivision one of such section was specifically applicable to corporations organized under this article.

The members of the corporation shall be policyholders therein, and when any member ceases to be a policyholder he shall cease, at the same time, to be a member of the corporation. A corporation, partnership, association or joint stock company may become a member of such insurance corporation and may authorize another person to represent it in such insurance corporation, and such representative shall have all the rights of any individual member. Any person acting as employer in the capacity of a trustee may insure in such corporation and as such trustee may assume the liabilities and be entitled to the rights of a member, but shall not be personally liable upon such contract of insurance.

Such corporation may borrow money or assume liability in a sum sufficient to defray the reasonable expenses of its organization.

§ 187. **Directors and officers.** Any such corporation shall have not less than thirteen directors, and such officers as shall be provided in the certificate of incorporation or by the by-laws made by the members. The directors shall be elected annually by the votes of the members. All except two of the directors of the corporation elected after the organization of the corporation is completed and it is authorized to begin to issue insurance policies shall be members of the corporation. All the officers except the secretary, assistant secretary and the actuary must be members of the board of directors.

§ 188. **Meetings; basis of right to vote.** At all meetings of the members of the corporation each member shall have one vote and one additional vote for every five hundred employees or major fraction thereof, covered by the policy held by such member in the corporation, provided that no member shall have more than twenty votes. The number of votes of a member shall be determined by the average number of employees at work and covered by said member's policy in the corporation during the last six months from a date not less than ten days immediately prior to the date of any such meeting. Before any member shall be permitted to cast more than one vote at any meeting of members he shall file with the secretary an affidavit showing the average number of employees at work during the preceding six months covered by the employer's policy of insurance.

§ 189. **Assessments.** The corporation may in its by-laws and policies fix the contingent mutual liability of the members for the payment of losses and expenses not provided for by its cash funds; but such contingent liability of a member shall

not be less than an amount equal to and in addition to the cash premium written in the policy. If the corporation is not possessed of cash funds above its unearned premium sufficient for the payment of incurred losses and expenses, it shall make an assessment for the amount needed to pay such losses and expenses upon the members liable to assessment therefor, in proportion to their several liability. Every member shall be liable to pay and shall pay his proportionate part of any assessment which may be laid by the corporation in accordance with law and his contract, on account of losses and expenses incurred while he was a member, if he is notified of such assessment within one year after the expiration of his policy. All assessments shall be based upon present values of all future payments, and all proposed premium assessments shall be filed in the insurance department and shall not take effect until approved by the superintendent of insurance, after such investigation as he may deem necessary. All funds of the corporation and the contingent liability of the members thereof shall be available for the payment of any claim against the corporation.

§ 190. Dividends. The board of directors may, from time to time, fix and determine the amount to be paid as a dividend upon policies expiring during each year after retaining sufficient sums to pay all the compensation and other policy obligations which may be payable on account of the injuries sustained and expenses incurred. Any such corporation may hold cash assets in excess of its liabilities, but such excess shall be limited to one hundred per centum of its reserves for losses and expenses incurred, and may be used from time to time in payment of losses, dividends and expenses.

§ 191. Reserves; suspension; cancellation and reinstatement of certificate. Such corporation shall be required to maintain the same reserves for the protection of policyholders and employees who may have a right of action directly against such corporation as are required to be maintained by stock insurance corporations in relation to the same class of insurance, except that reserves for liability for insurance of compensation under the workmen's compensation law shall be the same reserves as provided by the workmen's compensation commission for the state insurance fund pursuant to such chapter, and the superintendent of insurance may suspend or cancel the certificate issued by him authorizing said corporation to transact such insurance business at any time when in the judgment of the superintendent of insurance the reserves of said corporation are insufficient to insure and secure the payment of its policy obligations, and the superintendent of insurance may reinstate or renew said certificate whenever by assessment or otherwise said reserves have been increased to a sum sufficient in the judgment of the superintendent of insurance to insure and secure the payment of the policy obligations of such corporation.

§ 192. Reports to and examinations by superintendent of insurance. Every such corporation shall make reports to the superintendent of insurance at the same times and in the same manner as are required from stock insurance companies transacting the same kind of business, and the superintendent of insurance may examine into the affairs of such corporation at any time, either personally or by any duly authorized examiner appointed by him, and the superintendent of insurance must make such an examination into the affairs of said corporation at least once in every two years.

§ 193. Prevention of accidents. The board of directors shall make and enforce reasonable rules and regulations not in conflict with the laws of the state for the prevention of accidents to the employees on the premises of members, and for this purpose the inspectors of the corporation shall have free access to all such premises during regular working hours. The policy of any member neglecting to provide suitable

safety appliances as provided by law or as required by the board of directors may be canceled and terminated by the board of directors after giving to such member notice of cancellation ten days prior to its becoming effective.

§ 194. Authorization of foreign mutual insurance corporations. After January first, nineteen hundred and seventeen, the superintendent of insurance may, in his discretion, issue a certificate of authority to a mutual corporation organized under the laws of another state to do such insurance in this state; provided that, in no event, shall authority be given to any such mutual corporation to do other kinds of business than those specified in this article. Such corporation shall be required to maintain the same reserves for the protection of members and employees as are required for domestic corporations authorized to transact the same kind of insurance.

Department of Social Ethics
APR 22 1914

STATE OF NEW YORK
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BULLETIN

Issued Under the Direction of
JAMES M. LYNCH
Commissioner of Labor

Whole No. 60
Series on Labor Organization No. 1

STATISTICS OF TRADE UNIONS
IN 1913

Prepared by
THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS AND INFORMATION

Previous Publications Concerning Labor Organization

Statistics. Statistics of unions and membership in the State (for 1894 and 1895) were first published in the annual report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics for 1895. Annual statistics have been published regularly from 1897 to date. For the years 1897 and 1898 these were published only in the annual reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. From 1899 to 1913 summary figures were published in the Bulletin of that Bureau (quarterly in 1899 and 1900, thereafter semi-annually) which after 1900 became the Bulletin of the Department of Labor, with detailed annual figures in the annual reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

A compilation of international statistics of trade unions has been published from 1901 to date, except in 1902 and 1908, in the Department Bulletins for December of 1901, March of 1905 and 1906 and September of other years.

Other Publications. Information somewhat fragmentary or general in character concerning labor organization is to be found in the reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics for 1885 (chapter on Labor Organizations), 1888 (section on Union Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor, 1883-7) and 1894 (Growth of Organized Labor and its Accruing Benefits).

More specialized material is to be found in the following:

Laws and Court Decisions as to Labor Combination (16 pp.). Reprint from Vol. 17 of the Report of the U. S. Industrial Commission, in Annual Report of the New York Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration, 1902, p. 204.

The Open-Shop Discussion (37 pp.). Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labor, 1904, p. 228.

Union Initiation Fees and Dues (65 pp.). Annual Report of Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1907, pp. lxx and 877.

History of Typographical Union No. 6 (pp. xx + 717). Part I of Annual Report of Bureau of Labor Statistics for 1911.

New York laws concerning labor organization have been regularly included in the annual compilation of labor laws published in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labor. New York court decisions bearing on the subject have been regularly included in Bulletin summaries of all decisions concerning labor. The U. S. Supreme Court decision in the Hatters' Boycott Case, and that court's decision on the anti-discrimination clause of the Erdman Law of 1898, both in 1908, were reprinted in Bulletins Nos. 36 and 38, respectively, of that year.

Of the publications above referred to, files of which may be found in many public libraries, the Department can now supply only the following:

Quarterly Bulletins: 1899, No. 2; 1902, No. 15; 1905, No. 26; 1907, Nos. 34, 35; 1908, Nos. 36, 37, 38, 39; 1910, No. 45; 1911, Nos. 47, 48, 49; 1912, Nos. 51, 52, 53; 1913, No. 56.

Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labor: 1904.

Annual Reports of Bureau of Labor Statistics: 1895, 1907, 1911, 1912.

Annual Report of Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration: 1902.



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ALBANY

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LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN 1913.

On September 30, 1913, there were in New York State 2,643 labor organizations with 665,248 members. Both in number of organizations and in membership all previous records were surpassed. The total number of new organizations formed during the year was 313, but 109 organizations disbanded and 30 amalgamated with other organizations, making the total lapses 139 and a net increase of 174 in the number of new organizations; the largest increase in any year since 1903. From October, 1912, to April, 1913, there were 134 new organizations with 73 lapses and from April to October, 1913, there were 179 new organizations with 66 lapses.

The membership increase was unprecedented. In the first half of the year, the increase — 116,946 — was greater than that for any other entire year. In the second half of the year, there was a further increase of 21,630 making the total increase for the year 138,576, or 26.3 per cent. The average number of members per union was 219 as against 213 in 1912.

TABLE 1.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF UNIONS IN NEW YORK STATE, 1894-1913.†

YEAR ENDED —	ORGANIZATIONS		MEMBERSHIP			INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (—)	
	Num- ber	In- crease	Men	Women	Total	Mem- bers	Per cent
1894. July 1.....	860	.....	149,709	7,488	157,197	.....	.....
1895. July 1.....	927	67	170,129	10,102	180,231	23,034+	14.7+
1896. Oct. 31.....	962	35	.....	.....	170,296	9,935—	5.5—
1897. Sept. 30.....	1,009	47	162,690	5,764	168,454	1,842—	1.1—
1898. Sept. 30.....	1,087	78	163,562	7,505	171,067	2,613+	1.6+
1899. Sept. 30.....	1,320	233	200,932	8,088	209,020	37,953+	22.2+
1900. Sept. 30.....	1,635	315	233,553	11,828	245,381	36,361+	17.4+
1901. Sept. 30.....	1,871	236	261,523	14,618	276,141	30,760+	12.5+
1902. Sept. 30.....	2,229	358	313,592	15,509	329,101	52,960+	19.2+
1903. Sept. 30.....	2,583	354	380,845	14,753	395,598	66,497+	20.2+
1904. Sept. 30.....	2,504	*79	378,859	12,817	391,676	3,922—	1.0—
1905. Sept. 30.....	2,402	*102	370,971	12,265	383,236	8,440—	2.2—
1906. Sept. 30.....	2,420	18	386,869	11,625	398,494	15,258+	4.0+
1907. Sept. 30.....	2,497	77	422,561	14,231	436,792	38,298+	9.6+
1908. Sept. 30.....	2,444	*53	361,761	10,698	372,459	64,333—	14.7—
1909. Sept. 30.....	2,368	*76	360,319	12,410	372,729	270+	0.1+
1910. Sept. 30.....	2,457	89	453,801	28,123	481,924	109,195+	29.3+
1911. Sept. 30.....	2,498	41	468,912	35,402	504,314	22,390+	4.6+
1912. Sept. 30.....	2,469	*29	489,502	37,170	526,672	22,358+	4.4+
1913. Sept. 30.....	2,643	174	586,726	78,522	665,248	138,576+	26.3+

* Decrease.

† In 1888 there were 826 labor organizations in New York, but not all of them reported their membership to the Bureau. The 580 unions that made such reports had 118,628 members; assuming that the remaining 246 unions averaged the same number of members, the aggregate membership of all unions in 1888 would have been 199,000, or about 12,000 more than in 1894, when industry was in the midst of an unusually severe depression.

Cities and Villages.

In the table following, the distribution of unions and of membership as between New York City and the remainder of the State is given. New York City had 29 per cent of the organizations and 74 per cent of the membership. Of the increase in membership during the year, the metropolis had 82 per cent. The average membership per union was 647 in New York City and 92 elsewhere in the State. The number of localities in the State having at least one labor organization was 219 as against 214 in 1912.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF UNIONS IN NEW YORK CITY AND THE REMAINDER OF THE STATE, 1898-1913.

YEAR ENDED SEPT. 30 —	ORGANIZATIONS †		MEMBERSHIP		INCREASE IN MEMBERSHIP IN —		
	New York City	Remain- der of State	New York City	Remain- der of State	New York City	Remain- der of State	Total State
1898.....	440	647	125,429	45,638	.....	.....	.....
1899.....	477	843	141,687	67,333	16,258	21,695	37,953
1900.....	502	1,133	154,504	90,877	12,817	23,544	36,361
1901.....	515	1,356	174,022	102,119	19,518	11,242	30,760
1902.....	579	1,650	198,055	131,046	24,033	28,927	52,960
1903.....	653	1,930	244,212	151,396	46,157	20,340	66,497
1904.....	670	1,834	254,719	136,987	10,507	*14,429	*3,922
1905.....	667	1,735	251,277	131,959	*3,442	*4,998	*8,440
1906.....	678	1,742	260,008	138,486	8,731	6,527	15,258
1907.....	712	1,785	286,180	150,612	26,172	12,126	38,298
1908.....	704	1,740	239,538	132,921	*46,542	*17,691	*64,233
1909.....	690	1,669	243,157	129,572	8,619	*3,349	270
1910.....	722	1,735	337,509	144,415	94,352	14,843	109,195
1911.....	736	1,762	357,071	147,243	19,562	2,828	22,390
1912.....	693	1,776	377,709	148,963	20,638	1,720	22,358
1913.....	760	1,883	491,793	173,455	114,064	24,492	138,576

* Decrease.

† The number of cities and villages with at least one labor organization in September from 1898 to 1913 was as follows:

1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
87	106	132	140	162	195	187	186	188	200	196	195	195	201	214	219

The number of localities in the State having 1,000 or more union members on September 30, 1913, was thirty-three, an increase of two as compared with 1912. During the year, four localities (Amsterdam, Ilion, Ogdensburg and Port Chester) entered the list and two (Corning and Geneva) dropped out of it. In twenty-seven of these localities, there were increases in membership and in six there were decreases. Nearly 96 per cent of the total union membership of the State were in these thirty-three localities.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF UNIONS IN LOCALITIES WITH 1,000 OR MORE MEMBERS WITH GAINS OR LOSSES IN 1913.

	UNIONS AT END OF —			MEMBERSHIP AT END OF —			INCREASE OR DECREASE.	
	1912-1913, in —							
	Sept., 1912	Mar., 1913	Sept., 1913	Sept., 1912	Mar., 1913	Sept., 1913	Unions	Members
1. New York City.....	693	712	760	377,709	481,102	491,793	67	114,084
2. Buffalo.....	165	164	180	28,250	28,388	38,784	15	10,534
3. Rochester.....	87	94	104	16,054	24,261	20,829	17	4,775
4. Schenectady.....	53	56	65	7,307	8,661	10,865	12	3,558
5. Syracuse.....	86	91	89	9,981	10,791	10,658	3	677
6. Albany.....	84	84	83	8,969	9,073	9,033	*1	64
7. Utica.....	55	57	58	6,384	7,167	7,647	3	1,263
8. Troy.....	46	48	49	4,537	4,578	4,823	3	286
9. Yonkers.....	36	36	34	5,992	5,714	4,607	*2	*1,385
10. Elmira.....	37	39	39	2,906	2,936	3,060	2	174
11. Newburgh.....	33	32	32	2,538	2,455	2,544	*1	6
12. Binghamton.....	35	35	36	2,244	2,443	2,427	1	183
13. Niagara Falls.....	30	30	30	1,975	2,175	2,169	.....	194
14. Auburn.....	32	32	33	1,663	1,722	1,858	1	195
15. Watertown.....	21	25	24	1,213	1,860	1,684	3	471
16. Poughkeepsie.....	22	23	23	1,380	1,439	1,557	1	177
17. Middletown.....	28	27	27	1,553	1,537	1,552	*1	*1
18. Jamestown.....	21	22	26	1,304	1,272	1,537	5	233
19. Oneonta.....	15	17	17	1,180	1,299	1,432	2	252
20. New Rochelle.....	19	20	21	1,298	1,333	1,418	2	120
21. Mechanicville.....	17	17	19	1,027	1,011	1,378	2	351
22. Kingston.....	24	24	24	1,223	1,245	1,353	.....	130
23. Ilion.....	3	4	5	166	1,389	1,342	2	1,176
24. Cohoes.....	20	20	20	1,762	1,481	1,337	.....	*425
25. Dunkirk.....	25	26	27	1,760	1,352	1,291	2	*469
26. Port Jervis.....	16	18	19	1,164	1,250	1,243	3	79
27. Hornell.....	20	21	20	1,208	1,236	1,191	.....	*17
28. Glens Falls.....	17	18	18	1,007	1,166	1,182	1	175
29. White Plains.....	14	13	14	1,068	1,071	1,147	.....	79
30. Port Chester.....	17	17	17	927	986	1,088	.....	161
31. Ogdensburg.....	17	19	20	727	843	1,085	3	358
32. Oswego.....	19	21	21	1,161	1,094	1,083	2	*78
33. Amsterdam.....	17	15	18	935	939	1,066	1	131

* Decrease.

The relative rank of the first and second class cities of the State as to union membership appears in Table 4. During the year, Schenectady by reason of a large increase in membership (49 per cent), moved up from sixth to fourth place, passing Syracuse and Albany. Yonkers, by reason of a decline of 23 per cent simultaneously with an increase of 6 per cent in Troy, dropped to the last place. These nine cities, it will be noted, contained 65 per cent of the population and 90 per cent of the union membership of the State.

TABLE 4.—PERCENTAGE OF TRADE UNIONISTS IN THE STATE AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER BELONGING TO ORGANIZATIONS IN FIRST AND SECOND CLASS CITIES AND IN THE REMAINDER OF THE STATE.

LOCALITY	1898	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	Pop- ulation,	
								1913	1910
New York.....	73.3	65.5	64.3	65.2	70.0	70.8	71.7	73.9	52.3
Buffalo.....	5.2	7.5	7.7	7.5	6.1	6.0	5.4	5.8	4.6
Rochester.....	2.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	2.4
Schenectady.....	0.6	1.7	1.3	1.4	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.6	0.8
Syracuse.....	3.7	2.0	2.2	2.3	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.5
Albany.....	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.1
Utica.....	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.2	0.8
Troy.....	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.8
Yonkers.....	0.5	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.9
Total (9 cities).....	90.5	85.1	84.4	85.2	87.3	87.9	88.3	90.0	65.3
Remainder of State.....	9.5	14.9	15.6	14.8	12.7	12.1	11.7	10.0	34.7
Total State.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Industries and Trades.

The changes in the number and the membership of labor organizations by industries during the year are summarized in Table 5. Every industry save one (tobacco, which remained stationary) gained in number of organizations. In the building industry, the gains were distributed, the largest being that of 10 organizations in the building and paving trades. Of the total increase of 35 in transportation, 10 were in railways, 10 in freight handling and 8 in teaming and cab driving. In clothing and textiles, there was an increase of 15 organizations in the garment trades, 12 in the boot, shoe and glove trades and 5 in the textile trades. In the metals-machinery industry, there were 12 new organizations in the iron and steel trades and 6 in trades other than in iron and steel. Of the 23 new organizations in the miscellaneous group, 10 were of up-State paper and paper goods workers.

In membership every industry gained. In the building industry, the gain was confined to the building and paving trades, there having been slight losses in the other two sub-divisions of that industry. Of the total gain in the building industry, 77 per cent was in New York City, chiefly among painters and decorators. Rochester reported the next largest gain, 13 per cent of the total, the chief item being 800 general building and street laborers. In transportation, there was a gain of nearly 8,000 members, Buffalo reporting 87 per cent of the total, equally divided between railways and teaming. In New York City, there was a loss of nearly 2,000 members, chiefly in the navigation trades. The clothing-textiles industry reported 70 per cent of the total gain in all industries. Of the clothing-textiles increase, 98 per cent was in New York City and 82 per cent

was in the garment trades in New York City. The membership of the textile trades doubled and of the shirt, collar and cuff trades tripled, the increase in each case being practically confined to New York City. The increase in the restaurant, trade, etc., group was due chiefly to the strike among the Brooklyn barbers in May, 1913, which led to the formation of a new union with 4,500 members.

TABLE 5.—INCREASE OR DECREASE OF UNIONS AND MEMBERS IN 1913, BY INDUSTRIES.

INDUSTRY	INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (—)					
	Sept., 1912	March, 1913	Sept., 1913	Sept., 1912, to March, 1913	March to Sept., 1913	Sept., 1912, to Sept., 1913
	<i>A. Number of Organizations</i>					
1. Building, stone working, etc.	706	713	722	7 +	9 +	16 +
2. Transportation	359	365	394	6 +	29 +	35 +
3. Clothing and textiles	187	200	221	13 +	21 +	34 +
4. Metals, machinery, etc.	246	251	264	5 +	13 +	18 +
5. Printing, binding, etc.	126	127	129	1 +	2 +	3 +
6. Wood working and furniture	70	75	80	5 +	5 +	10 +
7. Food and liquors	115	115	120	.....	5 +	5 +
8. Theaters and music	78	82	88	4 +	6 +	10 +
9. Tobacco	65	65	65	.....	.....	.....
10. Restaurants, trade, etc.	132	133	139	1 +	6 +	7 +
11. Public employment	250	251	257	1 +	6 +	7 +
12. Stationary engine tending	62	67	68	5 +	1 +	6 +
13. Miscellaneous	73	86	96	13 +	10 +	23 +
Total	2,469	2,530	2,643	61 +	113 +	174 +
<i>B. Number of Members</i>						
1. Building, stone working, etc.	130,006	133,812	138,738	3,806 +	4,926 +	8,732 +
2. Transportation	86,120	89,325	93,995	3,205 +	4,670 +	7,875 +
3. Clothing and textiles	130,206	232,868	226,528	102,662 +	6,340—	96,322 +
4. Metals, machinery, etc.	28,962	32,512	37,452	3,550 +	4,940 +	8,490 +
5. Printing, binding, etc.	29,977	30,273	30,730	296 +	457 +	753 +
6. Wood working and furniture	11,602	11,712	14,762	110 +	3,050 +	3,160 +
7. Food and liquors	17,752	17,206	17,995	546—	789 +	243 +
8. Theaters and music	25,997	26,318	26,607	321 +	289 +	610 +
9. Tobacco	10,200	10,112	10,217	88—	105 +	17 +
10. Restaurants, trade, etc.	22,099	23,153	28,705	1,054 +	5,552 +	6,606 +
11. Public employment	15,696	16,758	18,304	1,062 +	1,546 +	2,608 +
12. Stationary engine tending	10,538	11,133	11,655	595 +	522 +	1,117 +
13. Miscellaneous	7,517	8,436	9,560	919 +	1,124 +	2,043 +
Total	526,672	643,618	665,248	116,946 +	21,630 +	138,576 +

The union membership of each of the industries for a period of years, dating back to and including 1894, is given in the following table. The growth of organization in the clothing industry is the most striking feature of the table. On September 30, 1912, this industry for the first time took the leading position as to union membership in the State, exceeding by 200 that of the building

industry. On September 30, 1913, its membership was nearly 88,000 in excess of the building industry, and included one-third of the total union membership in the entire State. Ninety-five per cent of its membership was in New York City.

TABLE 6.—NUMBER OF UNION MEMBERS IN EACH INDUSTRY, 1894 TO 1913.*

YEAR	I Building, stone working, etc.	II Trans- portation	III Clothing and textiles	IV Metals, machinery, ship- building	V Printing, binding, etc.	VI Wood working and furniture	VII Food and liquors
1894.....	49,131	18,773	39,162	8,309	11,059	5,169	5,340
1895.....	53,683	19,134	51,921	9,328	11,998	4,477	6,210
1896.....	56,363	23,469	30,093	11,333	13,948	4,059	7,153
1897.....	53,303	23,933	32,147	10,124	13,413	3,975	6,621
1898.....	59,676	19,065	26,444	11,621	15,090	4,468	6,409
1899.....	70,031	25,981	29,644	17,779	16,051	6,571	7,935
1900.....	79,706	32,979	28,783	24,153	17,145	8,037	8,987
1901.....	84,732	37,923	41,843	25,616	18,061	8,113	8,729
1902.....	90,817	42,824	46,954	38,201	21,170	12,247	12,528
1903.....	110,173	63,791	40,981	48,230	23,915	16,916	15,757
1904.....	119,597	72,257	36,090	39,971	25,348	12,771	15,394
1905.....	133,698	62,871	34,406	34,163	26,192	11,179	13,603
1906.....	147,393	61,540	35,259	35,936	26,740	12,577	13,513
1907.....	150,082	72,771	47,438	38,074	26,148	12,160	14,357
1908.....	120,010	68,000	31,409	28,830	25,181	10,194	14,753
1909.....	113,331	62,375	44,537	27,545	25,375	9,369	16,370
1910.....	120,588	69,060	119,911	36,623	26,889	10,222	18,575
1911.....	129,954	79,309	117,228	34,037	29,038	11,939	18,240
1912.....	130,006	86,120	130,206	28,962	29,977	11,602	17,752
1913.....	138,738	93,995	226,528	37,452	30,730	14,762	17,995

YEAR	VIII Theaters and music	IX Tobacco	X Restau- rants, trade, etc.	XI Public employ- ment	XII Stationary engine tending	XIII Miscel- laneous	Total
1894.....	5,688	8,722	1,771	1,964	975	1,134	157,197
1895.....	7,327	9,089	2,133	1,964	1,105	1,862	180,231
1896.....	7,306	9,799	3,058	993	1,239	1,483	170,296
1897.....	6,920	9,097	2,984	1,667	2,948	1,322	168,454
1898.....	9,346	8,889	3,228	1,880	3,738	1,153	171,067
1899.....	9,518	8,886	4,584	3,797	5,204	3,039	209,020
1900.....	9,698	12,349	6,543	7,148	5,666	4,188	245,381
1901.....	11,688	10,210	8,182	8,142	7,666	5,336	276,141
1902.....	11,588	11,049	10,747	9,160	8,111	13,705	329,101
1903.....	11,674	12,435	14,828	9,753	11,166	15,979	395,598
1904.....	13,614	12,354	15,255	9,538	12,702	9,785	391,676
1905.....	13,224	12,115	12,784	9,346	12,037	7,618	383,236
1906.....	13,439	11,888	10,327	9,419	12,650	7,813	398,494
1907.....	16,236	11,888	12,104	10,711	14,574	10,249	436,792
1908.....	16,955	11,523	10,636	15,097	11,984	7,887	372,459
1909.....	18,528	10,531	9,822	16,157	11,946	6,843	372,729
1910.....	20,479	10,289	9,064	17,534	12,277	10,413	481,924
1911.....	26,791	10,489	10,024	16,669	11,637	8,959	504,314
1912.....	25,997	10,200	22,099	15,696	10,538	7,517	526,672
1913.....	26,607	10,217	28,705	18,304	11,655	9,560	665,248

* The figures for industries in earlier years in this table do not always agree with those in the annual reports for those years owing to changes made to correspond to the revised classification of trades now used by the Bureau.

In September, 1913, there were 292 distinct trades or branches of trade, each of which had at least one labor organization as compared with 279 such trades a year ago. In 65 trades there was a union membership of 2,000 or more as compared with 60 such trades a year ago. Eight trades — basters, knitters, underwear makers, electrical apparatus makers, carriage, wagon and automobile workers, laundry workers, dock builders, and shirt makers — appear in this list which were not included in 1912; and three trades — rock drillers and tool sharpeners, steam fitters and helpers, and boiler makers — which were included in the list a year ago do not appear in the 1913 list.

The union membership increased in 54 of these trades, decreased in 10 and remained stationary in the organization of actors and chorus singers. Coat, pants and vest makers, reporting a gain of 31,000 members, moved up from twentieth to second place in the list; waist, dress and wrapper makers, with a gain of 23,000, moved up from sixteenth to third place, and basters, entering the list in 1913 with a gain of 10,000, took thirteenth place. There were decreases of as much as 2,000 members in two trades only — hod carriers and skirt makers.

In number of organizations, 30 trades in this list increased, 8 trades decreased, and 27 trades remained unchanged. The largest organizations were 11 organizations of boot and shoe workers, 10 of coat, pants and vest makers, 8 of paper and pulp workers and 7 of longshoremen. The largest decrease was of 5 organizations of electrical workers.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF UNIONS IN TRADES HAVING 2,000 OR MORE MEMBERS (SEPTEMBER), 1894 AND 1911-1913.

TRADES	UNIONS				MEMBERS			
	*1894	1911	1912	1913	*1894	1911	1912	1913
Cloak and suit makers.....	3	9	9	7	10,380	38,907	43,235	45,772
Coat, pants and vest makers(a)...	12	23	22	32	7,323	8,461	7,360	38,493
Waist, dress and wrapper makers.....		5	4	4		11,416	9,750	32,900
Carpenters and joiners.....	86	204	203	206	9,021	31,848	30,641	31,212
Painters and decorators.....	25	97	96	99	4,458	15,693	14,552	23,357
Truck and wagon drivers and chauffeurs.....	1	43	38	45	47	13,708	12,631	17,215
Hod carriers.....	27	53	47	51	6,742	18,059	18,275	16,274
Hotel employees(c).....	11	10	17	20	1,014	1,874	14,201	15,278
Clothing pressers.....	4	10	9	8	1,085	10,946	11,336	14,250
Bricklayers and masons.....	47	66	67	70	7,738	12,735	13,103	13,604
Firemen, marine.....	1	3	4	4	††526	7,702	12,734	12,854
Machinists.....	17	58	58	62	1,180	9,582	7,914	12,513
Basters.....	1	1	1	2	1,240	1,200	1,225	12,350
Musicians.....	17	52	51	53	4,584	11,612	11,813	12,171
Actors and chorus singers.....	2	5	5	5	393	12,425	11,000	11,000

*July 1. (a) Includes knee pants makers. (c) Includes only cooks and waiters previous to 1912. †† Includes marine water tenders and oilers.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF UNIONS IN TRADES HAVING 2,000 OR MORE MEMBERS (SEPTEMBER), 1894 AND 1911-1913 — *concluded*.

TRADES	UNIONS				MEMBERS			
	*1894	1911	1912	1913	*1894	1911	1912	1913
Compositors.....	27	47	47	47	7,068	10,195	10,553	10,772
Trainmen.....	29	49	50	50	1,521	9,733	9,812	10,440
Fur workers.....	3	6	5	4	565	2,359	10,192	9,650
Jacket makers.....	3	6	6	6	2,675	7,025	6,416	9,564
Cigar makers.....	47	51	50	50	8,198	9,549	9,293	9,372
Cloak and suit cutters.....	¶7	1	1	1	¶3,454	5,000	5,300	9,060
Brewery employees(b).....	24	48	48	48	3,153	8,591	8,511	8,542
Underwear makers.....	.....	2	2	2	.....	332	732	8,020
Engineers, stationary.....	10	55	50	54	939	7,768	6,811	7,873
Skirt makers.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	9,000	10,000	7,781
Barbers.....	7	53	53	56	207	2,883	2,851	7,479
Street railway employees.....	1	15	18	22	2,500	2,997	4,036	6,778
Electrical workers(d).....	2	40	41	36	666	5,919	6,360	6,490
Firemen, locomotive.....	31	49	49	49	2,439	5,700	6,024	6,368
Plumbers and gas fitters.....	†11	56	55	55	†3,895	5,235	5,672	5,689
Letter carriers.....	2	98	112	112	1,183	5,187	5,495	5,670
Iron molders.....	30	43	41	40	3,158	5,208	5,556	5,577
Bookbinders.....	11	13	13	13	1,208	5,297	5,401	5,519
Cooks and stewards, marine.....	.....	3	2	2	.....	4,564	5,600	5,390
Clothing cutters and trimmers.....	¶7	8	7	8	¶3,454	3,239	3,199	5,268
Engineers, locomotive.....	34	45	44	44	3,241	5,131	5,035	5,092
Bakers and confectioners.....	19	35	34	35	1,864	5,305	5,001	5,061
Post-office clerks.....	.....	89	93	93	.....	4,735	4,911	4,681
Sheet metal workers.....	8	34	36	35	1,854	3,561	4,446	4,429
Telegraphers(e).....	.....	16	14	17	.....	4,101	4,515	4,312
Longshoremen.....	.....	15	13	20	.....	2,938	2,923	4,267
Tailors.....	10	21	21	21	1,929	2,514	2,383	4,236
Plasterers.....	4	11	11	11	2,703	4,290	4,181	4,229
Bartenders.....	5	35	38	39	363	3,639	3,954	4,216
Seamen.....	1	3	3	3	5,000	3,900	6,000	4,070
Firemen, stationary.....	1	13	12	14	36	3,869	3,727	3,782
Pressmen.....	¶7	13	16	16	¶1,493	3,284	3,450	3,602
Knitters.....	1	2	1	2	30	175	100	3,563
Boot and shoe workers.....	12	15	15	26	1,775	2,649	3,029	3,541
Housesmiths and bridgemen.....	4	9	9	11	450	3,116	2,944	3,481
Electrical apparatus makers.....	.....	9	10	16	.....	1,744	1,717	3,465
Press feeders.....	**	7	8	8	**	3,322	3,394	3,463
Engineers, marine.....	1	11	11	12	50	3,477	3,456	3,458
Paper and pulp workers.....	.....	22	34	42	.....	1,815	2,548	3,317
Cabinet makers.....	1	3	4	6	1,120	2,028	2,220	3,147
Butchers.....	4	24	24	25	323	3,054	2,948	3,070
Machine wood workers.....	4	16	15	16	321	2,780	2,800	2,986
Excavators and tunnel workers.....	.....	7	3	3	.....	3,674	2,380	2,877
Laborers (general building).....	.....	4	3	2	.....	3,175	2,126	2,850
Conductors, railway.....	18	28	28	28	1,302	2,922	2,861	2,837
Cabmen and coach drivers and chauffeurs.....	4	11	10	15	779	2,937	2,939	2,726
Carriage, wagon and automobile workers.....	1	10	9	10	237	2,133	1,599	2,507
Laundry workers.....	4	8	8	7	218	1,271	1,304	2,125
Dock builders.....	1	2	2	2	74	424	740	2,104
Shirt makers.....	4	1	2	2	899	200	470	2,024

* July 1. † Includes unions composed exclusively of steamfitters and helpers. ‡ Includes press feeders. ¶ Includes clothing cutters and trimmers, and wrapper, shirt and waist cutters. ** Included in pressmen. (b) All branches, including grain workers and maltsters. (d) Includes cable splicers and linemen. (e) Includes both commercial and railroad telegraphers.

Organized Working Women.

The increase of men in the organized trades of the State was 20 per cent and of women 111 per cent. This more than doubling of the number of the union membership of women increased the proportion which organized women bear to the total number of organized workers in the State from 7.0 to 11.8 per cent. The increase of women was localized industrially in clothing and textiles (98 per cent of the total) and geographically in New York City (96 per cent of the total). The number of organizations composed of women exclusively increased from 16 to 24 during the year. There were 5 unions of electrical apparatus makers with a membership of 614, consisting of women only, formed in Schenectady. The two following tables summarize the changes in organizations and membership of women unionists.

TABLE 8.—PROPORTION OF WOMEN TO ALL TRADE UNIONISTS.

YEAR	Per- centage	YEAR	Per- centage
1894.....	4.8	1905.....	3.2
1895.....	5.6	1906.....	2.9
1897.....	3.4	1907.....	3.3
1898.....	4.4	1908.....	2.9
1899.....	4.0	1909.....	3.3
1900.....	4.8	1910.....	5.8
1901.....	5.3	1911.....	7.0
1902.....	4.7	1912.....	7.0
1903.....	3.7	1913.....	11.8
1904.....	3.3		

TABLE 9.—NUMBER OF WOMEN IN LABOR UNIONS IN EACH INDUSTRY.

INDUSTRY	Sept., 1912	March, 1913	Sept., 1913	Increase or de- crease, 1912- 1913	Per- centage of entire mem- bership who are women Sept., 1913	UNIONS OF WOMEN EXCLUSIVELY SEPT., 1913	
						Number of unions	Number of mem- bers
1. Building, stone working, etc.	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.0	.....	.....
2. Transportation.....	305	281	270	35—	0.3	.....	.....
<i>Railways.....</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>11 +</i>	<i>*0.0</i>	.....	.....
<i>Teaming and cab driving..</i>	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Telegraphs.....</i>	<i>303</i>	<i>278</i>	<i>257</i>	<i>46—</i>	<i>6.0</i>	.....	.....
3. Clothing and textiles.....	27,055	61,103	67,409	40,354 +	29.8	16	9,997
<i>Garments.....</i>	<i>22,369</i>	<i>48,941</i>	<i>51,512</i>	<i>29,143 +</i>	<i>27.7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>1,032</i>
<i>Shirts, collars and laundry.</i>	<i>1,001</i>	<i>7,982</i>	<i>9,363</i>	<i>8,362 +</i>	<i>75.2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3,090</i>
<i>Hats, caps and furs.....</i>	<i>2,470</i>	<i>2,529</i>	<i>2,942</i>	<i>472 +</i>	<i>18.9</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>237</i>
<i>Boots, shoes and gloves....</i>	<i>154</i>	<i>268</i>	<i>367</i>	<i>213 +</i>	<i>8.8</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>8</i>
<i>Textiles.....</i>	<i>1,061</i>	<i>1,389</i>	<i>3,225</i>	<i>2,164 +</i>	<i>38.6</i>	.....	.....
4. Metals, machinery and ship- building.....	155	164	635	480 +	1.7	5	614
<i>Iron and steel.....</i>	<i>123</i>	<i>119</i>	<i>622</i>	<i>494 +</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>614</i>
<i>Other metals.....</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>14—</i>	<i>0.3</i>	.....	.....
5. Printing, binding, etc.....	1,941	1,960	1,891	50—	6.2	1	1,250
6. Wood working and furniture	40	34	36	4—	0.2	.....	.....
7. Food and liquors.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.0	.....	.....
8. Theaters and music.....	3,359	3,368	3,395	36 +	12.8	.....	.....
9. Tobacco.....	2,322	2,263	2,390	68 +	23.4	.....	.....
10. Restaurants, trade, etc.....	671	794	653	18—	2.3	.....	.....
<i>Hotels and restaurants....</i>	<i>476</i>	<i>599</i>	<i>301</i>	<i>174—</i>	<i>1.6</i>	.....	.....
<i>Retail trade.....</i>	<i>196</i>	<i>195</i>	<i>352</i>	<i>156 +</i>	<i>20.3</i>	.....	.....
11. Public employment.....	1,131	1,135	1,501	370 +	8.2	1	1,352
12. Stationary engine tending..	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.0	.....	.....
13. Miscellaneous.....	191	303	342	151 +	3.6	1	28
<i>Paper and paper goods....</i>	.....	<i>2</i>	<i>106</i>	<i>106 +</i>	<i>2.9</i>	.....	.....
<i>Leather and leather goods..</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>62</i>	<i>55</i>	<i>25—</i>	<i>2.1</i>	.....	.....
<i>Other distinct trades.....</i>	<i>141</i>	<i>211</i>	<i>179</i>	<i>38 +</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>28</i>
<i>Mixed employment.....</i>	.....	<i>22</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>32 +</i>	<i>9.7</i>	.....	.....
Total.....	37,170	71,405	78,522	41,352	11.8	24	13,241

* Less than 0.05 per cent.

APPENDIX.

Summary Tables.

- A. Unions and membership in New York State (March and September).
- B. Unions and membership in New York City (March and September).
- C. Unions and membership, by industries, 1894-1913.
- D. Unions and membership in each city, 1894-1913.

Detailed Tables.

- I. Unions and membership, March and September, by industries, trades and localities.
- II. Unions and membership, March and September:
 - (a) By counties, towns and trades.
 - (b) Recapitulation by counties and towns.

TABLE A.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN NEW YORK STATE, 1913

INDUSTRIES OR GROUPS OF TRADES	UNIONS AT END OF —		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT END OF —					
			MARCH			SEPTEMBER		
	Mch.	Sept.	Men	Wom.	Total	Men	Wom.	Total
1. Building, Stone Working, Etc.	713	722	133,812		133,812	133,728		133,728
Stone working	42	44	6,286		6,286	6,037		6,037
Building and paving trades	609	615	102,462		102,462	108,157		108,157
Building and street labor	62	63	25,084		25,084	24,544		24,544
2. Transportation	365	394	89,044	281	89,325	93,725	270	93,995
Railways	242	250	31,671	3	31,674	35,573	13	35,586
Navigation	26	30	30,217		30,217	27,720		27,720
Teaming and cab driving	56	61	17,324		17,324	20,086		20,086
Freight handling	26	36	6,070		6,070	6,291		6,291
Telegraphs	15	17	3,762	278	4,040	4,055	257	4,312
3. Clothing and Textiles	200	221	171,765	61,103	232,868	159,119	67,409	226,528
Garments	100	112	148,653	48,941	197,594	134,436	51,512	185,948
Shirts, collars and laundry	14	13	3,191	7,982	11,173	3,080	9,363	12,443
Hats, caps and furs	27	28	12,120	2,529	14,649	12,655	2,942	15,597
Boots, shoes and gloves	24	30	3,830	262	4,092	3,802	367	4,169
Textiles	35	38	3,971	1,389	5,360	5,146	3,225	8,371
4. Metals, Machinery and Shipbuilding	251	284	32,348	164	32,512	36,817	635	37,452
Iron and steel	206	217	27,732	119	27,851	30,240	622	30,862
Other metals	36	38	3,174	45	3,219	4,886	13	4,909
Shipbuilding	9	9	1,442		1,442	1,691		1,691
5. Printing, Binding, Etc.	127	129	28,313	1,960	30,273	28,839	1,891	30,730
6. Wood Working and Furniture	75	80	11,678	34	11,712	14,726	36	14,762
7. Food and Liquors	115	120	17,206		17,206	17,995		17,995
Food products	63	67	8,743		8,743	9,202		9,202
Beverages	52	53	8,463		8,463	8,793		8,793
8. Theaters and Music	82	88	22,950	3,368	26,318	23,212	3,395	26,607
9. Tobacco	65	65	7,849	2,263	10,112	7,827	2,390	10,217
10. Restaurants, Trade, Etc.	133	139	22,359	794	23,153	28,052	653	28,705
Hotels and restaurants	58	59	18,682	599	19,281	19,193	301	19,494
Barbering	54	56	2,827		2,827	7,479		7,479
Retail trade	21	24	850	195	1,045	1,380	352	1,732
11. Public Employment	251	257	15,623	1,135	16,758	16,803	1,501	18,304
12. Stationary Engine Tending	67	68	11,133		11,133	11,655		11,655
13. Miscellaneous	96	96	8,133	303	8,436	9,218	342	9,560
Paper and paper goods	39	44	3,361	2	3,363	3,491	106	3,597
Leather and leather goods	5	6	897	62	959	1,146	25	1,171
Glass and glassware	23	21	1,908		1,908	1,585		1,585
Cement, clay and plaster products	3	5	160		160	479		479
Other distinct trades	12	14	1,518	211	1,729	2,203	179	2,382
Mixed employment	4	6	289	28	317	314	32	346
Total	2,530	2,643	572,213	71,405	643,618	586,726	78,522	665,248

TABLE B.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN NEW YORK CITY, 1913

INDUSTRIES OR GROUPS OF TRADES	UNIONS AT END OF—		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT END OF—					
			MARCH			SEPTEMBER		
	Mch.	Sept.	Men	Wom.	Total	Men	Wom.	Total
1. Building, Stone Working, Etc.	197	198	87,519		87,519	90,949		90,949
Stone working	11	13	5,008		5,008	4,867		4,867
Building and paving trades	156	157	63,582		63,582	68,436		68,436
Building and street labor	30	28	18,929		18,929	17,646		17,646
2. Transportation	77	82	51,924	263	52,187	48,574	242	48,816
Railways	29	29	5,080		5,080	5,176		5,176
Navigation	7	7	27,374		27,374	24,421		24,421
Teaming and cab driving	25	24	13,568		13,568	12,435		12,435
Freight handling	12	18	3,042		3,042	3,612		3,612
Telegraphs	4	4	2,860	263	3,123	2,930	242	3,172
Clothing and Textiles	102	116	159,175	56,539	215,714	150,426	63,872	214,298
Garments	55	63	141,018	45,984	187,002	130,571	49,318	179,889
Shirts, collars and laundry	8	7	2,953	7,934	10,887	2,856	9,311	12,167
Hats, caps and furs	21	22	11,782	2,468	14,250	12,313	2,842	15,155
Boots, shoes and gloves	11	15	1,809	150	1,959	2,214	172	2,386
Textiles	7	9	1,613	3	1,616	2,472	2,229	4,701
4. Metals, Machinery and Shipbuilding	74	79	12,873		12,873	15,018		15,018
Iron and steel	49	51	9,175		9,175	9,478		9,478
Other metals	17	19	2,270		2,270	3,849		3,849
Shipbuilding	8	9	1,428		1,428	1,691		1,691
5. Printing, Binding, Etc.	40	41	23,615	1,770	25,385	24,043	1,670	25,713
6. Wood Working and Furniture	36	41	8,562	27	8,589	10,255	30	10,285
7. Food and Liquors	39	42	11,671		11,671	12,457		12,457
Food products	30	32	6,419		6,419	6,971		6,971
Beverages	9	10	5,252		5,252	5,486		5,486
8. Theaters and Music	15	15	17,589	3,028	20,617	17,607	3,027	20,634
9. Tobacco	15	15	4,420	2,047	6,467	4,387	2,129	6,516
10. Restaurants, Trade, Etc.	25	30	15,861	665	16,526	21,111	409	21,520
Hotels and restaurants	15	18	14,982	599	15,581	15,456	301	15,757
Barbering	3	3	414		414	4,745		4,745
Retail trade	7	9	465	66	531	910	108	1,018
11. Public Employment	43	45	11,377	20	11,397	12,072	19	12,091
12. Stationary Engine Tending	25	25	8,189		8,189	8,465		8,465
13. Miscellaneous	24	31	3,757	211	3,968	4,723	308	5,031
Paper and paper goods	1	2	31		31	209	100	309
Leather and leather goods	5	6	897	62	959	1,146	25	1,171
Glass and glassware	8	8	1,209		1,209	1,031		1,031
Cement, clay and plaster products	1	2	65		65	159		159
Other distinct trades	6	9	1,319	121	1,440	1,999	151	2,150
Mixed employment	3	4	236	28	264	179	32	211
Total	712	760	416,532	64,570	481,102	420,087	71,706	491,793

TABLE C.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF LABOR UNIONS, BY GROUPS OF TRADES,
1894-1913 *

GROUP I.—BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.

YEAR	STONE WORKERS		BUILDING MECHANICS		LABORERS		TOTAL	
	Unions	Members	Unions	Members	Unions	Members	Unions	Members
1894.....	26	5,093	229	37,261	28	6,777	283	49,131
1895.....	27	4,941	233	41,192	29	7,550	289	53,683
1896.....	32	5,330	232	43,116	29	7,917	293	56,363
1897.....	28	5,156	239	41,285	28	6,862	295	53,303
1898.....	34	4,722	258	45,301	32	9,653	324	59,676
1899.....	39	4,873	294	51,035	39	14,123	372	70,031
1900.....	40	4,937	381	61,278	46	13,490	467	79,705
1901.....	34	6,103	430	63,578	44	15,051	508	84,732
1902.....	39	6,154	512	72,558	49	12,105	600	90,817
1903.....	44	6,559	568	79,654	61	23,960	673	110,173
1904.....	43	7,284	575	78,246	58	34,067	676	119,597
1905.....	46	8,455	584	89,049	57	36,194	687	133,698
1906.....	50	8,644	613	98,952	63	39,797	726	147,393
1907.....	50	8,342	635	101,190	65	40,550	750	150,082
1908.....	43	6,816	628	88,233	63	24,961	734	120,010
1909.....	44	6,011	603	86,646	56	20,674	703	113,331
1910.....	43	5,420	594	92,084	61	23,084	698	120,588
1911.....	43	5,865	600	96,808	70	27,281	713	129,954
1912.....	43	6,078	605	98,803	58	25,125	706	130,006
1913.....	44	6,037	615	108,157	63	24,544	722	138,738

GROUP II.—TRANSPORTATION.

YEAR	RAILWAY EMPLOYEES†		NAVIGATION		TEAMSTERS		TOTAL‡	
	Unions	Members	Unions	Members	Unions	Members	Unions	Members
1894.....	113	11,003	4	5,744	5	826	123	18,773
1895.....	117	9,958	4	6,903	5	1,073	127	19,134
1896.....	129	10,365	4	6,458	9	4,025	148	23,460
1897.....	134	13,145	4	1,529	8	2,169	154	23,933
1898.....	134	14,137	2	877	15	2,339	158	19,065
1899.....	142	14,660	4	1,231	25	3,377	188	25,981
1900.....	153	17,544	9	3,482	36	4,390	222	32,979
1901.....	164	21,367	10	5,760	55	4,531	261	37,923
1902.....	181	19,883	13	11,861	62	5,135	291	42,824
1903.....	210	27,778	18	16,186	83	12,741	356	63,791
1904.....	239	30,830	22	19,871	68	15,456	375	72,257
1905.....	231	28,101	25	12,620	59	16,525	354	62,871
1906.....	223	28,717	26	12,977	53	14,131	343	61,540
1907.....	245	32,099	27	14,939	63	18,203	376	72,771
1908.....	254	30,598	26	13,573	61	16,745	381	68,000
1909.....	259	30,987	26	13,421	47	12,529	365	62,375
1910.....	267	33,122	26	16,579	45	13,120	372	69,060
1911.....	262	34,239	26	22,995	59	16,919	379	79,309
1912.....	254	35,042	26	30,347	53	15,869	359	86,120
1913.....	267	39,898	30	27,720	61	20,086	394	93,995

* Returns are for July 1 in 1894 and 1895, for October 31 in 1896 and for September 30 in other years. † Includes telegraphers, both railway and commercial. ‡ Includes freight handlers also.

Table C.—Number and Membership of Labor Unions, by Groups of Trades, 1894-1913 — cont.

GROUP III.—CLOTHING AND TEXTILES.

YEAR	GARMENT WORKERS		HAT AND CAP MAKERS AND FUR WORKERS		SHOE AND GLOVE WORKERS		TOTAL *	
	Unions	Members	Unions	Members	Unions	Members	Unions	Members
1894.....	46	30,514	15	2,964	13	1,860	93	39,162
1895.....	61	41,231	16	3,682	16	2,255	115	51,921
1896.....	59	22,750	14	2,287	12	2,029	104	30,093
1897.....	55	25,667	13	2,336	10	2,189	94	32,147
1898.....	56	19,884	15	1,697	15	2,700	103	26,444
1899.....	58	23,498	14	1,745	13	2,156	104	29,644
1900.....	61	21,339	12	1,683	16	2,118	123	28,783
1901.....	74	34,010	13	1,936	21	2,599	149	41,843
1902.....	90	33,509	15	3,319	34	5,403	176	46,954
1903.....	85	28,792	17	3,818	38	5,105	181	40,981
1904.....	88	26,079	20	3,899	33	4,133	168	36,090
1905.....	83	24,064	20	3,983	17	3,352	150	34,406
1906.....	86	22,952	20	4,015	19	3,612	167	35,259
1907.....	92	29,962	27	8,290	16	3,570	183	47,438
1908.....	85	19,826	23	4,417	17	3,936	170	31,409
1909.....	90	34,164	23	3,760	15	3,325	173	44,537
1910.....	99	107,027	27	5,794	17	3,175	187	119,911
1911.....	103	102,592	27	6,733	18	2,952	196	117,228
1912.....	97	104,569	25	15,085	18	3,642	187	130,206
1913.....	112	185,948	28	15,597	30	4,169	221	226,528

GROUP IV.—METALS, MACHINERY AND SHIPBUILDING.

YEAR	IRON AND STEEL WORKERS		METAL WORKERS		SHIPBUILDERS		TOTAL	
	Unions	Members	Unions	Members	Unions	Members	Unions	Members
1894.....	75	6,414	8	598	10	1,297	93	8,309
1895.....	81	7,347	11	846	10	1,135	102	9,328
1896.....	89	8,506	10	1,322	11	1,505	110	11,333
1897.....	94	7,577	15	963	11	1,584	120	10,124
1898.....	97	9,029	19	1,207	11	1,385	127	11,621
1899.....	130	13,892	29	2,378	10	1,509	169	17,779
1900.....	179	20,115	34	2,467	14	1,571	227	24,153
1901.....	205	21,662	32	2,174	15	1,780	252	25,616
1902.....	251	32,156	38	3,940	14	2,105	303	38,201
1903.....	289	39,180	54	6,359	17	2,691	360	48,230
1904.....	264	30,529	43	4,151	16	2,291	323	36,971
1905.....	243	28,010	40	3,947	16	2,206	299	34,163
1906.....	238	29,735	41	4,239	13	1,962	292	35,936
1907.....	250	31,776	43	4,267	11	2,031	304	38,074
1908.....	229	24,401	35	2,781	9	1,648	273	28,830
1909.....	210	23,628	34	2,414	9	1,503	253	27,545
1910.....	224	31,264	36	3,706	9	1,653	269	36,623
1911.....	226	29,537	32	3,032	9	1,468	267	34,037
1912.....	205	24,664	32	2,862	9	1,436	246	28,962
1913.....	217	30,862	38	4,899	9	1,691	264	37,452

* Includes also textile workers, laundry workers and shirt and collar makers.

Table C.—Number and Membership of Labor Unions, by Groups of Trades, 1894-1913 — cont.
GROUP V.—PRINTING, BINDING, ETC.

YEAR	Unions	MEMBERS		
		Male	Female	Total
1894.....	52	10,912	147	11,059
1895.....	58	11,744	254	11,998
1896.....	59	.....	.....	*13,948
1897.....	68	12,933	480	13,413
1898.....	70	14,596	494	15,090
1899.....	80	15,456	595	16,051
1900.....	92	16,387	758	17,145
1901.....	100	17,155	906	18,061
1902.....	110	20,268	902	21,170
1903.....	117	22,876	1,039	23,915
1904.....	119	24,289	1,059	25,348
1905.....	124	24,975	1,217	26,192
1906.....	119	25,399	1,341	26,740
1907.....	115	24,673	1,475	26,148
1908.....	114	24,082	1,099	25,181
1909.....	113	24,180	1,195	25,375
1910.....	117	25,060	1,829	26,889
1911.....	122	27,124	1,914	29,038
1912.....	126	28,036	1,941	29,977
1913.....	129	28,839	1,891	30,730

GROUP VI.—WOOD WORKING AND FURNITURE.

YEAR	Unions	MEMBERS		
		Male	Female	Total
1894.....	28	5,156	13	5,169
1895.....	28	4,457	20	4,477
1896.....	29	.....	.....	*4,059
1897.....	28	3,972	3	3,975
1898.....	32	4,468	.....	4,468
1899.....	41	6,571	.....	6,571
1900.....	59	8,037	.....	8,037
1901.....	69	8,091	22	8,113
1902.....	74	12,218	29	12,247
1903.....	87	16,868	48	16,916
1904.....	89	12,725	46	12,771
1905.....	91	11,134	45	11,179
1906.....	93	12,494	83	12,577
1907.....	88	12,115	45	12,160
1908.....	85	10,149	45	10,194
1909.....	75	9,343	26	9,369
1910.....	68	10,197	25	10,222
1911.....	72	11,915	24	11,939
1912.....	70	11,562	40	11,602
1913.....	80	14,726	36	14,762

* Sex not distinguished in 1896.

Table C.—Number and Membership of Labor Unions, by Groups of Trades, 1894-1913 — cont.
GROUP VII.—FOOD AND LIQUORS.

YEAR	BAKERS, BUTCHERS, ETC.		BREWERY EMPLOYERS		TOTAL	
	Unions	Members	Unions	Members	Unions	Members
1894.....	23	2,187	24	3,153	47	5,340
1895.....	27	2,799	26	3,411	53	6,210
1896.....	32	2,842	29	4,311	61	7,153
1897.....	31	2,548	32	4,073	63	6,621
1898.....	33	2,586	36	3,883	69	6,469
1899.....	42	3,543	43	4,392	85	7,935
1900.....	51	4,505	49	4,482	100	8,987
1901.....	57	3,878	58	4,851	115	8,729
1902.....	66	5,337	59	7,191	125	12,528
1903.....	94	9,315	57	6,442	151	15,757
1904.....	86	8,782	56	6,612	142	15,394
1905.....	77	6,826	59	6,777	136	13,603
1906.....	67	6,358	56	7,155	123	13,513
1907.....	63	6,918	53	7,439	116	14,357
1908.....	59	7,026	56	7,727	115	14,753
1909.....	67	8,517	56	7,853	123	16,370
1910.....	67	10,448	52	8,127	119	18,575
1911.....	64	9,490	52	8,750	116	18,240
1912.....	62	9,032	53	8,720	115	17,752
1913.....	67	9,202	53	8,793	120	17,995

GROUP VIII.—THEATERS AND MUSIC.

YEAR	Unions	MEMBERS		
		Male	Female	Total
1894.....	25	5,563	125	5,688
1895.....	27	6,846	481	7,327
1896.....	28	.....	.....	*7,306
1897.....	27	6,683	237	6,920
1898.....	29	9,033	313	9,346
1899.....	29	9,068	430	9,518
1900.....	32	9,221	477	9,698
1901.....	38	11,179	509	11,688
1902.....	44	10,345	1,243	11,588
1903.....	51	11,130	544	11,674
1904.....	55	12,282	1,332	13,614
1905.....	59	12,492	732	13,224
1906.....	60	12,617	822	13,439
1907.....	64	14,846	1,390	16,236
1908.....	67	15,584	1,371	16,955
1909.....	75	17,144	1,384	18,528
1910.....	75	18,993	1,486	20,479
1911.....	77	23,286	3,505	26,791
1912.....	78	22,638	3,359	25,997
1913.....	88	23,212	3,395	26,607

* Sex not distinguished in 1896.

Table C.—Number and Membership of Labor Unions, by Groups of Trades, 1894-1913 — cont.
GROUP IX.—TOBACCO.

YEAR	Unions	MEMBERS		
		Male	Female	Total
1894.....	53	6,789	1,933	8,722
1895.....	54	7,011	2,078	9,089
1896.....	54	.....	.....	*9,799
1897.....	55	6,907	2,190	9,097
1898.....	54	6,445	2,444	8,889
1899.....	55	7,022	1,864	8,886
1900.....	55	8,442	3,907	12,349
1901.....	57	7,721	2,489	10,210
1902.....	61	8,565	2,484	11,049
1903.....	67	9,457	2,978	12,435
1904.....	67	9,402	2,952	12,354
1905.....	66	9,386	2,729	12,115
1906.....	65	9,459	2,429	11,888
1907.....	66	9,280	2,608	11,888
1908.....	66	9,146	2,377	11,523
1909.....	65	8,387	2,144	10,531
1910.....	64	8,320	1,969	10,289
1911.....	67	8,130	2,359	10,489
1912.....	65	7,878	2,322	10,200
1913.....	65	7,827	2,390	10,217

GROUP X.—RESTAURANTS, TRADE, ETC.

YEAR	HOTEL AND RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES		BARBERS		CLERKS AND SALESMEN		TOTAL	
	Unions	Members	Unions	Members	Unions	Members	Unions	Members
1894.....	16	1,377	7	207	4	187	27	1,771
1895.....	16	1,351	10	273	7	509	33	2,133
1896.....	14	1,412	12	621	13	1,025	39	3,058
1897.....	14	1,453	18	767	13	764	45	2,984
1898.....	15	1,404	21	809	17	1,015	53	3,228
1899.....	17	1,745	19	1,033	19	1,806	55	4,584
1900.....	25	2,699	23	1,387	28	2,457	76	6,543
1901.....	42	3,658	33	1,788	33	2,736	108	8,182
1902.....	39	4,033	42	1,937	65	4,777	146	10,747
1903.....	65	8,479	49	2,439	63	3,910	177	14,828
1904.....	59	10,042	52	2,491	47	2,722	158	15,255
1905.....	52	7,578	53	2,477	35	2,729	140	12,784
1906.....	50	5,393	53	2,424	37	2,510	140	10,327
1907.....	53	6,116	56	3,568	38	2,420	147	12,104
1908.....	54	6,370	52	2,638	28	1,628	134	10,636
1909.....	52	5,607	52	2,601	26	1,614	130	9,822
1910.....	44	5,365	52	2,624	24	1,075	120	9,064
1911.....	45	5,513	53	2,883	26	1,628	124	10,024
1912.....	55	18,155	53	2,851	24	1,093	132	22,099
1913.....	59	19,494	56	7,479	24	1,732	139	28,705

* Sex not distinguished in 1896.

Table C.—Number and Membership of Labor Unions, by Groups of Trades, 1894-1913 — cont.
GROUP XI.—PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT.

YEAR	Unions	MEMBERS		
		Male	Female	Total
1894.....	5	1,964		1,964
1895.....	6	1,964		1,964
1896.....	4			*993
1897.....	4	1,667		1,667
1898.....	8	1,880		1,880
1899.....	41	3,797		3,797
1900.....	58	7,143	5	7,148
1901.....	81	8,132	10	8,142
1902.....	105	9,142	18	9,160
1903.....	111	9,596	157	9,753
1904.....	117	9,407	131	9,538
1905.....	111	9,234	112	9,346
1906.....	112	9,305	114	9,419
1907.....	118	10,649	62	10,711
1908.....	148	15,010	87	15,097
1909.....	149	16,038	119	16,157
1910.....	224	16,569	965	17,534
1911.....	230	15,705	964	16,669
1912.....	250	14,565	1,131	15,696
1913.....	257	16,803	1,501	18,304

GROUP XII.—STATIONARY ENGINE TENDING.

YEAR	Unions	MEMBERS		
		Male	Female	Total
1894.....	11	975		975
1895.....	11	1,105		1,105
1896.....	12	1,239		1,239
1897.....	35	2,948		2,948
1898.....	40	3,738		3,738
1899.....	56	5,204		5,204
1900.....	59	5,666		5,666
1901.....	64	7,566		7,566
1902.....	82	8,111		8,111
1903.....	95	11,166		11,166
1904.....	97	12,702		12,702
1905.....	85	12,037		12,037
1906.....	75	12,650		12,650
1907.....	74	14,574		14,574
1908.....	69	11,984		11,984
1909.....	69	11,946		11,946
1910.....	66	12,277		12,277
1911.....	68	11,637		11,637
1912.....	62	10,538		10,538
1913.....	68	11,655		11,655

* Sex not distinguished in 1896.

Table C.—Number and Membership of Labor Unions, by Groups of Trades, 1894-1913 — concluded

GROUP XIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

YEAR	PAPER WORKERS		GLASS WORKERS		TOTAL*	
	Unions	Members	Unions	Members	Unions	Members
1894.....			16	911	20	1,124
1895.....			16	1,330	24	1,862
1896.....			12	1,042	21	1,483
1897.....			14	818	21	1,322
1898.....			12	758	20	1,153
1899.....	4	251	21	1,108	45	3,039
1900.....	10	490	21	1,027	65	4,188
1901.....	16	929	15	694	69	5,336
1902.....	27	2,154	20	1,722	112	13,705
1903.....	48	4,634	26	2,529	157	15,979
1904.....	34	3,195	25	1,688	118	9,785
1905.....	36	3,240	21	1,085	100	7,618
1906.....	35	2,827	20	1,163	105	7,813
1907.....	35	3,674	18	1,213	96	10,249
1908.....	34	2,775	17	1,131	88	7,887
1909.....	21	1,550	19	1,755	75	6,843
1910.....	24	2,279	21	2,524	78	10,413
1911.....	26	3,140	18	1,582	67	8,959
1912.....	34	2,548	20	1,643	73	7,517
1913.....	44	3,597	21	1,585	96	9,560

* Includes leather workers, cement, clay and plaster workers, and all other trades not elsewhere specified as well as unions of mixed trades.

TABLE D.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF LABOR UNIONS IN EACH CITY,
1897-1913

CITY	Year*	Number of unions	MEMBERS		
			Men	Women	Total
ALBANY.....	1897	43	3,599	22	3,621
	1898	44	3,314	24	3,338
	1899	50	4,309	58	4,367
	1900	68	5,884	25	5,909
	1901	73	6,767	82	6,849
	1902	80	7,948	60	8,008
	1903	84	8,808	65	8,873
	1904	83	8,162	57	8,219
	1905	80	7,756	65	7,821
	1906	81	7,649	96	7,745
	1907	83	8,518	101	8,619
	1908	85	7,900	99	7,999
	1909	77	7,630	59	7,689
	1910	81	8,026	88	8,114
AMSTERDAM.....	1911	83	8,363	107	8,470
	1912	84	8,857	112	8,969
	1913	83	8,878	155	9,033
	1897	3	66	.....	66
	1898	5	183	.....	183
	1899	11	389	.....	389
	1900	23	1,067	.....	1,067
	1901	24	1,002	10	1,012
	1902	25	1,108	21	1,129
	1903	25	1,132	18	1,150
	1904	19	750	5	755
	1905	16	694	4	698
	1906	20	1,027	17	1,044
	1907	22	1,196	5	1,201
AUBURN.....	1908	19	959	3	962
	1909	16	864	4	868
	1910	17	959	6	965
	1911	17	908	6	914
	1912	17	934	1	935
	1913	18	1,063	3	1,066
	1897	17	705	2	707
	1898	16	852	2	854
	1899	19	1,054	.....	1,054
	1900	24	1,266	3	1,269
	1901	27	1,375	2	1,377
	1902	35	2,003	6	2,009
	1903	35	1,990	39	2,029
	1904	34	1,755	41	1,796
BINGHAMTON.....	1905	33	1,525	42	1,567
	1906	32	1,480	31	1,511
	1907	32	1,612	34	1,646
	1908	31	1,489	36	1,525
	1909	30	1,351	37	1,388
	1910	31	1,404	33	1,437
	1911	31	1,425	33	1,458
	1912	32	1,636	27	1,663
	1913	33	1,825	33	1,858
	1897	11	735	.....	735
	1898	15	804	17	821
	1899	39	2,145	107	2,252
	1900	37	1,791	37	1,828
	1901	35	1,775	71	1,846
	1902	32	1,560	110	1,670
	1903	33	1,709	120	1,829
	1904	33	1,858	147	2,005
BUFFALO.....	1905	34	1,987	176	2,163
	1906	37	2,080	178	2,258
	1907	42	2,291	174	2,465
	1908	40	2,025	147	2,172
	1909	36	1,786	114	1,900
	1910	37	1,971	62	2,033
	1911	36	1,987	144	2,131
	1912	35	2,124	120	2,244
	1913	36	2,266	161	2,427
	1897	83	8,687	21	8,708
	1898	80	8,849	14	8,863
	1899	117	16,665	29	16,694
	1900	155	26,448	164	26,612

* December 31 for 1897; September 30 for subsequent years.

Table D.—Number and Membership of Labor Unions in Each City, 1897-1913 — continued

CITY	Year*	Number of unions	MEMBERS		
			Men	Women	Total
BUFFALO — <i>Concluded</i>	1901	159	26,380	303	26,683
	1902	156	26,096	376	26,472
	1903	174	32,047	761	32,808
	1904	183	32,616	1,009	33,625
	1905	178	27,586	915	28,501
	1906	174	28,754	836	29,590
	1907	181	31,891	824	32,715
	1908	176	28,218	596	28,814
	1909	168	27,019	753	27,772
	1910	166	27,917	1,299	29,216
	1911	163	29,207	1,147	30,354
	1912	165	26,780	1,470	28,250
	1913	180	36,876	1,908	38,784
COHOSUS.....	1897	6	407	.....	407
	1898	13	768	698	1,466
	1899	12	833	748	1,581
	1900	13	806	607	1,413
	1901	15	675	524	1,199
	1902	10	542	150	692
	1903	11	574	150	724
	1904	14	758	.....	758
	1905	12	587	.....	587
	1906	11	670	.....	670
	1907	17	1,267	15	1,282
	1908	17	947	16	963
	1909	15	998	13	1,011
	1910	16	1,118	5	1,123
	1911	19	1,186	15	1,201
	1912	20	1,472	290	1,762
	1913	20	1,277	60	1,337
CORNING.....	1897	5	322	.....	322
	1898	4	274	.....	274
	1899	5	305	.....	305
	1900	8	451	.....	451
	1901	16	968	.....	968
	1902	18	1,015	.....	1,015
	1903	25	1,244	11	1,255
	1904	20	1,093	3	1,096
	1905	18	1,120	2	1,122
	1906	16	1,072	2	1,074
	1907	19	1,236	11	1,247
	1908	18	1,205	3	1,208
	1909	17	1,114	3	1,117
	1910	18	1,140	3	1,143
	1911	18	1,039	9	1,048
	1912	17	1,005	10	1,015
	1913	15	968	10	978
CORTLAND.....	1897	4	59	2	61
	1898	4	65	.....	65
	1899	5	72	.....	72
	1900	6	85	1	86
	1901	6	92	2	94
	1902	6	148	1	149
	1903	8	285	1	286
	1904	11	299	18	317
	1905	12	280	16	296
	1906	13	288	21	309
	1907	11	246	18	264
	1908	11	214	14	228
	1909	12	254	14	268
	1910	12	282	11	293
	1911	11	277	14	291
	1912	11	271	20	291
	1913	12	267	21	288
DUNKIRK.....	1897	2	31	.....	31
	1898	2	76	.....	76
	1899	4	172	.....	172
	1900	17	720	5	725
	1901	18	959	4	963
	1902	21	841	4	845
	1903	26	1,294	7	1,301

* December 31 for 1897; September 30 for subsequent years.

Table D.—Number and Membership of Labor Unions in Each City, 1897-1913 — continued

CITY	Year*	Number of unions	MEMBERS		
			Men	Women	Total
DUNKIRK—Concluded	1904	24	931	3	934
	1905	21	685	5	690
	1906	17	686	6	692
	1907	21	1,223	8	1,231
	1908	21	778	10	788
	1909	21	908	7	915
	1910	24	2,492	8	2,500
	1911	27	1,852	14	1,866
	1912	25	1,743	17	1,760
	1913	27	1,274	17	1,291
ELMIRA.....	1897	20	1,043	4	1,047
	1898	18	1,075	2	1,077
	1899	20	1,135	2	1,137
	1900	25	1,509	4	1,513
	1901	30	2,003	9	2,012
	1902	38	2,685	37	2,722
	1903	36	2,261	116	2,377
	1904	39	2,289	86	2,375
	1905	39	2,330	80	2,410
	1906	38	2,496	92	2,588
	1907	45	2,959	97	3,056
	1908	41	2,648	28	2,676
	1909	38	2,551	29	2,580
	1910	38	2,852	10	2,862
	1911	38	2,860	13	2,873
	1912	37	2,889	17	2,906
	1913	39	3,072	8	3,080
FULTON.....	1897	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1898	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1899	1	30	.....	30
	1900	1	37	.....	37
	1901	4	143	.....	143
	1902	7	176	.....	176
	1903	10	200	30	230
	1904	8	77	.....	77
	1905	6	75	.....	75
	1906	5	70	.....	70
	1907	7	147	.....	147
	1908	6	125	.....	125
	1909	5	133	.....	133
	1910	6	99	.....	99
	1911	8	144	2	146
	1912	8	190	.....	190
	1913	11	369	.....	369
GENEVA.....	1897	6	278	.....	278
	1898	10	323	6	329
	1899	10	321	1	322
	1900	13	546	1	547
	1901	18	762	1	763
	1902	24	859	15	874
	1903	27	890	20	910
	1904	25	866	11	877
	1905	24	823	8	831
	1906	25	996	5	1,001
	1907	24	1,016	4	1,020
	1908	24	972	3	975
	1909	23	824	3	827
	1910	25	893	4	897
	1911	25	971	3	974
	1912	25	1,011	3	1,014
	1913	23	942	3	945
GLENS FALLS.....	1897	4	93	1	94
	1898	3	83	.....	83
	1899	5	241	.....	241
	1900	7	326	.....	326
	1901	12	607	2	609
	1902	33	2,512	472	2,984
	1903	29	1,541	225	1,766
	1904	23	1,119	17	1,136
	1905	23	1,016	9	1,025
	1906	22	987	7	994
	1907	20	1,038	10	1,048
	1908	18	972	10	982

* December 31 for 1897; September 30 for subsequent years.

Table D.—Number and Membership of Labor Unions in Each City, 1897-1913 — continued

CITY	Year*	Number of unions	MEMBERS		
			Men	Women	Total
GLENS FALLS — <i>Concluded</i>	1909	15	927	10	937
	1910	17	861	11	872
	1911	16	944	12	956
	1912	17	990	17	1,007
	1913	18	1,165	17	1,182
GLOVERSVILLE	1897	2	275	.....	275
	1898	2	519	.....	519
	1899	5	550	16	566
	1900	8	858	11	869
	1901	17	1,277	323	1,600
	1902	26	2,565	458	3,023
	1903	30	2,526	540	3,066
	1904	23	1,125	330	1,455
	1905	18	402	8	410
	1906	13	386	8	394
	1907	12	390	5	395
	1908	12	420	4	424
	1909	12	553	3	556
	1910	13	691	3	694
	1911	12	501	2	503
	1912	11	776	10	786
	1913	13	594	25	619
HORNELL	1897	6	616	.....	616
	1898	6	718	.....	718
	1899	7	719	.....	719
	1900	20	1,395	272	1,667
	1901	21	1,064	32	1,096
	1902	16	956	3	959
	1903	20	1,177	2	1,179
	1904	20	1,210	3	1,213
	1905	19	1,184	30	1,214
	1906	22	1,275	19	1,294
	1907	23	1,336	14	1,350
	1908	23	1,414	.....	1,414
	1909	21	1,214	9	1,223
	1910	19	1,180	7	1,187
	1911	20	1,189	14	1,203
	1912	20	1,198	10	1,208
	1913	20	1,183	8	1,191
HUDSON	1897	2	53	.....	53
	1898	3	115	.....	115
	1899	3	76	.....	76
	1900	4	98	.....	98
	1901	7	136	.....	136
	1902	9	265	.....	265
	1903	10	302	.....	302
	1904	10	240	.....	240
	1905	9	208	.....	208
	1906	9	200	.....	200
	1907	6	206	.....	206
	1908	6	177	.....	177
	1909	6	170	.....	170
	1910	7	185	.....	185
	1911	8	198	.....	198
	1912	7	167	.....	167
	1913	7	165	.....	165
ITHACA	1897	13	347	20	367
	1898	12	291	17	308
	1899	12	358	15	373
	1900	13	327	16	343
	1901	14	499	16	515
	1902	15	624	31	655
	1903	17	793	19	812
	1904	17	762	28	790
	1905	16	866	46	912
	1906	15	647	36	683
	1907	15	635	42	677
	1908	15	592	34	626
	1909	14	584	28	612
	1910	14	663	28	691
	1911	15	705	34	739
	1912	15	658	23	681
	1913	14	740	21	761

* December 31 for 1897; September 30 for subsequent years.

Table D.—Number and Membership of Labor Unions in Each City, 1897-1913 — continued

CITY	Year*	Number of unions	MEMBERS		
			Men	Women	Total
JAMESTOWN.....	1897	4	95	.....	95
	1898	4	77	.....	77
	1899	7	159	.....	159
	1900	16	806	106	912
	1901	35	1,533	95	1,628
	1902	37	1,450	87	1,537
	1903	43	1,550	92	1,642
	1904	27	914	36	950
	1905	22	769	18	787
	1906	20	695	17	712
	1907	20	777	7	784
	1908	19	787	15	802
	1909	21	1,081	.....	1,081
	1910	20	1,636	18	1,654
	1911	21	1,853	26	1,879
JOHNSTOWN.....	1912	21	1,271	33	1,304
	1913	26	1,499	38	1,537
	1897	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1898	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1899	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1900	1	7	.....	7
	1901	3	8	111	119
	1902	18	812	159	971
	1903	13	882	176	1,058
	1904	10	374	19	393
	1905	4	91	.....	91
	1906	4	74	.....	74
	1907	4	88	.....	88
	1908	3	66	.....	66
	1909	3	77	.....	77
KINGSTON.....	1910	4	87	.....	87
	1911	5	98	.....	98
	1912	4	94	.....	94
	1913	5	120	.....	120
	1897	7	227	.....	227
	1898	6	199	.....	199
	1899	6	160	.....	160
	1900	8	247	.....	247
	1901	8	221	.....	221
	1902	10	327	2	329
	1903	23	890	1	891
	1904	24	977	2	979
	1905	26	1,022	1	1,023
	1906	25	989	5	994
	1907	23	1,071	7	1,078
	1908	22	1,094	7	1,101
LACKAWANNA†.....	1909	23	1,149	6	1,155
	1910	23	1,211	5	1,216
	1911	25	1,283	5	1,288
	1912	24	1,217	6	1,223
	1913	24	1,345	8	1,353
	1897	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1898	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1899	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1900	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1901	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1902	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1903	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1904	1	50	.....	50
	1905	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1906	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1907	1	68	.....	68
LITTLE FALLS.....	1908	2	114	.....	114
	1909	2	107	.....	107
	1910	2	145	.....	145
	1911	2	115	.....	115
	1912	2	115	.....	115
	1913	2	155	.....	155
	1897	3	47	.....	47
	1898	3	56	.....	56
	1899	3	54	.....	54
	1900	13	513	16	529

* December 31 for 1897; September 30 for subsequent years.

† Formerly West Seneca.

Table D.—Number and Membership of Labor Unions in Each City, 1897-1913 — continued

CITY	Year*	Number of unions	MEMBERS		Total
			Men	Women	
LITTLE FALLS — <i>Concluded</i>	1901	20	657	27	684
	1902	19	591	46	637
	1903	17	514	11	525
	1904	16	480	20	500
	1905	14	389	8	397
	1906	13	465	.....	465
	1907	12	389	.....	389
	1908	10	264	.....	264
	1909	10	222	.....	222
	1910	11	286	.....	286
	1911	13	314	4	318
	1912	12	319	3	322
	1913	14	360	17	377
LOCKPORT	1897	12	257	69	326
	1898	12	291	38	329
	1899	22	1,148	34	1,182
	1900	32	1,432	82	1,514
	1901	37	1,290	93	1,383
	1902	34	1,230	38	1,268
	1903	29	1,144	41	1,185
	1904	27	992	24	1,016
	1905	25	816	24	840
	1906	23	771	.....	771
	1907	20	678	36	714
	1908	20	649	11	660
	1909	19	597	2	599
	1910	21	640	17	657
	1911	21	715	8	723
	1912	21	721	1	722
	1913	20	721	11	732
MIDDLETOWN	1897	4	277	.....	277
	1898	4	273	.....	273
	1899	6	296	.....	296
	1900	9	463	.....	463
	1901	12	891	.....	891
	1902	20	885	.....	885
	1903	28	1,332	37	1,369
	1904	27	1,178	17	1,195
	1905	22	1,153	2	1,155
	1906	22	1,146	5	1,151
	1907	25	1,210	4	1,214
	1908	25	1,257	7	1,264
	1909	25	1,345	5	1,350
	1910	25	1,342	5	1,347
	1911	28	1,536	3	1,539
	1912	28	1,551	2	1,553
	1913	27	1,550	2	1,552
MOUNT VERNON	1897	4	231	.....	231
	1898	5	236	.....	236
	1899	6	390	.....	390
	1900	9	488	.....	488
	1901	10	545	.....	545
	1902	12	745	.....	745
	1903	14	792	2	794
	1904	12	667	2	669
	1905	13	718	.....	718
	1906	13	861	.....	861
	1907	15	982	.....	982
	1908	14	807	.....	807
	1909	16	863	.....	863
	1910	15	1,007	.....	1,007
	1911	15	887	1	888
	1912	15	899	1	900
	1913	15	974	1	975
NEWBURGH	1897	13	765	757	1,522
	1898	21	1,027	731	1,758
	1899	20	975	687	1,662
	1900	22	1,107	679	1,786
	1901	21	1,161	730	1,891
	1902	21	1,261	656	1,917
	1903	25	1,651	700	2,351
	1904	33	1,995	796	2,791

* December 31 for 1897; September 30 for subsequent years.

Table D.—Number and Membership of Labor Unions in Each City, 1897-1913 — continued

CITY	Year*	Number of unions	MEMBERS		
			Men	Women	Total
NEWBURGH — <i>Concluded</i>	1905	31	1,934	862	2,796
	1906	33	1,940	866	2,806
	1907	30	1,863	839	2,702
	1908	37	2,077	817	2,894
	1909	35	1,911	914	2,825
	1910	36	1,915	864	2,779
	1911	33	1,797	779	2,576
	1912	33	1,806	732	2,538
	1913	32	1,837	707	2,544
NEW ROCHELLE.....	1897	5	173	.....	173
	1898	6	182	.....	182
	1899	6	210	.....	210
	1900	8	394	.....	394
	1901	9	409	.....	409
	1902	11	560	.....	560
	1903	14	609	.....	609
	1904	12	584	1	585
	1905	13	856	2	858
	1906	13	1,150	2	1,152
	1907	14	1,310	4	1,314
	1908	14	891	3	894
	1909	17	1,390	2	1,392
	1910	19	1,512	2	1,514
	1911	19	1,464	1	1,465
	1912	19	1,298	.....	1,298
	1913	21	1,418	.....	1,418
NEW YORK CITY.....	1897	432	128,012	5,476	133,488
	1898	440	120,617	4,812	125,429
	1899	477	136,584	5,103	141,687
	1900	502	146,433	8,071	154,504
	1901	515	163,604	10,418	174,022
	1902	579	188,286	9,769	198,055
	1903	653	235,885	8,327	244,212
	1904	670	247,021	7,698	254,719
	1905	667	244,663	6,614	251,277
	1906	678	253,065	6,943	260,008
	1907	712	276,555	9,825	286,380
	1908	704	232,403	7,135	239,538
	1909	690	234,436	8,721	243,157
	1910	722	312,515	23,964	337,509
	1911	736	325,786	31,285	357,071
	1912	693	345,911	31,798	377,709
	1913	760	420,087	71,706	491,793
NIAGARA FALLS.....	1897	6	200	.....	200
	1898	5	151	.....	151
	1899	6	600	.....	600
	1900	29	1,380	192	1,572
	1901	38	2,227	156	2,433
	1902	44	2,567	199	2,766
	1903	46	2,536	255	2,791
	1904	40	1,977	125	2,102
	1905	39	2,005	126	2,131
	1906	35	1,669	108	1,777
	1907	31	1,673	5	1,678
	1908	29	1,638	3	1,641
	1909	28	1,403	7	1,410
	1910	29	1,657	.....	1,657
	1911	34	1,884	68	1,952
	1912	30	1,961	14	1,975
	1913	30	2,153	16	2,169
NORTH TONAWANDA..... (See also Tonawanda.)	1897	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1898	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1899	1	6	.....	6
	1900	3	151	.....	151
	1901	6	270	.....	270
	1902	6	340	.....	340
	1903	6	348	.....	348
	1904	13	984	34	1,018
	1905	6	442	.....	442
	1906	6	426	.....	426
	1907	6	324	.....	324
	1908	6	255	.....	255
	1909	5	234	.....	234

* December 31 for 1897; September 30 for subsequent years.

Table D.—Number and Membership of Labor Unions in Each City, 1897-1913 — continued

CITY	Year*	Number of unions	MEMBERS		
			Men	Women	Total
NORTH TONAWANDA — <i>Concluded</i>	1910	5	264	.....	264
	1911	5	436	.....	436
	1912	5	451	.....	451
	1913	6	718	.....	718
OGDENSBURG.....	1897	2	42	.....	42
	1898	1	30	.....	30
	1899	2	94	.....	94
	1900	2	92	.....	92
	1901	6	665	.....	665
	1902	10	708	.....	708
	1903	26	1,394	22	1,416
	1904	25	1,318	.....	1,318
	1905	24	1,340	.....	1,340
	1906	25	1,387	.....	1,387
	1907	26	1,538	.....	1,538
	1908	25	1,384	.....	1,384
	1909	27	1,447	.....	1,447
	1910	25	1,402	.....	1,402
	1911	21	1,091	.....	1,091
	1912	17	727	.....	727
	1913	20	1,068	17	1,085
OLBAN.....	1897	6	148	.....	148
	1898	6	156	.....	156
	1899	8	215	.....	215
	1900	20	559	7	566
	1901	22	630	12	642
	1902	26	778	9	787
	1903	28	935	12	947
	1904	32	1,238	5	1,243
	1905	28	1,119	18	1,137
	1906	26	1,001	11	1,012
	1907	26	1,087	14	1,101
	1908	25	1,173	17	1,190
	1909	21	980	13	993
	1910	19	908	13	921
	1911	20	875	16	891
	1912	19	840	11	851
	1913	19	942	6	948
ONEIDA.....	1897	4	151	.....	151
	1898	3	122	.....	122
	1899	3	195	.....	195
	1900	3	199	.....	199
	1901	4	289	.....	289
	1902	9	341	5	346
	1903	15	492	4	496
	1904	16	475	4	479
	1905	13	439	5	444
	1906	13	446	3	449
	1907	12	434	2	436
	1908	12	452	1	453
	1909	12	412	3	415
	1910	12	435	6	441
	1911	13	491	7	498
	1912	13	507	7	514
	1913	16	591	7	598
ONEONTA.....	1897	8	485	6	491
	1898	11	496	5	501
	1899	10	489	6	495
	1900	11	548	8	556
	1901	13	560	9	569
	1902	13	588	8	596
	1903	13	641	10	651
	1904	17	794	6	800
	1905	17	910	6	916
	1906	18	896	6	902
	1907	16	920	5	925
	1908	15	1,000	5	1,005
	1909	14	946	5	951
	1910	18	1,222	4	1,226
	1911	18	1,122	3	1,125
	1912	15	1,177	3	1,180
	1913	17	1,426	6	1,432

* December 31 for 1897; September 30 for subsequent years.

Table D.—Number and Membership of Labor Unions in Each City, 1897-1913 — continued

City	Year*	Number of unions	MEMBERS		
			Men	Women	Total
OSWEGO.....	1897	8	261		261
	1898	5	212		212
	1899	9	400		400
	1900	10	639		639
	1901	24	1,243		1,243
	1902	30	1,919	5	1,924
	1903	33	1,935		1,935
	1904	33	1,526		1,526
	1905	29	1,292	2	1,294
	1906	24	1,056		1,056
	1907	19	985		985
	1908	19	1,121		1,121
	1909	18	996		996
	1910	17	1,003		1,003
	1911	20	1,173	1	1,174
	1912	19	1,160	1	1,161
	1913	21	1,082	1	1,083
PLATTSBURG.....	1897	3	50		50
	1898	4	76		76
	1899	3	48		48
	1900	4	65		65
	1901	4	73		73
	1902	5	82		82
	1903	4	72	1	73
	1904	4	74		74
	1905	12	391		391
	1906	10	360		360
	1907	13	589		589
	1908	15	486		486
	1909	11	394		394
	1910	11	571		571
	1911	10	378		378
	1912	10	356		356
	1913	13	494		494
PORT JERVIS.....	1897	5	777		777
	1898	5	806		806
	1899	6	892		892
	1900	6	926		926
	1901	8	1,032	40	1,072
	1902	12	1,173	63	1,236
	1903	21	1,858	59	1,917
	1904	22	1,842	49	1,891
	1905	21	1,599	82	1,681
	1906	19	1,343	67	1,410
	1907	21	1,382	62	1,444
	1908	20	1,234	62	1,296
	1909	19	1,230	66	1,296
	1910	19	1,213	56	1,269
	1911	17	1,261	35	1,296
	1912	16	1,127	37	1,164
	1913	19	1,208	35	1,243
POUGHKEEPSIE.....	1897	11	527	15	542
	1898	14	542	4	546
	1899	14	469		469
	1900	13	469	2	471
	1901	14	634		634
	1902	23	1,383		1,383
	1903	27	1,466		1,466
	1904	24	1,023	1	1,024
	1905	22	965	1	966
	1906	24	1,075	1	1,076
	1907	27	1,309	2	1,311
	1908	24	1,213	2	1,215
	1909	24	1,180	3	1,183
	1910	24	1,313	3	1,316
	1911	24	1,392	7	1,399
	1912	22	1,375	5	1,380
	1913	23	1,549	8	1,557
RENSSELAER.....	1897	4	208		208
	1898	4	226		226
	1899	4	240		240
	1900	4	275		275
	1901	5	367		367
	1902	5	386		386
	1903	6	491		491

* December 31 for 1897; September 30 for subsequent years.

Table D.—Number and Membership of Labor Unions in Each City, 1897-1913 — continued

CITY	Year*	Number of unions	MEMBERS		
			Men	Women	Total
RENSSELAER — <i>Concluded</i>	1904	5	473	.....	473
	1905	5	444	.....	444
	1906	4	454	.....	454
	1907	4	503	.....	503
	1908	6	611	.....	611
	1909	6	657	.....	657
	1910	6	597	.....	597
	1911	6	793	.....	793
	1912	6	812	.....	812
	1913	6	895	.....	895
ROCHESTER	1897	41	4,144	73	4,217
	1898	42	4,475	48	4,523
	1899	51	7,308	13	7,321
	1900	71	7,429	111	7,540
	1901	85	8,999	284	9,283
	1902	93	11,096	371	11,467
	1903	103	12,598	567	13,165
	1904	98	11,696	559	12,255
	1905	89	13,530	401	13,931
	1906	87	13,972	322	14,294
	1907	84	15,128	268	15,396
	1908	77	12,530	324	12,854
	1909	75	12,550	348	12,898
	1910	79	14,180	81	14,261
	1911	77	15,019	59	15,078
	1912	87	15,754	300	16,054
	1913	104	20,002	827	20,829
ROME	1897	6	98	.....	98
	1898	5	110	.....	110
	1899	5	90	.....	90
	1900	7	123	.....	123
	1901	11	238	.....	238
	1902	15	475	3	478
	1903	20	616	.....	616
	1904	18	538	1	539
	1905	16	445	.....	445
	1906	14	405	1	406
	1907	13	501	1	502
	1908	12	470	2	472
	1909	11	463	2	465
	1910	13	484	2	486
	1911	14	547	1	548
	1912	15	574	3	577
	1913	14	575	3	578
SCHENECTADY	1897	18	654	16	670
	1898	19	944	21	965
	1899	26	1,744	36	1,780
	1900	28	2,086	19	2,105
	1901	30	2,425	16	2,441
	1902	69	8,231	625	8,856
	1903	80	9,849	319	10,168
	1904	60	6,283	19	6,302
	1905	53	5,663	31	5,694
	1906	58	7,840	10	7,850
	1907	52	7,247	236	7,483
	1908	42	4,889	7	4,896
	1909	44	5,032	47	5,079
	1910	56	8,392	159	8,551
	1911	56	7,374	139	7,513
	1912	53	7,084	223	7,307
	1913	65	10,142	723	10,865
SYRACUSE	1897	51	4,472	41	4,513
	1898	65	5,483	811	6,294
	1899	76	6,115	657	6,772
	1900	77	5,647	792	6,439
	1901	78	5,746	720	6,466
	1902	78	5,843	679	6,522
	1903	81	7,148	740	7,888
	1904	80	7,288	703	7,991
	1905	78	7,267	833	8,100
	1906	80	7,527	823	8,345
	1907	86	8,075	809	8,884
	1908	82	7,563	678	8,241

* December 31 for 1897; September 30 for subsequent years.

Table D.—Number and Membership of Labor Unions in Each City, 1897-1913 — continued

CITY	Year*	Number of unions	MEMBERS		
			Men	Women	Total
SYRACUSE — <i>Concluded</i>	1909	84	7,752	657	8,409
	1910	82	8,122	711	8,833
	1911	81	8,931	601	9,532
	1912	86	9,386	595	9,981
	1913	89	10,099	559	10,658
TONAWANDA	1897	1	15	.....	15
	1898	1	14	.....	14
	1899	1	6	.....	6
	1900	2	77	.....	77
	1901	12	355	.....	355
	1902	14	325	.....	325
	1903	18	921	66	987
	1904	12	362	.....	362
	1905	13	322	47	369
	1906	9	207	50	257
	1907	8	164	.....	164
	1908	5	129	.....	129
	1909	5	121	.....	121
	1910	5	120	.....	120
	1911	4	116	.....	116
	1912	5	111	.....	111
	1913	5	146	.....	146
TROY	1897	26	2,109	21	2,130
	1898	26	2,297	.....	2,297
	1899	37	2,799	18	2,797
	1900	38	3,250	121	3,371
	1901	52	4,355	79	4,434
	1902	45	3,895	16	3,911
	1903	53	5,047	77	5,124
	1904	55	5,199	56	5,255
	1905	55	4,988	1,066	6,054
	1906	52	5,074	48	5,122
	1907	49	4,779	45	4,824
	1908	49	5,118	24	5,142
	1909	50	4,468	30	4,488
	1910	47	4,510	11	4,521
	1911	47	4,412	37	4,489
	1912	46	4,512	25	4,537
	1913	49	4,801	22	4,823
UTICA	1897	23	1,903	.....	1,903
	1898	29	2,118	68	2,186
	1899	33	2,538	350	2,888
	1900	39	3,367	235	3,602
	1901	44	3,318	229	3,547
	1902	47	3,858	195	4,050
	1903	53	4,051	197	4,248
	1904	53	4,037	158	4,195
	1905	52	3,914	200	4,114
	1906	49	3,978	226	4,204
	1907	50	4,112	66	4,178
	1908	48	3,742	74	3,816
	1909	48	3,660	57	3,717
	1910	49	4,376	68	4,444
	1911	53	5,300	62	5,362
	1912	55	6,084	350	6,384
	1913	58	6,963	784	7,647
WATERTOWN	1897	13	402	11	413
	1898	12	470	10	480
	1899	15	952	11	963
	1900	27	2,283	20	2,303
	1901	22	1,226	13	1,239
	1902	27	1,521	13	1,534
	1903	26	1,405	11	1,416
	1904	22	1,153	13	1,166
	1905	21	1,068	13	1,081
	1906	21	1,162	11	1,173
	1907	21	1,256	1	1,257
	1908	17	1,058	.....	1,058
	1909	17	761	1	762
	1910	20	939	1	940
	1911	21	1,166	1	1,167
	1912	21	1,208	5	1,213
	1913	24	1,678	6	1,684

* December 31 for 1897; September 30 for subsequent years.

Table D.—Number and Membership of Labor Unions in Each City, 1897-1913 — concluded

CITY	Year*	Number of unions	MEMBERS		
			Men	Women	Total
WATERVLIET.....	1897	2	77	.....	77
	1898	2	86	.....	86
	1899	1	60	.....	60
	1900	2	70	.....	70
	1901	3	130	.....	130
	1902	3	117	.....	117
	1903	4	153	.....	153
	1904	3	155	.....	155
	1905	3	126	.....	126
	1906	4	117	.....	117
	1907	4	96	.....	96
	1908	4	76	.....	76
	1909	4	71	.....	71
	1910	5	217	.....	217
	1911	5	165	.....	165
	1912	5	172	.....	172
	1913	5	272	.....	272
YONKERS.....	1897	15	897	.....	897
	1898	17	816	.....	816
	1899	18	933	.....	933
	1900	21	1,085	.....	1,085
	1901	18	1,097	.....	1,097
	1902	24	1,643	.....	1,643
	1903	28	2,027	2	2,029
	1904	24	1,858	.....	1,858
	1905	24	1,977	4	1,981
	1906	24	2,208	3	2,211
	1907	26	3,614	4	3,618
	1908	31	3,365	4	3,369
	1909	31	3,840	3	3,843
	1910	33	5,059	3	5,062
	1911	34	5,311	1	5,312
	1912	36	5,988	4	5,992
	1913	34	4,603	4	4,607

* December 31 for 1897; September 30 for subsequent years.

TABLE I.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS, BY INDUSTRIES, TRADES AND LOCALITIES, 1913

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY	UNIONS AT END OF—		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF —					
			MARCH, 1913			SEPTEMBER, 1913		
	Mch.	Sept.	Men	Wom.	Total	Men	Wom.	Total
I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.								
(a) Stone Working.								
Bluestone Cutters:								
New York, Brooklyn	1	1	240		240	200		200
New York, Manhattan	1	1	280		280	240		240
Norwich	1	1	15		15	15		15
Saugerties	1	1	18		18	18		18
Total	4	4	553		553	471		471
Bluestone Cutters' Helpers:								
New York, Manhattan	1	1	20		20	30		30
Granite Cutters:								
Albany	1	1	230		230	150		150
Batavia	1	1	25		25	25		25
Buffalo	1	1	51		51	69		69
Highland Falls	1	1	15		15	17		17
Kingston	1	1	9		9	12		12
New York, Manhattan	1	1	600		600	700		700
Olean	1	1	14		14	17		17
Peekskill	1	1	19		19	18		18
Perry	1	1	5		5	10		10
Poughkeepsie	1	1	3		3	3		3
Rochester	1	1	11		11	12		12
Syracuse	1	1	9		9	8		8
Total	12	12	991		991	1,041		1,041
Machine Stone Workers, Rubbers and Helpers:								
New York, Manhattan	2	2	615		615	500		500
Marble Cutters, Carvers and Setters:								
Buffalo	1	1	65		65	20		20
New York, Manhattan	1	2	1,150		1,150	1,235		1,235
Total	2	3	1,215		1,215	1,255		1,255
Marble Cutters' Helpers:								
New York, Manhattan	1	1	400		400	391		391
Marble Polishers, Rubbers and Sawyers:								
New York, Manhattan	1	1	628		628	671		671
Paving Block Cutters:								
Albion	1	1	100		100	100		100
Alexander Bay	1	1	15		15	15		15
Holley	1	1	22		22	32		32
Hulberton	1	1	75		75	80		80
Medina	1	1	27		27	28		28
New York, Manhattan	1	1				150		150
Rochester	1	1	13		13	15		15
Total	6	7	252		252	420		420
Sculptors and Carvers:								
New York, Manhattan	1	1	200		200	150		150
Stone Bankers:								
Albany	1	1	24		24	10		10

Table I.—Number and Membership of Labor Organizations, by Industries, Trades and Localities.
1913 — continued

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY	UNIONS AT END OF —		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF —					
			MARCH, 1913			SEPTEMBER, 1913		
	Mch.	Sept.	Men	Wom.	Total	Men	Wom.	Total

I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.—continued

(a) Stone Working — concluded.

Stone Cutters:								
Albion.....	1	1	58	.....	58	60	.....	60
Buffalo.....	1	1	84	.....	84	114	.....	114
Gouverneur.....	1	1	7	.....	7	13	.....	13
Jamestown.....	1	1	10	.....	10	7	.....	7
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	875	.....	875	600	.....	600
Niagara Falls.....	1	1	19	.....	19	36	.....	36
Rochester.....	1	1	91	.....	91	90	.....	90
Schenectady.....	1	1	133	.....	133	97	.....	97
Syracuse.....	1	1	41	.....	41	43	.....	43
Utica.....	1	1	10	.....	10	8	.....	8
Yonkers.....	1	1	40	.....	40	30	.....	30
Total.....	11	11	1,368	.....	1,368	1,098	.....	1,098
Total — Stone Working.....	42	44	6,266	.....	6,266	6,037	.....	6,037

(b) Building and Paving Trades.

Blasting Foremen:								
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	60	.....	60	65	.....	65
Bricklayers and Masons:								
Albany.....	1	1	250	.....	250	270	.....	270
Albion.....	1	1	15	.....	15	13	.....	13
Amsterdam.....	1	1	106	.....	106	98	.....	98
Auburn.....	1	1	35	.....	35	44	.....	44
Batavia.....	1	1	24	.....	24	19	.....	19
Binghamton.....	1	1	88	.....	88	85	.....	85
Brockport.....	1	1	15	.....	15	15	.....	15
Buffalo.....	1	1	612	.....	612	612	.....	612
Canandaigua.....	1	1	10	.....	10	6	.....	6
Cohoes.....	1	1	31	.....	31	34	.....	34
Corning.....	1	1	38	.....	38	41	.....	41
Cortland.....	1	1	19	.....	19	21	.....	21
Elmira.....	1	1	70	.....	70	88	.....	88
Fishkill-on-Hudson.....	1	1	18	.....	18	15	.....	15
Fulton.....	1	1	25	.....	25	30	.....	30
Geneva.....	1	1	38	.....	38	45	.....	45
Glens Falls.....	1	1	98	.....	98	96	.....	96
Gloversville.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	36
Herkimer.....	1	1	38	.....	38	40	.....	40
Highland Falls.....	1	1	28	.....	28	26	.....	26
Hornell.....	1	1	16	.....	16	20	.....	20
Hudson.....	1	1	29	.....	29	28	.....	28
Ithaca.....	1	1	73	.....	73	95	.....	95
Jamestown.....	1	1	48	.....	48	57	.....	57
Kingston.....	1	1	39	.....	39	43	.....	43
Little Falls.....	1	1	21	.....	21	20	.....	20
Lockport.....	1	1	40	.....	40	44	.....	44
Malone.....	1	1	12	.....	12	14	.....	14
Mechanicville.....	1	1	19	.....	19	32	.....	32
Middletown.....	1	1	48	.....	48	52	.....	52
Mount Morris.....	1	1	16	.....	16	13	.....	13
Mount Vernon.....	1	1	168	.....	168	200	.....	200
New Rochelle.....	1	1	181	.....	181	182	.....	182
New York, Bronx.....	1	1	1,926	.....	1,926	1,962	.....	1,962
New York, Brooklyn.....	2	2	2,195	.....	2,195	2,176	.....	2,176
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	2,650	.....	2,650	2,589	.....	2,589
New York, Queens.....	1	1	625	.....	625	650	.....	650
New York, Richmond.....	1	1	94	.....	94	94	.....	94
Newburgh.....	1	1	74	.....	74	78	.....	78

Table I.—Number and Membership of Labor Organizations, by Industries, Trades and Localities, 1913 — continued

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY	UNIONS AT END OF —		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF —					
			MARCH, 1913			SEPTEMBER, 1913		
	Mch.	Sept.	Men	Wom.	Total	Men	Wom.	Total
I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.— continued								
(b) Building and Paving Trades— continued.								
Bricklayers and Masons— <i>concl'd.</i>								
Niagara Falls.....	1	1	150	.....	150	156	.....	156
North Tonawanda.....	1	1	21	.....	21	25	.....	25
Norwich.....	1	1	29	.....	29	27	.....	27
Nyack.....	1	1	40	.....	40	50	.....	50
Ogdensburg.....	1	1	33	.....	33	37	.....	37
Olean.....	1	1	87	.....	87	92	.....	92
Oneida.....	1	1	33	.....	33	39	.....	39
Oneonta.....	1	1	32	.....	32	35	.....	35
Ossining.....	1	1	55	.....	55	55	.....	55
Orwego.....	1	1	53	.....	53	51	.....	51
Peekskill.....	1	1	35	.....	35	38	.....	38
Penn Yan.....	1	1	10	.....	10	11	.....	11
Plattsburg.....	1	1	38	.....	38	41	.....	41
Port Chester.....	1	1	218	.....	218	218	.....	218
Port Jervis.....	1	1	17	.....	17	19	.....	19
Poughkeepsie.....	1	1	142	.....	142	167	.....	167
Rochester.....	1	1	813	.....	813	849	.....	849
Rome.....	1	1	50	.....	50	40	.....	40
Salamance.....	1	1	26	.....	26	21	.....	21
Saranac Lake.....	1	1	14	.....	14	18	.....	18
Saratoga Springs.....	1	1	57	.....	57	66	.....	66
Schenectady.....	1	1	241	.....	241	258	.....	258
Sloatsburg.....	1	1	69	.....	69	58	.....	58
Syracuse.....	1	1	216	.....	216	227	.....	227
Tarrytown.....	1	1	160	.....	160	165	.....	165
Troy.....	1	1	194	.....	194	195	.....	195
Utica.....	1	1	230	.....	230	236	.....	236
Watertown.....	1	1	50	.....	50	60	.....	60
White Plains.....	1	1	124	.....	124	130	.....	130
Yonkers.....	1	1	237	.....	237	237	.....	237
Total.....	69	70	13,306	.....	13,306	13,604	.....	13,604
Caisson and Foundation Workers:								
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	890	.....	890	1,025	.....	1,025
Carpenters and Joiners:								
Addison.....	1	1	8	.....	8	9	.....	9
Albany.....	1	1	478	.....	478	531	.....	531
Albion.....	1	1	21	.....	21	29	.....	29
Amsterdam.....	1	1	222	.....	222	240	.....	240
Auburn.....	1	1	221	.....	221	209	.....	209
Ausable Forks.....	1	1	15	.....	15	15	.....	15
Babylon.....	1	1	13	.....	13	10	.....	10
Baldwinsville.....	1	1	34	.....	34	34	.....	34
Ballston Spa.....	1	1	40	.....	40	32	.....	32
Batavia.....	1	1	85	.....	85	67	.....	67
Binghamton.....	1	1	260	.....	260	279	.....	279
Brockport.....	1	.....	12	.....	12	.....	.....	.....
Buffalo.....	9	.....	2,000	.....	2,000	1,970	.....	1,970
Canandaigua.....	1	1	30	.....	30	20	.....	20
Central Valley.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	11
Chatham.....	1	1	24	.....	24	22	.....	22
Clayton.....	1	1	24	.....	24	24	.....	24
Clinton.....	1	1	29	.....	29	35	.....	35
Cohoes.....	1	1	80	.....	80	81	.....	81
Corinth-Palmer.....	1	1	50	.....	50	48	.....	48
Corning.....	1	1	80	.....	80	92	.....	92
Cornwall.....	1	1	27	.....	27	30	.....	30
Cortland.....	1	1	46	.....	46	46	.....	46
Depew-Lancaster.....	1	1	13	.....	13	11	.....	11

Table I.—Number and Membership of Labor Organizations, by Industries, Trades and Localities, 1913—continued

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY	UNIONS AT END OF—		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF—					
			MARCH, 1913			SEPTEMBER, 1913		
	Mch.	Sept.	Men	Wom.	Total	Men	Wom.	Total

I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.—continued

(b) Building and Paving Trades—continued.

Carpenters and Joiners—cont'd.

Dobbs Ferry.....	1	1	32		32	30		30
Dolgeville.....	1	1	30		30	30		30
Dunkirk.....	2	2	59		59	46		46
East Syracuse.....	1	1	19		19	22		22
Ellenville.....		1				22		22
Elmira.....	1	1	215		215	238		238
Endicott.....	1	1	26		26	20		20
Fishkill-on-Hudson.....	1	1	56		56	55		55
Fort Edward.....	1	1	34		34	30		30
Freeport.....	1	1	45		45	55		55
Fulton.....	1	1	74		74	62		62
Geneva.....	1	1	104		104	90		90
Glen Cove.....	1	1	385		385	411		411
Glens Falls.....	1	1	190		190	194		194
Gloversville.....	1	1	102		102	109		109
Great Neck.....	1	1	163		163	160		160
Hastings-upon-Hudson.....	1	1	40		40	42		42
Hempstead.....	1	1	75		75	96		96
Herkimer.....	1	1	108		108	108		108
Holley.....	1	1	13		13	14		14
Hoosick Falls.....	1	1	10		10	10		10
Hornell.....	1	1	49		49	63		63
Hudson.....	1	1	44		44	50		50
Hudson Falls.....	1	1	56		56	54		54
Huntington.....	1	1	122		122	90		90
Ilion.....	1	1	56		56	60		60
Irvington.....	1	1	51		51	46		46
Islip.....	1	1	125		125	129		129
Ithaca.....	1	1	141		141	149		149
Jamestown.....	1	1	267		267	280		280
Johnstown.....	1	1	70		70	70		70
Kingston.....	1	1	170		170	187		187
Lake Placid.....	1	1	75		75	78		78
Lindenhurst.....	1	1	44		44	44		44
Little Falls.....	1	1	54		54	65		65
Liverpool.....		1				26		26
Lockport.....	1	1	140		140	143		143
Lynbrook.....	1	1	56		56	25		25
Malone.....	1	1	53		53	54		54
Marionneck.....	1	1	21		21	21		21
Mechanicville.....	1	1	55		55	64		64
Medina.....		1				37		37
Middletown.....	1	1	193		193	198		198
Millbrook.....	1	1	38		38	38		38
Millerton.....	1	1	20		20	20		20
Mount Kisco.....	1	1	99		99	102		102
Mount Morris.....	1	1	14		14	16		16
Mount Vernon.....	1	1	295		295	287		287
New Rochelle.....	3	2	390		390	360		360
New York, Bronx.....	7	7	1,482		1,482	1,507		1,507
New York, Brooklyn.....	17	17	4,470		4,470	4,439		4,439
New York, Manhattan.....	26	26	6,347		6,347	6,321		6,321
New York, Queens.....	10	10	1,282		1,282	1,213		1,213
New York, Richmond.....	4	4	513		513	505		505
Newburgh.....	1	1	210		210	224		224
Niagara Falls.....	1	1	450		450	450		450
North Tonawanda.....	1	1	126		126	156		156
Norwich.....	1	1	98		98	77		77
Nyack.....	1	1	98		98	91		91
Ogdensburg.....	1	1	95		95	118		118
Olean.....	1	1	58		58	77		77

Table I.—Number and Membership of Labor Organizations, by Industries, Trades and Localities, 1913 — continued

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY	UNIONS AT END OF —		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF —					
			MARCH, 1913			SEPTEMBER, 1913		
	Mar.	Sept.	Men	Wom.	Total	Men	Wom.	Total

I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.—continued

(b) Building and Paving Trades—continued.

Carpenters and Joiners—*concl'd*.

Oneida.....	1	1	78		78	78		78
Oneonta.....	1	1	12		12	46		46
Oswego.....	1	1	125		125	125		125
Oswego.....	1	1	178		178	182		182
Patchogue.....	1	1	60		60	60		60
Peekskill.....	1	1	114		114	150		150
Perry.....	1	1	10		10	10		10
Plattsburg.....	1	1	90		90	81		81
Plattsburg.....	1	1	76		76	80		80
Port Chester.....	2	2	168		168	219		219
Port Jefferson.....	1	1	78		78	60		60
Port Jervis.....	1	1	62		62	60		60
Port Washington.....	1	1	85		85	101		101
Poughkeepsie.....	1	1	260		260	270		270
Richfield Springs.....	1	1	14		14	11		11
Riverhead.....		1				16		16
Rochester.....	3	3	1,065		1,065	1,034		1,034
Rockwell Springs.....	1	1	25		25	42		42
Rome.....	1	1	160		160	180		180
Rye.....	2	1	60		60	51		51
St. Johnsville.....	1	1	40		40	40		40
Salamanca.....	1	1	46		46	68		68
Saranac Lake.....	1	1	70		70	60		60
Saratoga Springs.....	1	1	129		129	157		157
Sayville.....	1	1	82		82	86		86
Schenectady.....	1	1	485		485	534		534
Seneca Falls.....	1	1	27		27	28		28
Silver Springs.....	1	1	14		14	14		14
Skaneateles.....	1	1	22		22	20		20
Sloatsburg.....	1	1	99		99	93		93
Smithtown.....	1	1	48		48	40		40
Solvay.....	1	1	20		20	30		30
Southampton.....		1				43		43
Spencerport.....	1		19		19			
Suffern.....		1	66		66	66		66
Syracuse.....	3	3	1,095		1,095	1,102		1,102
Tarrytown.....	1	1	128		128	114		114
Ticonderoga.....	1	1	41		41	40		40
Troy.....	2	2	387		387	402		402
Tuxedo.....	1	1	6		6	8		8
Utica.....	1	1	650		650	687		687
Warwick.....	1	1	26		26	28		28
Watertown.....	1	1	27		27	103		103
Wellsville.....	1	1	10		10	10		10
White Plains.....	1	1	335		335	336		336
Whitesboro.....	1	1	40		40	43		43
Yonkers.....	2	2	644		644	581		581
Total.....	204	206	30,795		30,795	31,212		31,212
Cement Masons:								
Auburn.....	1	1	16		16	14		14
Buffalo.....	1	1	39		39	50		50
Geneva.....	1	1	16		16	24		24
New York, all Boroughs.....	1	1	560		560	550		550
Poughkeepsie.....	1	1	7		7	8		8
Syracuse.....	1	1	33		33	35		35
Total.....	6	6	671		671	681		681

Table I.—Number and Membership of Labor Organizations, by Industries, Trades and Localities, 1913 — continued

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY	UNIONS AT END OF —		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF —					
			MARCH, 1913			SEPTEMBER, 1913		
	Mch.	Sept.	Men	Wom.	Total	Men	Wom.	Total
I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.— continued								
(b) Building and Paving Trades— continued.								
Derrickmen and Riggers:								
Albany.....	1	1	35		35	20		20
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	500		500	450		450
Total.....	2	2	535		535	470		470
Dredgemen, Steam Shovelmen, Etc.:								
Buffalo.....	2	3	106		106	409		409
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	775		775	350		350
Rochester.....	1	1	48		48	65		65
Total.....	4	5	929		929	824		824
Electrical Workers:								
Albany.....	3	3	207		207	206		206
Amsterdam.....		1				26		26
Auburn.....	1	1	10		10	10		10
Binghamton.....	1	1	46		46	43		43
Buffalo.....	2	2	545		545	680		680
Dunkirk.....	1	1	23		23	67		67
Elmira.....	1	1	30		30	30		30
Glens Falls.....	1	1	83		83	70		70
Hornell.....	1		12		12			
Jamestown.....	1	1	53		53	46		46
Kingston.....	1		7		7			
Lockport.....	1	1	40		40	45		45
Middletown.....	1	1	16		16	16		16
New York, Bronx.....	1	1	45		45	55		55
New York, Manhattan.....	4	4	3,526		3,526	3,603		3,603
Newark.....	1	1	20		20	20		20
Newburgh.....	1	1	25		25	25		25
Oswego.....	1	1	24		24	20		20
Rochester.....	2	2	457		457	470		470
Rome.....	1	1	32		32	34		34
Salamanca.....	1		16		16			
Schenectady.....	1	1	72		72	117		117
Syracuse.....	3	3	250		250	250		250
Troy.....	2	2	143		143	228		228
Utica.....	2	3	144		144	164		164
Watertown.....	1	1	76		76	85		85
Yonkers.....	1	1	120		120	180		180
Total.....	37	36	6,022		6,022	6,490		6,490
Elevator Constructors:								
Albany.....	1	1	23		23	20		20
Buffalo.....	1	1	30		30	36		36
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	800		800	800		800
Rochester.....	1	1	21		21	23		23
Total.....	4	4	874		874	879		879
Glasiers:								
Buffalo.....		1				62		62
House Shorers and Movers:								
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	500		500	450		450

Table L.—Number and Membership of Labor Organizations by Industries, Trades and Localities, 1913 — continued

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY	UNIONS AT END OF —		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF —					
			MARCH, 1913			SEPTEMBER, 1913		
	Mch.	Sept.	Men	Wom.	Total	Men	Wom.	Total
I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.—continued								
(b) Building and Paving Trades—continued.								
Housesmiths and Bridgemen:								
Albany	1	1	160		160	150		150
Buffalo	1	1	200		200	90		90
New York, Brooklyn	1	1	525		525	530		530
New York, Manhattan	3	4	2,047		2,047	2,421		2,421
Niagara Falls	1	1	99		99	94		94
Rochester	1	1	100		100	116		116
Syracuse	1	1	60		60	60		60
Utica	1	1	18		18	20		20
Total	10	11	3,209		3,209	3,481		3,481
Insulators, Heat and Frost:								
Buffalo	1	1	25		25	25		25
New York, Manhattan	1	1	350		350	350		350
Rochester	1	1	9		9	16		16
Syracuse	1		6		6			
Total	4	3	390		390	391		391
Lathers:								
Albany	1	1	7		7	25		25
Binghamton	1	1	12		12	16		16
Buffalo	1	1	73		73	51		51
Jamestown	1	1	10		10	10		10
New Rochelle	1	1	25		25	20		20
New York, Brooklyn	1	1	247		247	275		275
New York, Manhattan	2	2	670		670	700		700
Rochester	1	1	54		54	50		50
Syracuse	1	1	41		41	35		35
Tarrytown	1	1	5		5	6		6
Utica	1	1	24		24	33		33
White Plains	1	1	19		19	27		27
Yonkers	1	1	35		35	30		30
Total	14	14	1,222		1,222	1,278		1,278
Millwrights:								
Buffalo	1	1	81		81	100		100
Deferiet	1	1	27		27	23		23
Glen Park	1	1	33		33	34		34
New York, Brooklyn	1	1	104		104	130		130
Niagara Falls	1	1	57		57	65		65
Total	5	5	302		302	352		352
Painters and Decorators:								
Albany	1	1	200		200	165		165
Amsterdam	1	1	45		45	50		50
Auburn	1	1	125		125	136		136
Batavia	1	1	36		36	41		41
Bayshore	1	1	36		36	49		49
Binghamton	1	1	50		50	47		47
Buffalo	4	4	525		525	554		554
Cohoes	1	1	48		48	52		52
Corinth-Palmer	1	1	8		8	8		8
Corning	1	1	45		45	47		47
Cortland	1	1	24		24	25		25
Dobbs Ferry	1	1	34		34	23		23
Elmira	1	1	116		116	110		110
Fishkill-on-Hudson	1	1	24		24	19		19
Fulton	1	1	26		26	29		29
Geneva	1	1	55		55	60		60
Glen Cove	1	1	98		98	97		97

Table I.—Number and Membership of Labor Organizations, by Industries, Trades and Localities, 1913 — continued

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY	UNIONS AT END OF —		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF —					
			MARCH, 1913			SEPTEMBER, 1913		
	Feb.	Sept.	Men	Wom.	Total	Men	Wom.	Total
I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.— continued								
(b) Building and Paving Trades— continued.								
Painters and Decorators— <i>concl'd.</i>								
Glens Falls.....	1	1	52		52	50		50
Gloversville.....	1	1	26		26	27		27
Hempstead.....	1		23		23			
Hoosick Falls.....	1	1	32		32	33		33
Hornell.....	1	1	26		26	22		22
Hudson.....	1	1	13		13	16		16
Irvington.....	1	1	24		24	13		13
Islip.....	1	1	8		8	8		8
Ithaca.....	1	1	106		106	115		115
Jamestown.....	1	1	226		226	225		225
Johnstown.....						25		25
Kingston.....	1	1	30		30	32		32
Lake Placid.....	1	1	21		21	22		22
Liberty.....	1	1	8		8	8		8
Lockport.....	1	1	50		50	49		49
Malone.....	1	1	25		25	22		22
Mamaroneck.....	1	1	28		28	31		31
Mechanicville.....	1	1	25		25	27		27
Middletown.....	1	1	53		53	41		41
Mineola.....						52		52
Mount Kisco.....	1	1	21		21	25		25
Mount Vernon.....	1	1	84		84	105		105
New Rochelle.....	1	1	156		156	122		122
New York, Bronx.....	2	2	590		590	581		581
New York, Brooklyn.....	7	7	1,825		1,825	4,020		4,020
New York, Manhattan.....	11	11	9,927		9,927	12,617		12,617
New York, Queens.....	4	4	371		371	367		367
New York, Richmond.....	1	1	90		90	100		100
Newburgh.....	1	1	72		72	81		81
Niagara Falls.....	1	1	118		118	138		138
Nyack.....	1	1	25		25	40		40
Olean.....	1	1	31		31	42		42
Oneida.....	1	1	37		37	49		49
Ossining.....	1	1	26		26	33		33
Oswego.....	1	1	77		77	80		80
Peekskill.....	1	1	28		28	22		22
Plattsburg.....	1	1	30		30	36		36
Plattsburgh.....	1	1	22		22	22		22
Port Chester.....	1	1	109		109	116		116
Port Jefferson.....	1	1	12		12	10		10
Port Jervis.....	1	1	27		27	25		25
Poughkeepsie.....	1	1	106		106	132		132
Rochester.....	1	1	465		465	459		459
Rome.....	1	1	36		36	38		38
Saranac Lake.....	1	1	28		28	22		22
Saratoga Springs.....	1	1	118		118	107		107
Schenectady.....	1	1	140		140	148		148
Suffern.....	1	1	43		43	52		52
Syracuse.....	2	2	524		524	486		486
Tarrytown.....	1	1	55		55	52		52
Tonawanda.....						46		46
Troy.....	1	1	220		220	235		235
Utica.....	1	1	152		152	154		154
Warsaw.....	1	1	10		10	8		8
Waterford.....	1	1	8		8	9		9
Watertown.....	1	1	58		58	73		73
Watervliet.....	1	1	16		16	18		18
Westbury.....	1		14		14			
White Plains.....	1	1	99		99	102		102
Yonkers.....	1	1	260		260	255		255
Total.....	98	99	18,301		18,301	23,357		23,357

Table 1.—Number and Membership of Labor Organizations, by Industries, Trades and Localities, 1912 — continued

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY	UNIONS AT END OF —		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF —					
			MARCH, 1913			SEPTEMBER, 1913		
	Mch.	Sept.	Men	Wom.	Total	Men	Wom.	Total

I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.— continued

(b) Building and Paving Trades— continued.

Paper Hangers:								
Buffalo.....	1	1	73	.....	73	78	.....	78
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	168	.....	168	198	.....	198
Rochester.....	1	1	142	.....	142	141	.....	141
Utica.....	1	1	44	.....	44	46	.....	46
Total.....	4	4	427	.....	427	463	.....	463
Pavers and Rammermen:								
Buffalo.....	1	1	60	.....	60	60	.....	60
New York, Bronx.....	2	2	91	.....	91	95	.....	95
New York, Brooklyn.....	3	3	135	.....	135	130	.....	130
New York, Manhattan.....	5	5	270	.....	270	310	.....	310
New York, Queens.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	22
Rochester.....	1	1	25	.....	25	35	.....	35
Total.....	12	13	581	.....	581	652	.....	652
Plasterers:								
Binghamton.....	1	1	14	.....	14	17	.....	17
Buffalo.....	1	1	170	.....	170	156	.....	156
Jamestown.....	1	1	14	.....	14	17	.....	17
Lockport.....	1	1	11	.....	11	14	.....	14
New York, Brooklyn.....	1	1	691	.....	691	607	.....	607
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	3,196	.....	3,196	3,047	.....	3,047
New York, Queens.....	2	2	198	.....	198	206	.....	206
Niagara Falls.....	1	1	41	.....	47	48	.....	48
Syracuse.....	1	1	99	.....	99	101	.....	101
Watertown.....	1	1	16	.....	16	16	.....	16
Total.....	11	11	4,450	.....	4,450	4,229	.....	4,229
Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters and Helpers:								
Albany.....	1	1	102	.....	102	109	.....	109
Amsterdam.....	1	1	30	.....	30	27	.....	27
Auburn.....	1	1	42	.....	42	42	.....	42
Batavia.....	1	1	14	.....	14	11	.....	11
Binghamton.....	1	1	33	.....	33	90	.....	90
Buffalo.....	1	1	285	.....	285	290	.....	290
Cohoes.....	1	1	28	.....	28	28	.....	28
Corinth-Palmer.....	1	1	11	.....	11	9	.....	9
Corning.....	1	1	12	.....	12	12	.....	12
Dunkirk.....	1	1	10	.....	10	10	.....	10
Elmira.....	1	1	35	.....	35	34	.....	34
Fulton.....	1	1	7	.....	7	7	.....	7
Geneva.....	1	1	23	.....	23	23	.....	23
Glens Falls.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	21
Gloversville.....	1	1	25	.....	25	14	.....	14
Herkimer.....	1	1	24	.....	24	21	.....	21
Hornell.....	1	1	8	.....	8	9	.....	9
Ithaca.....	1	1	29	.....	29	27	.....	27
Jamestown.....	1	1	23	.....	23	26	.....	26
Kingston.....	1	1	32	.....	32	24	.....	24
Little Falls.....	1	1	17	.....	17	14	.....	14
Lockport.....	1	1	25	.....	25	28	.....	28
Medina.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	12
Middletown.....	1	1	17	.....	17	18	.....	18
Mount Vernon.....	1	1	39	.....	39	55	.....	55
New Rochelle.....	1	1	17	.....	17	19	.....	19
New York, Bronx.....	1	.....	20	.....	20	.....	.....	.....
New York, Brooklyn.....	1	1	1,000	.....	1,000	946	.....	946

Table L.—Number and Membership of Labor Organizations, by Industries, Trades and Localities
1913 — continued

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY	UNIONS AT END OF —		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF —					
			MARCH, 1913			SEPTEMBER, 1913		
	Mch.	Sept.	Men	Wom.	Total	Men	Wom.	Total
I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.— continued								
(b) Building and Paving Trades— continued.								
Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters and Helpers—concluded:								
New York, Manhattan.....	3	3	1,896		1,896	1,862		1,862
New York, Queens.....	1	1	170		170	280		280
New York, Richmond.....	1	1	42		42	42		42
Newburgh.....	1	1	53		53	51		51
Niagara Falls.....	1	1	24		24	26		26
Nyack.....	1	1	10		10	9		9
Olean.....	1	1	22		22	23		23
Oneida.....	1	1	7		7	8		8
Ossining.....	1	1	14		14	14		14
Oswego.....	1	1	24		24	17		17
Peekskill.....	1		6		6			
Plattsburg.....	1	1	17		17	22		22
Port Chester.....	1	1	30		30	35		35
Port Jervis.....	1	1	10		10	10		10
Poughkeepsie.....	1	1	67		67	76		76
Rochester.....	1	1	450		450	452		452
Rome.....	1	1	38		38	38		38
Saratoga Springs.....	1	1	18		18	20		20
Schenectady.....	1	1	85		85	120		120
Suffern.....	1	1	19		19	15		15
Syracuse.....	1	1	225		225	225		225
Tarrytown.....	1	1	54		54	37		37
Troy.....	1	1	91		91	103		103
Utica.....	1	1	100		100	120		120
Watertown.....	1	1	12		12	6		6
White Plains.....	1	1	60		60	50		50
Yonkers.....	1	1	98		98	102		102
Total.....	55	55	5,550		5,550	5,689		5,689
Rock Drillers, Tool Sharpeners, Etc.:								
Buffalo.....	1	1	120		120	122		122
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	1,500		1,500	1,100		1,100
Yonkers.....	1	1	1,200		1,200	135		135
Total.....	3	3	2,820		2,820	1,357		1,357
Roofers, Slate and Tile:								
Buffalo.....	1	1	30		30	25		25
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	77		77	80		80
Total.....	2	2	107		107	105		105
Sheet Metal Workers:								
Albany.....	1	1	67		67	64		64
Amsterdam.....	1	1	20		20	22		22
Auburn.....	1	1	32		32	31		31
Binghamton.....	1	1	20		20	19		19
Buffalo.....	1	1	265		265	325		325
Dunkirk.....	1	1	20		20	20		20
Elmira.....	1	1	49		49	58		58
Fulton.....	1	1	13		13	15		15
Geneva.....	1	1	12		12	13		13
Ithaca.....	1	1	31		31	31		31
Jamestown.....	1	1	37		37	38		38
Little Falls.....	1	1	15		15	15		15
Middletown.....	1	1	23		23	29		29

Table I.—Number and Membership of Labor Organizations, by Industries, Trades and Localities, 1913 — continued

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY	UNIONS AT END OF —		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF —					
			MARCH, 1913			SEPTEMBER, 1913		
	Mo. Sept.		Men	Wom.	Total	Men	Wom.	Total
I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.— continued								
(b) Building and Paving Trades— continued.								
Sheet Metal Workers—concluded.								
Mount Vernon.....	1	1	17		17	20		20
New Rochelle.....	1	1	14		14	14		14
New York, Manhattan.....	2	2	2,399		2,399	2,800		2,800
New York, Queens.....	1	1	45		45	45		45
New York, Richmond.....	1	1	30		30	30		30
Newburgh.....	1	1	31		31	30		30
Niagara Falls.....	1	1	23		23	26		26
Ogdensburg.....	1	1	16		16	17		17
Olean.....	1	1	8		8	9		9
Oswego.....	1	1	27		27	38		38
Port Chester.....	1	1	16		16	16		16
Poughkeepsie.....	1	1	36		36	36		36
Rochester.....	1	1	220		220	248		248
Rome.....	1	1	21		21	18		18
Schenectady.....	1	1	33		33	36		36
Syracuse.....	1	1	145		145	145		145
Tarrytown.....	1	1	26		26	22		22
Troy.....	1	1	48		48	44		44
Utica.....	1	1	54		54	60		60
White Plains.....	1	1	32		32	35		35
Yonkers.....	1	1	55		55	60		60
Total.....	35	35	3,900		3,900	4,429		4,429
Stair Builders:								
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	146		146	133		133
Steam and Hot Water Fitters:								
Albany.....	1	1	54		54	54		54
Buffalo.....	1	1	110		110	104		104
Mount Vernon.....	1	1	40		40	26		26
New Rochelle.....	1	1	11		11			
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	1,400		1,400	1,400		1,400
Schenectady.....	1	1	121		121	124		124
Yonkers.....	1	1	36		36	63		63
Total.....	7	6	1,772		1,772	1,771		1,771
Steam Fitters' Helpers:								
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	1,000		1,000	1,000		1,000
Stone Masons:								
Buffalo.....	1	1	275		275	171		171
New York, Brooklyn.....	1	1	225		225	215		215
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	837		837	838		838
Yonkers.....	1	1	90		90	90		90
Total.....	4	4	1,427		1,427	1,314		1,314
Stone Setters:								
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	273		273	255		255
Tar, Felt and Waterproof Workers:								
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	676		676	756		756
Rochester.....		1				28		28
Total.....	1	2	676		676	784		784

Table I.—Number and Membership of Labor Organizations, by Industries, Trades and Localities, 1913 — continued

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY	UNIONS AT END OF —		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF —					
			MARCH, 1913			SEPTEMBER, 1913		
	Mar.	Sept.	Men	Wom.	Total	Men	Wom.	Total
I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.— continued								
(b) Building and Paving Trades— concluded.								
Tile Layers and Marble Mosaic Workers:								
Albany	1	1	18		18	18		18
Buffalo	1	1	46		46	35		35
New York, Manhattan	2	2	520		520	536		536
Rochester	1	1	45		45	55		55
Syracuse	1	1	20		20	20		20
Total	6	6	647		647	664		664
Tile Layers and Marble Mosaic Workers' Helpers:								
Buffalo	1	1	53		53	53		53
New York, Manhattan	3	3	591		591	608		608
Total	4	4	644		644	661		661
Tuck Pointers:								
Buffalo	1	1	8		8	7		7
Rochester	1	1	28		28	23		23
Total	2	2	36		36	30		30
Total — Building and Paving Trades	609	615	102,462		102,462	108,157		108,157
(c) Building and Street Labor.								
Asphalt Workers:								
New York, Manhattan	4	4	704		704	660		660
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' Laborers:								
Albany	1	1	195		195	210		210
Amsterdam	1	1				57		57
Auburn	2	1	52		52	32		32
Binghamton	1	1	32		32	35		35
Buffalo	2	2	520		520	370		370
Central Islip		1				10		10
Geneva	1	1	35		35	28		28
Kingston	1	1	30		30	27		27
Mamaroneck	1	1	17		17	20		20
Middletown	1	1	45		45	40		40
Mount Vernon	1	1	105		105	128		128
New Rochelle	1	1	103		103	95		95
New York, Brooklyn	6	6	2,297		2,297	2,035		2,035
New York, Manhattan	14	12	12,010		12,010	11,000		11,000
New York, Queens	1	1	73		73	70		70
New York, Richmond	1	1	11		11	10		10
Newburgh	1	1	46		46	61		61
Oneida	1	1	75		75	80		80
Oswego		1				15		15
Plattsburg	1	1	60		60	108		108
Port Chester	1	1	45		45	61		61
Rochester	2	2	170		170	178		178
Rome	1	1	70		70	20		20
Saranac Lake	1	1	40		40			
Schenectady	2	2	418		418	383		383

Table I.—Number and Membership of Labor Organizations, by Industries, Trades and Localities, 1913 — continued

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY	UNIONS AT END OF —		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF —					
			MARCH, 1913			SEPTEMBER, 1913		
	Mich.	Sept.	Men	Wom.	Total	Men	Wom.	Total
I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.—concluded								
(c) Building and Street Labor — concluded								
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' Laborers — concluded.								
Syracuse.....	3	3	730		730	560		560
Tarrytown.....	1	1	25		235	25		25
Utica.....	2	2	450		450	168		168
White Plains.....	1	1	125		125	150		150
Yonkers.....	1	1	300		300	300		300
Total.....	52	51	18,079		18,079	16,274		16,274
Cement Workers:								
Jamestown.....		1				12		12
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	1,864		1,864	1,800		1,800
Total.....	1	2	1,864		1,864	1,812		1,812
Excavators and Tunnel Workers:								
New York, Manhattan.....	2	2	1,900		1,900	2,000		2,000
Yonkers.....	1	1	467		467	877		877
Total.....	3	3	2,367		2,367	2,877		2,877
General Building and Street Laborers:								
New Rochelle.....		1				50		50
Rochester.....	1	1	2,000		2,000	2,800		2,800
Total.....	1	2	2,000		2,000	2,850		2,850
Plumbers' Laborers:								
New York, Brooklyn.....	1	1	70		70	71		71
Total Building and Street Labor	62	63	25,084		25,084	24,544		24,544
Total — Group I.....	713	722	133,812		133,812	138,738		138,738

II. TRANSPORTATION.

(a) Railways.								
Car and Locomotive Painters:								
Albany.....	1	1	58		58	56		56
Middletown.....	1	1	17		17	19		19
Total.....	2	2	75		75	75		75
Car Inspectors, Repairers, Etc.:								
Addison.....	1	1	8		8	8		8
Buffalo.....	2	2	186		186	285		285
Depew-Lancaster.....		1				112		112
Elmira.....	1	1	21		21	50		50
Mechanicville.....	1	1	68		68	68		68
Middletown.....	1	1	33		33	27		27
New York, Bronx.....	1	1	85		85	84		84
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	80		80	98		98
New York, Queens.....	1	1	24		24	37		37
Norwich.....	1	1	33		33	38		38
Oneonta.....	1	1	100		100	196		196
Plattsburg.....						15		15

Table I.—Number and Membership of Labor Organizations, by Industries, Trades and Localities,
1913 — continued

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY	UNIONS AT END OF —		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF —					
			MARCH, 1913			SEPTEMBER, 1913		
	Mch.	Sept.	Men	Wom.	Total	Men	Wom.	Total
II. TRANSPORTATION — continued								
(a) Railways — continued.								
Car Inspectors, Repairers, Etc. — <i>concluded</i>								
Rotterdam Junction.....	1	1	22		22	21		21
Rouses Point.....		1				25		25
Saratoga Springs.....		1				35		35
Troy.....	1	1	21		21	22		22
Whitehall.....		1				18		18
Total.....	13	18	681		681	1,139		1,139
Clerks, Railway:								
Albany.....	1	1	80		80	65		65
Buffalo.....		1				310	9	319
Maybrook.....	1	1	70		70	70		70
Mechanicville.....	1	1	40	3	43	41	4	45
New York, Bronx.....	1	1	103		103	112		112
New York, Brooklyn.....	1	1	141		141	141		141
Port Chester.....	1	1	18		18	30		30
Poughkeepsie.....	1	1	9		9	9		9
Rotterdam Junction.....	1	1	56		56	58		58
Troy.....	1	1	17		17	17		17
Watertown.....	1	1	8		8	8		8
Total.....	10	11	542	3	545	861	13	874
Conductors:								
Albany.....	1	1	169		169	169		169
Binghamton.....	1	1	56		56	56		56
Buffalo.....	1	1	323		323	313		313
Corning.....	1	1	82		82	81		81
East Syracuse.....	1	1	135		135	135		135
Elmira.....	2	2	190		190	207		207
Hornell.....	1	1	117		117	114		114
Kingston.....	1	1	25		25	25		25
Mechanicville.....	1	1	116		116	116		116
Middletown.....	1	1	82		82	86		86
New Rochelle.....	1	1	45		45	52		52
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	208		208	209		209
New York, Queens.....	1	1	182		182	179		179
New York, Richmond.....	1	1	61		61	59		59
Norwich.....	1	1	34		34	34		34
Ogdensburg.....	1	1	54		54	56		56
Olean.....	1	1	44		44	48		48
Oseonta.....	1	1	101		101	101		101
Oswego.....	1	1	47		47	46		46
Port Jervis.....	1	1	152		152	143		143
Rensselaer.....	1	1	55		55	55		55
Rochester.....	1	1	158		158	153		153
Salamanca.....	1	1	70		70	70		70
Syracuse.....	1	1	144		144	142		142
Utica.....	1	1	105		105	105		105
Watertown.....	1	1	58		58	50		50
Whitehall.....	1	1	34		34	33		33
Total.....	28	28	2,847		2,847	2,837		2,837
Engineers, Locomotive:								
Albany.....	1	1	182		182	177		177
Binghamton.....	2	2	82		82	83		83
Buffalo.....	7	7	962		962	954		954
Corning.....	1	1	173		173	173		173
East Syracuse.....	1	1	86		86	90		90
Elmira.....	2	2	218		218	216		216

Table I.— Number and Membership of Labor Organizations, by Industries, Trades and Localities, 1913 — continued

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY	UNIONS AT END OF —		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF —					
			MARCH, 1913			SEPTEMBER, 1913		
	Mch.	Sept.	Men	Wom.	Total	Men	Wom.	Total

II. TRANSPORTATION — continued

(a) Railways — continued.

Engineers, Locomotives — <i>concl'd.</i>								
Hornell.....	2	2	209	.....	209	200	.....	200
Mechanicville.....	1	1	114	.....	114	120	.....	120
Middletown.....	1	1	142	.....	142	141	.....	141
New York, Bronx.....	2	2	475	.....	475	485	.....	485
New York, Brooklyn.....	1	1	33	.....	33	34	.....	34
New York, Queens.....	1	1	266	.....	266	263	.....	263
New York, Richmond.....	1	1	66	.....	66	66	.....	66
Norwich.....	1	1	39	.....	39	39	.....	39
Ogdensburg.....	1	1	36	.....	36	40	.....	40
Olean.....	1	1	63	.....	63	50	.....	50
Oneonta.....	1	1	166	.....	166	171	.....	171
Oswego.....	1	1	117	.....	117	105	.....	105
Port Jervis.....	2	2	201	.....	201	218	.....	218
Rensselaer.....	2	2	183	.....	183	198	.....	198
Rochester.....	2	2	305	.....	305	306	.....	306
Salamanca.....	1	1	67	.....	67	68	.....	68
Schenectady.....	1	1	83	.....	83	83	.....	83
Syracuse.....	3	3	240	.....	240	267	.....	267
Troy.....	1	1	87	.....	87	85	.....	85
Utica.....	1	1	160	.....	160	140	.....	140
Watertown.....	1	1	136	.....	136	137	.....	137
White Plains.....	1	1	105	.....	105	103	.....	103
Whitehall.....	1	1	80	.....	80	80	.....	80
Total.....	44	44	5,076	.....	5,076	5,092	.....	5,092
Firemen and Engineers, Loco- motive:								
Albany.....	3	3	459	.....	459	456	.....	456
Auburn.....	1	1	80	.....	80	85	.....	85
Avon.....	1	1	49	.....	49	50	.....	50
Binghamton.....	1	1	65	.....	65	65	.....	65
Buffalo.....	8	8	1,256	.....	1,256	1,417	.....	1,417
Corning.....	1	1	138	.....	138	134	.....	134
East Syracuse.....	1	1	129	.....	129	124	.....	124
Elmira.....	2	2	282	.....	282	285	.....	285
Green Island.....	1	1	58	.....	58	57	.....	57
Hornell.....	1	1	275	.....	275	250	.....	250
Kingston.....	1	1	83	.....	83	80	.....	80
Lackawanna.....	1	1	63	.....	63	74	.....	74
Malone.....	1	1	30	.....	30	35	.....	35
Maybrook.....	1	1	42	.....	42	36	.....	36
Mechanicville.....	1	1	100	.....	100	100	.....	100
Middletown.....	1	1	110	.....	110	110	.....	110
New York, Bronx.....	2	2	540	.....	540	509	.....	509
New York, Queens.....	1	1	210	.....	210	219	.....	219
New York, Richmond.....	1	1	64	.....	64	55	.....	55
Niagara Falls.....	1	1	64	.....	64	70	.....	70
Norwich.....	1	1	83	.....	83	83	.....	83
Olean.....	1	1	85	.....	85	92	.....	92
Oneonta.....	1	1	166	.....	166	181	.....	181
Oswego.....	1	1	88	.....	88	90	.....	90
Plattsburg.....	1	1	58	.....	58	60	.....	60
Port Jervis.....	1	1	302	.....	302	280	.....	280
Rensselaer.....	1	1	237	.....	237	248	.....	248
Rochester.....	1	1	240	.....	240	245	.....	245
Salamanca.....	1	1	74	.....	74	73	.....	73
Saratoga Springs.....	1	1	30	.....	30	30	.....	30
Schenectady.....	1	1	45	.....	45	45	.....	45
Syracuse.....	3	3	232	.....	232	244	.....	244
Utica.....	1	1	225	.....	225	225	.....	225

Table I.—Number and Membership of Labor Organizations, by Industries, Trades and Localities, 1913 — continued

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY	UNIONS AT END OF —		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF —					
			MARCH, 1913			SEPTEMBER, 1913		
	Mch.	Sept.	Men	Wom.	Total	Men	Wom.	Total
II. TRANSPORTATION — continued								
(a) Railways — continued.								
Firemen and Engineers, Locomotive — concluded.								
Warwick.....	1	1	44		44	45		45
Watertown.....	1	1	153		153	151		151
Whitehall.....	1	1	56		56	65		65
Total.....	49	49	6,215		6,215	6,368		6,368
Motormen, Guards, Etc. (Electric Trains):								
New York, Brooklyn.....	2	2	211		211	211		211
New York, Manhattan.....	2	2	220		220	216		216
Total.....	4	4	431		431	427		427
Signal Maintainers:								
New Rochelle.....		1				38		38
Street Railway Employees:								
Albany.....	1	1	506		506	552		552
Binghamton.....	1		135		135			
Buffalo.....		2				2,360		36
Dunkirk.....	2	1	40		40	71		71
Elmira.....	1	1	16		16	15		15
Glens Falls.....	1	1	118		118	120		120
Ithaca.....	1	1	45		45	43		43
Middletown.....	1	1	29		29	34		34
New Rochelle.....	1	1	200		200	200		200
New York, Brooklyn.....	1	1	12		12	12		12
Newburgh.....	1	1	59		59	66		66
Port Chester.....	1	1	86		86	92		92
Rensselaer.....	1	1	30		30	57		57
Rochester.....	1	1	960		950	957		957
Saratoga Springs.....	1	1	23		23	28		28
Schenectady.....	2	2	430		430	452		452
Syracuse.....	1	1	525		525	500		500
Troy.....	1	1	542		542	560		560
Utica.....	1	1	300		300	409		409
Waterloo.....	1	1	20		20	26		26
Yonkers.....	1	1	230		230	224		224
Total.....	21	22	4,306		4,306	6,778		6,778
Switchmen:								
Binghamton.....	1	1	39		39	42		42
Buffalo.....	7	7	927		927	988		988
Elmira.....	1	1	47		47	44		44
Hornell.....	1	1	34		34	33		33
Lackawanna.....	1	1	78		78	81		81
Lyons.....	1	1	7		7	3		3
New York, Bronx.....	1	1	48		48	56		56
Niagara Falls.....	1	1	13		13	11		11
Port Jervis.....	1	1	8		8	6		6
Rochester.....	1	1	16		16	16		16
Salamanca.....	1	1	14		14	12		12
Shortsville.....	1	1	10		10	13		13
Syracuse.....	1	1	16		16	27		27
Utica.....	1	1	6		6	11		11
Total.....	20	20	1,263		1,263	1,343		1,343
Trackmen, Railway:								
Mechanicville.....	1	1	100		100	175		175

Table I.—Number and Membership of Labor Organizations, by Industries, Trades and Localities, 1913 — continued

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY	UNIONS AT END OF —		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF —					
			MARCH, 1913			SEPTEMBER, 1913		
	Mch.	Sept.	Men	Wom.	Total	Men	Wom.	Total
II. TRANSPORTATION.— continued								
(a) Railways — concluded.								
Trainmen, Road and Yard:								
A. bany	2	2	415		415	432		432
Auburn	1	1	79		79	80		80
Binghamton	1	1	250		250	251		251
Buffalo	2	2	1,148		1,148	1,201		1,201
Corning	1	1	250		250	269		269
East Syracuse	1	1	300		300	310		310
Elmira	2	2	550		550	550		550
Fishkill-on-Hudson	1	1	90		90	89		89
Hornell	1	1	308		308	310		310
Kingston	1	1	144		144	148		148
Lyons	1	1	42		42	36		36
Maybrook	1	1	96		96	96		96
Mechanicville	1	1	160		160	164		164
Middletown	1	1	297		297	302		302
New York, Bronx	1	1	333		333	351		351
New York, Brooklyn	1	1	94		94	98		98
New York, Manhattan	2	2	828		828	829		829
New York, Queens	1	1	629		629	680		680
New York, Richmond	1	1	167		167	173		173
Newburgh	1	1	50		50	51		51
Niagara Falls	1	1	153		153	140		140
Norwich	1	1	135		135	137		137
Ogdensburg	1	1	65		65	76		76
Olean	1	1	150		150	136		136
Oneonta	1	1	225		225	250		250
Orwego	1	1	130		130	132		132
Plattsburg	1	1	54		54	61		61
Port Jervis	1	1	306		306	318		318
Poughkeepsie	1	1	92		92	91		91
Ravena	1	1	65		65	69		69
Rensselaer	1	1	307		307	337		337
Rochester	2	2	396		396	402		402
Rotterdam Junction	1	1	69		69	70		70
Rouses Point	1	1	49		49	44		44
Salamanca	1	1	163		163	170		170
Saratoga Springs	1	1	74		74	74		74
Schenectady	1	1	127		127	131		131
Syracuse	2	2	441		441	455		455
Troy	1	1	120		120	120		120
Utica	1	1	371		371	380		380
Walton	1	1	47		47	47		47
Warwick	1	1	62		62	72		72
Watertown	1	1	164		164	168		168
Whitehall	1	1	140		140	140		140
Total	50	50	10,135		10,135	10,440		10,440
Total — Railways	242	250	31,671	3	31,674	35,573	13	35,586
(b) Navigation.								
Boatmen:								
New York, Manhattan	1	1	795		795	335		335
Whitehall	1		200		200			
Total	2	1	995		995	335		335
Cooks and Stewards, Marine:								
Buffalo	1	1	250		250	390		390
New York, Manhattan	1	1	5,300		5,300	5,000		5,000
Total	2	2	5,550		5,550	5,390		5,390

Table I.—Number and Membership of Labor Organizations, by Industries, Trades and Localities, 1912 — continued

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY	UNIONS AT END OF —		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF —					
			MARCH, 1913			SEPTEMBER, 1913		
	Mch.	Sept.	Men	Wom.	Total	Men	Wom.	Total
II. TRANSPORTATION.— continued								
(b) Navigation — concluded.								
Engineers, Marine:								
Albany.....	1	1	74	.....	74	76	.....	76
Alexandria Bay.....	1	1	30	.....	30	30	.....	30
Buffalo.....	2	2	412	.....	412	394	.....	394
Clayton.....	1	1	22	.....	22	26	.....	26
Dunkirk.....	1	1	18	.....	18	20	.....	20
Kingston.....	1	1	93	.....	93	84	.....	84
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	2,702	.....	2,702	2,702	.....	2,702
Ogdensburg.....	1	1	40	.....	40	39	.....	39
Oswego.....	1	1	19	.....	19	19	.....	19
Tonawanda.....	.....	1	40	.....	40	42	.....	42
Whitehall.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	26
Total.....	11	12	3,450	.....	3,450	3,458	.....	3,458
Firemen, Marine:								
Buffalo.....	2	2	484	.....	484	714	.....	714
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	12,100	.....	12,100	12,000	.....	12,000
Ogdensburg.....	1	1	66	.....	66	140	.....	140
Total.....	4	4	12,650	.....	12,650	12,854	.....	12,854
Masters and Pilots:								
Albany.....	1	1	82	.....	82	82	.....	82
Buffalo.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	20
Clayton.....	1	1	13	.....	13	15	.....	15
Greenport.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	43	.....	43
Kingston.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	53	.....	53
New York, Brooklyn.....	1	1	152	.....	152	164	.....	164
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	1,325	.....	1,325	1,200	.....	1,200
Port Jefferson.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	36
Total.....	4	8	1,572	.....	1,572	1,613	.....	1,613
Seamen:								
Buffalo.....	1	1	800	.....	800	800	.....	900
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	5,000	.....	5,000	3,020	.....	3,020
North Tonawanda.....	1	1	200	.....	200	250	.....	250
Total.....	3	3	6,000	.....	6,000	4,070	.....	4,070
Total — Navigation.....	26	30	30,217	.....	30,217	27,720	.....	27,720
(c) Teaming and Cab Driving.								
Cab and Coach Drivers and Chauffeurs:								
Albany.....	2	2	131	.....	131	167	.....	167
Binghamton.....	1	1	35	.....	35	40	.....	40
Buffalo.....	2	3	174	.....	174	450	.....	450
New York, Brooklyn.....	2	2	823	.....	823	600	.....	600
New York, Manhattan.....	2	2	2,100	.....	2,100	1,200	.....	1,200
Ogdensburg.....	1	1	24	.....	24	24	.....	24
Saratoga Springs.....	1	1	17	.....	17	15	.....	15
Syracuse.....	1	1	75	.....	75	100	.....	100
Troy.....	2	2	125	.....	125	130	.....	130
Total.....	14	15	3,504	.....	3,504	2,726	.....	2,726
Garage Workers:								
New York, Manhattan.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	145	.....	145

Table I.—Number and Membership of Labor Organizations, by Industries, Trades and Localities, 1913 — continued

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY	UNIONS AT END OF —		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF —					
			MARCH, 1913			SEPTEMBER, 1913		
	Mch.	Sept.	Men	Wom.	Total	Men	Wom.	Total

II. TRANSPORTATION.— continued

(c) Teaming and Cab Driving—
concluded.Truck and Wagon Drivers and
Chauffeurs:

Albany.....	4	4	680	.....	680	592	.....	592
Auburn.....	4	5	219	.....	219	257	.....	257
Buffalo.....	1	4	112	.....	112	2,892	.....	2,892
Geneva.....	1	1	75	.....	75	80	.....	80
New York, Brooklyn.....	3	3	313	.....	313	348	.....	348
New York, Manhattan.....	18	16	10,332	.....	10,332	10,142	.....	10,142
Newburgh.....	1	1	55	.....	55	52	.....	52
Ogdensburg.....	1	1	32	.....	32	52	.....	52
Oswego.....	1	1	15	.....	15	15	.....	15
Rochester.....	3	3	206	.....	206	535	.....	535
Schenectady.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	104	.....	104
Syracuse.....	1	1	95	.....	95	148	.....	148
Troy.....	2	2	436	.....	436	450	.....	450
Utica.....	1	1	900	.....	900	1,198	.....	1,198
Yonkers.....	1	1	350	.....	350	350	.....	350
Total.....	42	45	13,820	.....	13,820	17,215	.....	17,215
Total—Teaming and Cab Driving	56	61	17,324	.....	17,324	20,086	.....	20,086

(d) Freight Handling.

Coal Heavers:

Buffalo.....	1	1	10	.....	10	10	.....	10
New York, Manhattan.....	2	2	410	.....	410	350	.....	350
Total.....	3	3	420	.....	420	360	.....	360

Freight and Baggage-men:

Mechanicville.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	25
Rotterdam Junction.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	58	.....	58
Troy.....	1	1	29	.....	29	29	.....	29
Total.....	1	3	29	.....	29	112	.....	112

Grain Handlers:

Buffalo.....	2	2	698	.....	698	699	.....	699
Ogdensburg.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	17
Total.....	2	3	698	.....	698	716	.....	716

Longshoremen:

Buffalo.....	3	3	1,690	.....	1,690	1,195	.....	1,195
New York, Brooklyn.....	3	6	107	.....	107	501	.....	501
New York, Manhattan.....	6	9	2,225	.....	2,225	2,461	.....	2,461
Ogdensburg.....	1	1	30	.....	30	30	.....	30
Oswego.....	1	1	80	.....	80	80	.....	80
Total.....	14	20	4,132	.....	4,132	4,267	.....	4,267

Lumber Handlers:

Buffalo.....	1	1	108	.....	108	116	.....	116
North Tonawanda.....	1	1	100	.....	100	100	.....	100
Ogdensburg.....	1	2	240	.....	240	265	.....	265
Tonawanda.....	1	1	25	.....	25	25	.....	25
Troy.....	1	1	18	.....	18	30	.....	30
Total.....	5	6	491	.....	491	536	.....	536

Table I.— Number and Membership of Labor Organizations, by Industries, Trades and Localities, 1913 — continued

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY	UNIONS AT END OF —		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF —					
			MARCH, 1913			SEPTEMBER, 1913		
	Mch.	Sept.	Men	Wom.	Total	Men	Wom.	Total

II. TRANSPORTATION.— concluded

(d) Freight Handling — concl'd.								
Scow Trimmers:								
New York, Manhattan	1	1	300	.....	300	300	.....	300
Total — Freight Handling	26	36	6,070	.....	6,070	6,291	.....	6,291
(e) Telegraphs.								
Telegraphers, Commercial:								
Albany	1	1	25	.....	25	25	.....	25
New York, Manhattan	1	1	865	222	1,087	812	216	1,028
Syracuse	1	1	7	.....	7	8	.....	8
Utica	1	1	2	1	3	2	1	3
Total	4	4	899	223	1,122	847	217	1,064
Telegraphers, Railroad:								
Albany	1	1	281	2	283	281	2	283
Blasdell	1	1	40	.....	40	42	.....	42
Chatham .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	34	.....	34
Elmira	1	1	44	1	45	53	.....	53
Franklinville .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	33	.....	33
Kingston	2	2	218	.....	218	274	1	275
New Rochelle	1	1	46	.....	46	104	.....	104
New York, Manhattan	2	2	1,661	30	1,691	1,784	15	1,799
New York, Queens	1	1	334	11	345	334	11	345
Rochester	1	1	64	3	67	69	3	72
Salamanca	1	1	175	8	183	200	8	108
Total	11	13	2,863	55	2,918	3,208	40	3,248
Total — Telegraphs	15	17	3,762	278	4,040	4,055	257	4,312
Total — Group II	365	394	89,044	281	89,325	93,725	270	93,995

III. CLOTHING AND TEXTILES

(a) Garments.								
Badge, Banner and Regalia Makers:								
New York, Manhattan	1	1	7	34	41	3	32	35
Basters:								
New York, Manhattan	1	1	14,000	4,000	18,000	10,000	2,000	12,000
Rochester .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	350	.....	350
Total	1	2	14,000	4,000	18,000	10,350	2,000	12,350
Buttonhole Makers:								
New York, Manhattan	3	3	920	55	975	974	36	1,010
Syracuse	1	1	.....	64	64	.....	60	60
Total	4	4	920	119	1,039	974	96	1,070
Clip Sorters:								
New York, Manhattan .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	400	100	500
Rochester .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	25
Total .....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	425	100	525

Table I.—Number and Membership of Labor Organizations, by Industries, Trades and Localities:
1913 — continued

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY	UNIONS AT END OF —		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF —					
			MARCH, 1913			SEPTEMBER, 1913		
	Mar.	Sept.	Men	Wom.	Total	Men	Wom.	Total
III. CLOTHING AND TEXTILES — continued								
(a) Garments — continued.								
Cloak and Suit Cutters:								
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	9,020	.....	9,020	9,060	.....	9,060
Cloak and Suit Makers:								
Albany.....	1	.....	26	6	32	.....	.....	.....
Buffalo.....	1	1	95	45	140	115	50	165
New York, Brooklyn.....	1	1	2,000	1,000	3,000	1,300	500	1,800
New York, Manhattan.....	4	4	33,400	6,072	39,472	36,700	7,075	43,775
Syracuse.....	1	1	32	12	44	20	12	32
Troy.....	1	.....	26	2	28	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	9	7	35,579	7,137	42,716	38,135	7,637	45,772
Cloth Examiners, Spongers and Helpers:								
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	367	.....	367	360	.....	360
Clothing Cutters and Trimmers:								
Buffalo.....	1	1	32	.....	32	32	.....	32
New York, Brooklyn.....	1	1	1,000	.....	1,000	1,150	.....	1,150
New York, Manhattan.....	2	2	3,700	.....	3,700	3,700	.....	3,700
Newburgh.....	1	1	42	.....	42	43	.....	43
Rochester.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	150
Syracuse.....	1	1	115	.....	115	114	.....	114
Utica.....	1	1	55	.....	55	79	.....	79
Total.....	7	8	4,944	.....	4,944	5,268	.....	5,268
Clothing Pressers:								
Buffalo.....	1	1	44	.....	44	46	.....	46
New York, Brooklyn.....	2	2	575	.....	575	846	.....	846
New York, Manhattan.....	4	4	17,700	.....	17,700	13,232	2	13,234
Syracuse.....	1	1	120	.....	120	124	.....	124
Total.....	8	8	18,439	.....	18,439	14,248	2	14,250
Coat, Pants and Vest Makers:								
Albany.....	1	1	30	14	44	35	10	45
Buffalo.....	2	2	71	40	111	76	44	120
Jamestown.....	1	1	4	6	10	4	5	9
New York, Brooklyn.....	5	7	4,566	605	5,171	4,265	1,070	5,335
New York, Manhattan.....	7	9	26,125	4,545	30,670	20,180	6,172	26,352
Rochester.....	1	4	6,000	1,200	7,200	1,537	540	2,127
Syracuse.....	5	5	179	370	549	190	386	576
Utica.....	1	1	35	35	70	35	35	70
Warrensburg.....	1	1	15	45	60	13	46	59
Total.....	24	31	37,025	6,860	43,885	26,385	8,308	34,693
Jacket Makers:								
New York, Brooklyn.....	3	3	2,160	553	2,713	2,061	603	2,664
New York, Manhattan.....	3	3	4,572	1,800	6,372	4,800	2,100	6,900
Total.....	6	6	6,732	2,353	9,085	6,861	2,703	9,564
Knee Pants Makers:								
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	2,800	700	3,500	3,000	800	3,800

Table I.—Number and Membership of Labor Organizations, by Industries, Trades and Localities, 1913 — continued

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY	UNIONS AT END OF —		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF —					
			MARCH, 1913			SEPTEMBER, 1913		
	Mch.	Sept.	Men	Wom.	Total	Men	Wom.	Total
III. CLOTHING AND TEXTILES — continued								
(a) Garments — concluded.								
Neckwear Cutters:								
New York, Manhattan.....	1	2	255	.....	255	285	.....	285
Neckwear Makers:								
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	700	800	1,500	700	800	1,500
Overall Makers:								
Buffalo.....	1	1	.....	45	45	.....	49	49
New York, Manhattan.....	2	2	190	75	265	200	70	270
Newburgh.....	2	2	98	621	717	177	528	703
Port Jervis.....	1	1	6	38	44	4	30	34
Schenectady.....	1	1	4	91	95	4	94	98
Wappingers Falls.....	1	1	30	150	180	30	120	150
Total.....	8	8	326	1,020	1,346	415	889	1,304
Sailor Suit Makers:								
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	600	200	800	770	200	970
Skirt Makers:								
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	6,350	4,250	10,600	5,447	2,334	7,781
Stuffed Toy Makers:								
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	100	40	140	150	50	200
Tailors:								
Albany.....	1	1	50	2	52	132	20	152
Binghamton.....	1	1	33	10	43	35	12	47
Buffalo.....	3	3	184	114	298	135	117	252
Cortland.....	1	1	11	8	19	10	8	18
Dunkirk.....	1	1	20	4	24	21	3	24
Elmira.....	1	1	40	3	43	38	2	40
Ithaca.....	1	1	28	15	43	28	10	38
New York, Brooklyn.....	2	3	1,150	310	1,460	1,600	425	2,025
New York, Manhattan.....	1	2	1,275	15	1,290	1,300	112	1,412
Niagara Falls.....	1	1	24	4	28	22	4	26
Poughkeepsie.....	1	1	5	.....	5	5	.....	5
Rochester.....	1	1	32	2	34	23	1	24
Salamanca.....	1	1	8	4	12	11	3	14
Schenectady.....	1	1	15	.....	15	20	.....	20
Syracuse.....	1	1	63	3	66	63	3	66
Troy.....	1	1	65	4	69	69	4	73
Total.....	19	21	3,003	498	3,501	3,512	724	4,236
Theatrical Costumers:								
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	16	10	26	13	12	25
Waist, Dress and Wrapper Mak- ers:								
New York, all Boroughs.....	1	1	150	2,130	2,280	75	2,300	2,375
New York, Brooklyn.....	2	1	320	790	1,110	400	125	525
New York, Manhattan.....	1	2	7,000	18,000	25,000	7,600	22,400	30,000
Total.....	4	4	7,470	20,920	28,390	8,075	24,825	32,900
Total — Garments.....	100	112	148,653	48,941	197,594	134,436	51,512	185,948

Table I.—Number and Membership of Labor Organizations, by Industries, Trades and Localities, 1913 — continued

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY	UNIONS AT END OF —		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF —					
			MARCH, 1913			SEPTEMBER, 1913		
	Mich.	Sept.	Men	Wom.	Total	Men	Wom.	Total
III. CLOTHING AND TEXTILES — continued								
(b) Shirts, Collars and Laundry.								
Collar Makers:								
Albany.....	1	1	10	20	30	10	24	34
Laundry Workers:								
Glens Falls.....	1	1	150	.....	150	141	.....	141
Middletown.....	1	1	15	.....	15	12	.....	12
New York, Manhattan.....	4	3	1,500	517	2,017	1,410	493	1,903
Poughkeepsie.....	1	1	58	.....	58	56	.....	56
Troy.....	1	1	5	8	13	5	8	13
Total.....	8	7	1,728	525	2,253	1,624	501	2,125
Shirt Cutters:								
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	350	.....	350	240	.....	240
Shirt Makers:								
New York, Brooklyn.....	1	1	3	17	20	6	18	24
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	600	700	1,300	1,200	800	2,000
Total.....	2	2	603	717	1,320	1,206	818	2,024
Underwear Makers:								
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	500	6,700	7,200	.....	8,000	8,000
Peekskill.....	1	1	.....	20	20	.....	20	20
Total.....	2	2	500	6,720	7,220	.....	8,020	8,020
Total — Shirts, Collars and Laundry.....	14	13	3,191	7,982	11,173	3,080	9,363	12,443
(c) Hats, Caps and Furs.								
Cloth Hat and Cap Cutters:								
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	300	.....	300	305	.....	305
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers:								
Albany.....	1	1	14	1	15	18	.....	18
New York, Brooklyn.....	1	1	120	30	150	90	20	110
New York, Manhattan.....	6	6	1,475	319	1,794	1,428	325	1,753
Utica.....	1	1	14	.....	14	18	.....	18
Total.....	9	9	1,623	350	1,973	1,554	345	1,899
Fur Workers:								
New York, Brooklyn.....	2	2	615	.....	615	825	.....	825
New York, Manhattan.....	2	2	6,827	1,500	8,327	7,025	1,800	8,825
Total.....	4	4	7,442	1,500	8,942	7,850	1,800	9,650
Hat and Cap Sweatband Cutters:								
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	18	.....	18	41	.....	41
Hat Finishers:								
Matteawan.....	1	1	42	.....	42	44	.....	44
New York, Brooklyn.....	2	2	590	.....	590	589	.....	589
Newburgh.....	1	1	126	.....	126	120	.....	120
Total.....	4	4	758	.....	758	753	.....	753

Table I.—Number and Membership of Labor Organizations, by Industries, Trades and Localities, 1913 — continued

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY	UNIONS AT END OF —		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF —					
			MARCH, 1913			SEPTEMBER, 1913		
	Mar.	Sept.	Men	Wom.	Total	Men	Wom.	Total
III. CLOTHING AND TEXTILES — continued								
(c) Hats, Caps and Furs—concl'd.								
Hat Makers:								
New York, Brooklyn.....	1	1	100		100	100		100
Newburgh.....	1	1	142		142	142		142
Total.....	2	2	242		242	242		242
Hat Trimmers:								
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1		500	500		510	510
Newburgh.....	1	1		60	60		100	100
Total.....	2	2		560	560		610	610
Millinery Workers:								
New York, Brooklyn.....	1	1		19	19		17	17
New York, Manhattan.....		1				325	50	375
Total.....	1	2		19	19	325	67	392
Straw Hat Makers:								
New York, Manhattan.....	3	3	1,737	100	1,837	1,585	120	1,705
Total — Hats, Caps and Furs....	27	28	12,120	2,529	14,649	12,655	2,942	15,597
(d) Boots, Shoes and Gloves.								
Boot and Shoe Workers:								
Buffalo.....	2	2	55	1	56	52	1	53
Hornell.....	1	1	7		7	7		7
New York, Brooklyn.....	3	5	925	95	1,020	1,227	100	1,327
New York, Manhattan.....	6	8	476	1	477	607	2	609
Rochester.....	6	8	1,494	72	1,566	1,219	166	1,385
Syracuse.....	2	2	115		115	160		160
Total.....	20	26	3,072	169	3,241	3,272	269	3,541
Glove Workers:								
Gloversville.....	1	1	350	30	380	150	20	170
New York, Manhattan.....	1		218	34	252			
Total.....	2	1	568	64	632	150	20	170
Suspender Makers:								
New York, Manhattan.....	1	2	190	20	210	380	70	450
Syracuse.....	1	1		9	9		8	8
Total.....	2	3	190	29	219	380	78	458
Total — Boots, Shoes and Gloves.	24	30	3,830	262	4,092	3,802	367	4,169
(e) Textiles.								
Calico and Plush Engravers, Printers, Etc.:								
Garnerville.....	2	2	27		27	43		43
Newburgh.....	1	1	19		19	18		18
Wappingers Falls.....		1				24		24
West Haverstraw.....	1	1	19		19	24		24
Total.....	4	5	65		65	109		109

Table I.— Number and Membership of Labor Organizations, by Industries, Trades and Localities, 1913 — continued

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY	UNIONS AT END OF —		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF —					
			MARCH, 1913			SEPTEMBER, 1913		
	Mch.	Sept.	Men	Wom.	Total	Men	Wom.	Total

III. CLOTHING AND TEXTILES — continued

(e) Textiles — continued.

Carders:								
Cohoes	1	1	200	.....	200	200	.....	200
Carpet Workers:								
Amsterdam	1	1	200	.....	200	204	.....	204
Newburgh	1	1	81	.....	81	81	.....	81
Rifton	1	1	27	.....	27	27	.....	27
Total	3	3	308	.....	308	312	.....	312
Cotton Goods Workers:								
Cohoes	3	3	184	151	335	112	80	172
New York Mills	1	1	400	500	900	600	300	900
Utica	1	1	150	695	845	300	600	900
Total	5	5	734	1,346	2,080	1,012	980	1,972
Embroiderers, Machine:								
New York, Bronx		1	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	40
New York, Manhattan	1	1	80	.....	80	100	20	120
Total	1	2	80	.....	80	140	20	160
Hosiery and Neckwear Makers:								
Little Falls	1	1	4	13	17	3	12	15
Knit Goods Cutters and Boarders:								
Cohoes	2	2	80	.....	80	83	.....	83
Knitters:								
Cohoes	1	1	66	.....	66	63	.....	63
New York, all Boroughs		1	.....	.....	.....	1,500	2,000	3,500
Total	1	2	66	.....	66	1,563	2,000	3,563
Lace Curtain Makers:								
Gouverneur	1	1	15	.....	15	15	.....	15
Kingston	1	1	23	.....	23	23	.....	23
New York, Bronx	1	1	70	.....	70	78	.....	78
Newburgh	1	1	9	.....	9	13	.....	13
Total	4	4	117	.....	117	129	.....	129
Loom Fixers:								
Cohoes	1	1	47	.....	47	50	.....	50
Utica	1	1	60	.....	60	60	.....	60
Total	2	2	107	.....	107	110	.....	110
Shoddy Workers:								
Cohoes	1	1	300	.....	300	296	.....	296
Silk Workers:								
Amsterdam	1	1	71	.....	71	72	.....	72
New York, Brooklyn	3	3	175	3	178	154	9	163
New York, Manhattan	2	1	1,288	.....	1,288	450	150	600
New York, Queens		1	.....	.....	.....	150	50	200
Total	6	6	1,534	3	1,537	826	209	1,035

Table I.—Number and Membership of Labor Organizations, by Industries, Trades and Localities, 1913 — continued

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY	UNIONS AT END OF —		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF —					
			MARCH, 1913			SEPTEMBER, 1913		
	Mch.	Sept.	Men	Wom.	Total	Men	Wom.	Total

III. CLOTHING AND TEXTILES — concluded

(e) Textiles — concluded.

Spinners, Jack:								
Cohoes.....	1	1	125	.....	125	135	.....	135
Little Falls.....	1	1	75	.....	75	75	.....	75
Total.....	2	2	200	.....	200	210	.....	210
Spinners, Mule:								
Utica.....	1	1	125	.....	125	120	.....	120
Woolen Workers:								
Waterloo.....	1	1	51	27	78	33	24	57
Total — Textiles.....	35	38	3,971	1,389	5,360	5,146	3,225	8,371
Total — Group III.....	200	221	171,765	61,103	232,868	159,119	67,409	226,528

IV. METALS, MACHINERY AND SHIPBUILDING

(a) Iron and Steel.

Blacksmiths:								
Buffalo.....	1	1	158	.....	158	166	.....	166
Dunkirk.....	1	1	60	.....	60	60	.....	60
Green Island.....	1	1	67	.....	67	84	.....	84
Jamestown.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	18
Mechanicville.....	1	1	9	.....	9	9	.....	9
Middletown.....	1	1	49	.....	49	36	.....	36
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	323	.....	323	347	.....	347
Niagara Falls.....	1	1	34	.....	34	35	.....	35
Oneonta.....	1	1	74	.....	74	77	.....	77
Schenectady.....	1	1	110	.....	110	115	.....	115
Total.....	9	10	884	.....	884	947	.....	947
Blacksmiths' Helpers:								
Buffalo.....	1	.....	65	.....	65	.....	.....	.....
Dunkirk.....	1	1	84	.....	84	72	.....	72
New York, Manhattan.....	1	2	480	.....	480	548	.....	548
Schenectady.....	1	1	50	.....	50	45	.....	45
Total.....	4	4	679	.....	679	665	.....	665
Boiler Makers and Iron Ship-builders:								
Albany.....	1	1	241	.....	241	228	.....	228
Buffalo.....	1	1	130	.....	130	280	.....	280
Dunkirk.....	1	1	65	.....	65	18	.....	18
Geneva.....	1	1	9	.....	9	9	.....	9
Mechanicville.....	1	1	41	.....	41	41	.....	41
Middletown.....	1	1	55	.....	55	62	.....	62
New York, Bronx.....	1	1	8	.....	8	12	.....	12
New York, Brooklyn.....	3	4	569	.....	569	466	.....	466
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	102	.....	102	75	.....	75
New York, Richmond.....	1	1	40	.....	40	18	.....	18
Norwich.....	1	1	13	.....	13	15	.....	15
Oneonta.....	1	1	24	.....	24	31	.....	31
Oswego.....	1	1	42	.....	42	41	.....	41
Rochester.....	1	1	20	.....	20	44	.....	44

Table L.—Number and Membership of Labor Organizations, by Industries, Trades and Localities, 1913 — continued

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY	UNIONS AT END OF—		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF—					
			MARCH, 1913			SEPTEMBER, 1913		
	Mch.	Sept.	Men	Wom.	Total	Men	Wom.	Total
IV. METALS, MACHINERY AND SHIPBUILDING — continued								
(a) Iron and Steel—continued.								
Boiler Makers and Iron Shipbuilders—concluded.								
Salamanca		1				16		16
Syracuse	1	1	22		22	20		20
Troy	1	1	55		55	55		55
Utica	1	1	28		28	26		26
Total	19	21	1,464		1,464	1,457		1,457
Core Makers:								
Buffalo	1	1	200		200	242		242
Dewey-Lancaster	1	1	130		130	100		100
New York, Manhattan	1	1	22		22	23		23
Schenectady	1	1	160		160	170		170
Troy	1	1	45		45	50		50
Total	5	5	557		557	585		585
Cranemen:								
Dunkirk	1	1	46		46	50		50
Schenectady	2	3	235		235	298		298
Total	3	4	281		281	348		348
Cutting Die and Cutter Makers:								
New York, Manhattan	1	1	82		82	78		78
Drop Forgers:								
New York, Brooklyn	1	1	140		140	135		135
Schenectady		1				34		34
Total	1	2	140		140	169		169
Electrical Apparatus Makers:								
New York, Manhattan	1	1	54		54	40		40
Schenectady	9	15	2,138	111	2,249	2,811	614	3,425
Total	10	16	2,192	111	2,303	2,851	614	3,465
Enamellers:								
Little Falls		1				27		27
Foundry and Machine Shop Laborers and Helpers:								
Dunkirk	1		65		65			
New York, Brooklyn	2	2	395		395	473		473
Rochester	1		45		45			
Schenectady	2	2	415		415	388		388
Troy	1	1	127		127	128		128
Watertown	1		23		23			
Total	8	5	1,070		1,070	989		989
Gas Meter Makers:								
Albany	1	1	50		50	50		50
Hammersmiths and Helpers:								
Dunkirk	1	1	49		49	35		35
Horse Nail Makers:								
Keeseville	1	1	23	7	30	23	7	30

Table I.—Number and Membership of Labor Organizations, by Industries, Trades and Localities, 1913 — continued

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY	UNIONS AT END OF —		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF —					
			MARCH, 1913			SEPTEMBER, 1913		
	Mch.	Sept.	Men	Wom.	Total	Men	Wom.	Total
IV. METALS, MACHINERY AND SHIPBUILDING — continued								
(a) Iron and Steel — continued.								
Horseshoers:								
Albany.....	1	1	30		30	30		30
Auburn.....	1	1	13		13	11		11
Buffalo.....	1	1	85		85	84		84
Cortland.....	1	1	6		6	8		8
Mount Vernon.....	1	1	13		13	13		13
New Rochelle.....	1	1	14		14	17		17
New York, Brooklyn.....	1	1	240		240	200		200
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	400		400	400		400
Plattsburg.....		1				10		10
Rochester.....	1	1	34		34	36		36
Syracuse.....	1	1	39		39	37		37
Troy.....	1	1	20		20	20		20
Utica.....	1	1	17		17	17		17
Yonkers.....	1	1	28		28	25		25
Total.....	13	14	939		939	908		908
Iron Molders and Core Makers:								
Albany.....	2	2	182		182	222		222
Auburn.....	1	1	110		110	104		104
Ballston Spa.....	1	1	48		48	22		22
Batavia.....	1	1	32		32	32		32
Binghamton.....	1	1	8		8	10		10
Buffalo.....	3	3	794		794	703		703
Corning.....	1	1	20		20	6		6
Depew-Lancaster.....	1	1	185		185	232		232
Dunkirk.....	1	1	132		132	100		100
Elmira.....	1	1	60		60	64		64
Frankfort.....	1	1	65		65	48		48
Geneva.....	2	1	145		145	145		145
Hoosick Falls.....	1	1	4		4	4		4
Hornell.....	1	1	30		30	30		30
Hudson Falls.....	1	1	30		30	30		30
Lockport.....	1	1	17		17	24		24
Middletown.....	1	1	13		13	12		12
New York, Brooklyn.....	2	2	771		771	758		758
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	150		150	185		185
Newburgh.....	1	1	75		75	81		81
Niagara Falls.....	1	1	23		23	23		23
Olean.....	1	1	13		13	39		39
Peekskill.....	1	1	172		172	170		170
Port Chester.....	1	1	115		115	125		125
Poughkeepsie.....	1	1	95		95	95		95
Rochester.....	2	2	511		511	494		494
Saratoga Springs.....	1	1	20		20	34		34
Schenectady.....	1	1	465		465	465		465
Seneca Falls.....	1	1	92		92	88		88
Syracuse.....	1	1	450		450	396		396
Troy.....	2	2	325		325	343		343
Utica.....	1	1	300		300	288		288
Watertown.....	1	1	112		112	135		135
Yonkers.....	1	1	70		70	70		70
Total.....	41	40	5,634		5,634	5,577		5,577
Iron Molders' Apprentices:								
Buffalo.....	1	1	97		97	94		94

Table L.—Number and Membership of Labor Organizations, by Industries, Trades and Localities, 1913 — continued

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY	UNIONS AT END OF —		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF —					
			MARCH, 1913			SEPTEMBER, 1913		
	Mch.	Sept.	Men	Wom.	Total	Men	Wom.	Total
IV. METALS, MACHINERY AND SHIPBUILDING — continued								
(a) Iron and Steel — continued.								
Machinists:								
Albany.....	1	1	68		68	54		54
Auburn.....	1	1	226		226	300		300
Binghamton.....	1	1	132		132	92		92
Buffalo.....	3	3	513		513	2,040		2,040
Corinth-Palmer.....	1	1	15		15	15		15
Corning.....	1	1	12		12	12		12
Dunkirk.....	1	1	375		375	349		349
Elmira.....	1	1	150		150	152		152
Green Island.....	1	1	170		170	269		269
Hornell.....	1	1	9		9	7		7
Ilion.....	1	1	1,200		1,200	1,000		1,000
Lockport.....	1	1	10		10	11		11
Mechanicville.....	1	1	50		50	53		53
Middletown.....	1	1	118		118	123		123
New York, Bronx.....	1	1	50		50			
New York, Brooklyn.....	8	8	1,235		1,235	1,252		1,252
New York, Manhattan.....	14	14	2,735		2,735	3,049		3,049
New York, Queens.....	1	1	12		12	17		17
New York, Richmond.....	2	2	54		54	50		50
Niagara Falls.....	1	1	125		125	70		70
North Tonawanda.....		1				180		180
Norwich.....	1	1	71		71	78		78
Oneonta.....	1	1	136		136	102		102
Oswego.....	1	1	36		36	24		24
Pearl River.....	1	1	15		15	20		20
Port Chester.....	1	1	5		5	3		3
Rochester.....	1	1	1,000		1,000	800		800
Salamance.....	1	1	10		10	34		34
Schenectady.....	4	4	1,098		1,098	1,497		1,497
Seneca Falls.....	1	1	7		7	7		7
Syracuse.....	1	1	475		475	450		450
Troy.....	2	2	57		57	63		63
Utica.....	1	1	86		86	100		100
Watertown.....	1	1	400		400	65		65
Yonkers.....	2	2	175		175	175		175
Total.....	62	62	10,830		10,830	12,513		12,513
Machinists' Apprentices and Helpers:								
Buffalo.....	1		10		10			
Green Island.....	1	1	90		90	86		86
Mechanicville.....	1	1	29		29	31		31
New York, Manhattan.....	1	2	200		200	276		276
Oneonta.....	1	1	52		52	32		32
Rochester.....	1	1	300		300	58		58
Total.....	6	6	681		681	483		483
Pattern Makers:								
Albany.....	1	1	25		25	27		27
Auburn.....	1	1	9		9	11		11
Buffalo.....	1	1	250		250	300		300
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	1,035		1,035	996		996
Rochester.....	1	1	57		57	69		69
Schenectady.....	1	1	260		260	256		256
Syracuse.....	1	1	68		68	64		64
Total.....	7	7	1,704		1,704	1,723		1,723

Table I.— Number and Membership of Labor Organizations, by Industries, Trades and Localities, 1913 — continued

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY	UNIONS AT END OF —		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF —					
			MARCH, 1913			SEPTEMBER, 1913		
	Mch.	Sept.	Men	Wom.	Total	Men	Wom.	Total

IV. METALS, MACHINERY AND SHIPBUILDING — continued

(a) Iron and Steel — concluded.

Rolling Mills and Steel Works								
Employees:								
Lockport.....	1	1	33	.....	33	33	.....	33
Poughkeepsie.....	1	1	19	.....	19	20	.....	20
Total.....	2	2	52	.....	52	53	.....	53
Saw and Tool Makers:								
Canastota.....	1	1	6	1	7	6	1	7
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	20	.....	20	22	.....	22
Port Jervis.....	1	1	42	.....	42	42	.....	42
Schenectady.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	200
Total.....	3	4	68	1	69	270	1	271
Sheet Metal Workers:								
Jamestown.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	130	.....	130
Schenectady.....	1	1	50	.....	50	50	.....	50
Syracuse.....	1	1	39	.....	39	43	.....	43
Total.....	2	3	89	.....	89	223	.....	223
Stove Mounters:								
Buffalo.....	1	1	15	.....	15	15	.....	15
Geneva.....	1	1	16	.....	16	20	.....	20
Port Chester.....	1	1	27	.....	27	23	.....	23
Rochester.....	1	1	26	.....	26	26	.....	26
Troy.....	1	1	25	.....	25	30	.....	30
Total.....	5	5	109	.....	109	114	.....	114
Wire Workers and Bed Spring								
Makers:								
New York, Brooklyn.....	1	1	58	.....	58	58	.....	58
Total — Iron and Steel.....	206	217	27,732	119	27,851	30,240	622	30,862

(b) Metals Other Than Iron and Steel.

Automobile Lamp Makers:								
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	75	.....	75	46	.....	46
Beer Pump Makers:								
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	126	.....	126	122	.....	122
Brass Molders and Core Makers:								
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	70	.....	70	84	.....	84
Troy.....	1	1	17	.....	17	17	.....	17
Total.....	2	2	87	.....	87	101	.....	101
Brass and Copper Workers:								
New York, Manhattan.....	2	2	210	.....	210	536	.....	536
Cable Workers:								
Hastings-upon-Hudson.....	1	.....	25	.....	25	.....	.....	.....
Chandelier Filers and Makers:								
New York, Manhattan.....	2	2	353	.....	353	400	.....	400

Table L.—Number and Membership of Labor Organizations, by Industries, Trades and Localities, 1913 — continued

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY	UNIONS AT END OF —		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF —					
			MARCH, 1913			SEPTEMBER, 1913		
	Mch.	Sept.	Men	Wom.	Total	Men	Wom.	Total
IV. METALS, MACHINERY AND SHIPBUILDING — continued								
(b) Metals Other Than Iron and Steel — concluded.								
Chasers:								
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	129		129	132		132
Clock and Watch Makers:								
New York, Brooklyn.....	1	1	60		60	150		150
New York, Manhattan.....		1				160		160
Total.....	1	2	60		60	310		310
Coppersmiths:								
Elmira.....	1	1	15		15	14		14
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	211		211	216		216
Total.....	2	2	226		226	230		230
Gold Pen Makers:								
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	115		115	114		114
Jewelry Workers:								
Buffalo.....	1	1	110		110	122		122
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	44		44	30		30
Rochester.....	1	1	32	45	77	20	13	33
Total.....	3	3	186	45	231	172	13	185
Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers:								
Albany.....	1	1	25		25	23		23
Binghamton.....		1				13		13
Buffalo.....	1	1	50		50	75		75
Dunkirk.....	1	1	14		14	13		13
Elmira.....	1	1	45		45	37		37
Geneva.....	1	1	11		11	10		10
Ilion.....		1				160		160
Jamestown.....	1	1	58		58	60		60
Little Falls.....	1	1	32		32	30		30
New York, Brooklyn.....	1	1	312		312	270		270
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	122		122	150		150
Rochester.....	1	1	172		172	171		171
Schenectady.....	2	1	85		85	72		72
Syracuse.....	1	1	81		81	80		80
Troy.....	1	1	34		34	30		30
Utica.....	1	1	40		40	44		44
Watertown.....	1	1	58		58	46		46
Total.....	16	17	1,139		1,139	1,284		1,284
Metal Spinners:								
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	150		150	150		150
Silver Workers:								
New York, Manhattan.....	1	2	280		280	1,276		1,276
Surgical Instrument Makers:								
New York, Brooklyn.....	1	1	13		13	13		13
Total — Metals Other Than Iron and Steel.....	36	38	3,174	45	3,219	4,886	13	4,899

Table I.—Number and Membership of Labor Organizations, by Industries, Trades and Localities, 1913 — continued

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY	UNION AT END OF —		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF —					
			MARCH, 1913			SEPTEMBER, 1913		
	Mch.	Sept.	Men	Wom.	Total	Men	Wom.	Total
IV. METALS, MACHINERY AND SHIPBUILDING — concluded								
(c) Shipbuilding.								
Sailmakers:								
New York, Brooklyn	1	1	102	.....	102	109	.....	109
Ship and Machinery Riggers:								
New York, Manhattan	1	1	230	.....	230	300	.....	300
Ship Painters:								
New York, Brooklyn	1	1	253	.....	253	268	.....	268
Ship Plumbers and Steam Fitters:								
New York, Brooklyn	1	2	81	.....	81	255	.....	255
Shipwrights, Joiners and Calkers:								
New York, Brooklyn	2	2	420	.....	420	425	.....	425
New York, Manhattan	1	1	317	.....	317	309	.....	309
Tonawanda	1	.....	14	.....	14	.....	.....	.....
Total	4	3	751	.....	751	734	.....	734
Spar and Derrick Makers:								
New York, Brooklyn	1	1	25	.....	25	25	.....	25
Total—Shipbuilding	9	9	1,442	.....	1,442	1,601	.....	1,601
Total—Group IV	251	264	32,348	164	32,512	36,817	635	37,452

V. PRINTING, BINDING, ETC.

Bookbinders:								
Albany	1	1	130	.....	130	130	1	131
Amsterdam	1	1	75	45	120	76	46	122
Buffalo	9	9	3,637	1,554	5,191	3,781	1,451	5,232
New York, Manhattan	1	1	19	.....	19	19	.....	19
Rochester	1	1	12	.....	12	15	.....	15
Utica	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	13	13	3,873	1,599	5,472	41021	1,498	5,519
Compositors:								
Albany	1	1	453	8	461	452	12	464
Amsterdam	1	1	27	.....	27	26	.....	26
Auburn	1	1	15	17	32	21	24	45
Batavia	1	1	26	.....	26	26	.....	26
Binghamton	1	1	114	5	119	110	11	121
Buffalo	3	3	501	3	504	522	3	525
Cohoes	1	1	20	.....	20	19	.....	19
Dunkirk	1	1	10	5	15	11	5	16
Elmira	1	1	68	.....	68	71	.....	71
Glens Falls	1	1	29	6	35	30	3	33
Gloversville	1	1	32	.....	32	32	.....	32
Ithaca	1	1	35	7	42	35	6	41
Jamestown	1	1	52	.....	52	52	.....	52
Kingston	1	1	25	.....	25	25	.....	25
Lockport	1	1	40	.....	40	39	.....	39
Middletown	1	1	25	.....	25	22	.....	22
Mount Vernon	1	1	28	.....	28	18	.....	18
New Rochelle	1	1	17	.....	17	14	.....	14
New York, all Boroughs	1	1	7,069	202	7,271	7,094	200	7,294
New York, Manhattan	5	5	540	.....	540	557	.....	557
Newburgh	1	1	48	1	49	49	1	50
Niagara Falls	1	1	57	1	58	59	.....	59

Table I.—Number and Membership of Labor Organizations, by Industries, Trades and Localities, 1913 — continued

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY	UNIONS AT END OF —		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF —					
			MARCH, 1913			SEPTEMBER, 1913		
	Mch.	Sept.	Men	Wom.	Total	Men	Wom.	Total

V. PRINTING, BINDING, ETC.— continued

<i>Compositors—concluded.</i>								
Norwich.....	1	1	20	1	21	22	1	23
Olean.....	1	1	27		27	26		26
Oneida.....	1	1	18		18	21		21
Oneonta.....	1	1	36		36	33		33
Peekskill.....	1	1	15		15	13	1	14
Poughkeepsie.....	1	1	43		43	44		44
Rochester.....	2	2	220	5	225	225	5	230
Rome.....	1	1	18		18	18		18
Saratoga Springs.....	1	1	20	2	22	20	2	22
Schenectady.....	1	1	64	2	66	66	2	68
Syracuse.....	1	1	275	5	280	275	5	280
Tarrytown.....	1	1	30		30	29		29
Troy.....	1	1	152	2	154	157	2	159
Utica.....	1	1	152		152	160		160
Watertown.....	1	1	13		13	12		12
Waverly.....	1	1	9	1	10	10	1	11
White Plains.....	1	1	23		23	25		25
Yonkers.....	1	1	46	2	48	46	2	48
Total.....	47	47	10,412	275	10,687	10,486	286	10,772
<i>Electrotypers and Stereotypers:</i>								
Albany.....	1	1	53		53	50		50
Binghamton.....	1	1	15		15	16		16
Buffalo.....	2	2	60		60	60		60
Elmira.....	1	1	7		7	7		7
New York, Manhattan.....	2	2	1,020		1,020	1,055		1,055
Niagara Falls.....	1	1	24		24	21		21
Rochester.....	1	1	17		17	14		14
Syracuse.....	1	1	15		15	15		15
Utica.....	1	1	9		9	9		9
Total.....	11	11	1,220		1,220	1,247		1,247
<i>Hat Tip Printers:</i>								
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	26		26	25		25
<i>Lithographers:</i>								
Buffalo.....	1	1	77		77	76		76
New York, Manhattan.....	4	4	1,363		1,363	1,378		1,378
Rochester.....	1	2	49		49	60		60
Total.....	6	7	1,489		1,489	1,514		1,514
<i>Mailers:</i>								
Albany.....	1	1	11		11	12		12
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	471	12	483	502	17	519
Utica.....	1	1	7		7	6		6
Total.....	3	3	489	12	501	520	17	537
<i>Music Engravers:</i>								
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	34		34	35		35
<i>Newspaper and Mail Deliverers:</i>								
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	1,347		1,347	1,350		1,350
<i>Newspaper Writers:</i>								
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	110	2	112	54	2	56
<i>Paper Handlers:</i>								
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	112		112	120		120

Table I.—Number and Membership of Labor Organizations, by Industries, Trades and Localities
1912 — continued

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY	UNIONS AT END OF —		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF —					
			MARCH, 1913			SEPTEMBER, 1913		
	Mch.	Sept.	Men	Wom.	Total	Men	Wom.	Total
V. PRINTING, BINDING, ETC.—concluded								
Photo-Engravers:								
Albany.....	1	1	25		25	24		24
Buffalo.....	1	1	90		90	92		92
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	1,324		1,324	1,402		1,402
Rochester.....	1	1	27		27	29		29
Syracuse.....	1	1	14		14	13		13
Utica.....	1	1	8		8	8		8
Total.....	6	6	1,488		1,488	1,568		1,568
Photo-Gelatine Workers:								
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	41		41	58		58
Plate Engravers and Printers:								
Albany.....	1	1	12		12	12		12
New York, Manhattan.....	3	4	238		238	285		285
Total.....	4	5	250		250	297		297
Pressmen:								
Albany.....	1	1	135		135	135		135
Binghamton.....	1	1	28	1	29	28	1	29
Buffalo.....	2	2	197		197	207		207
Elmira.....	1	1	13		13	12		12
Jamestown.....	1	1	94		14	14		14
Lockport.....	1	1	12		12	19		19
New York, Manhattan.....	2	2	2,916		2,916	2,916		2,916
Niagara Falls.....	1	1	70		70	75		75
Rochester.....	2	2	72		72	86		86
Syracuse.....	1	1	49		49	47		47
Utica.....	1	1	37		37	41		41
Watertown.....	1	1	5		5	4		4
Yonkers.....	1	1	19		19	17		17
Total.....	16	16	3,567	1	3,568	3,601	1	3,602
Pressmen's Assistants and Press Feeders:								
Albany.....	1	1	12	45	57	12	45	57
Buffalo.....	2	2	179	25	204	177	30	207
New York, Manhattan.....	3	3	3,033		3,033	3,065		3,065
Rochester.....	1	1	52	1	53	58	2	58
Syracuse.....	1	1	76		76	68	10	76
Total.....	8	8	3,352	71	3,423	3,376	87	3,463
Sales Book Makers:								
Niagara Falls.....	1	1	65		65	70		70
Wall Paper Machine Printers and Color Mixers:								
Buffalo.....	1	1	15		15	34		34
Hudson Falls.....	1	1	68		68	74		74
New York, Manhattan.....	2	2	104		104	114		114
Total.....	4	4	187		187	222		222
Wall Paper Print Cutters:								
Buffalo.....	1	1	21		21	23		23
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	230		230	252		252
Total.....	2	2	251		251	275		275
Total—Group V.....	127	129	28,313	1,960	30,273	28,839	1,891	30,730

Table I.—Number and Membership of Labor Organizations, by Industries, Trades and Localities, 1913 — continued

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY	UNIONS AT END OF —		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF —					
			MARCH, 1913			SEPTEMBER, 1913		
	Mch.	Sept.	Men	Wom.	Total	Men	Wom.	Total
VI. WOOD WORKING AND FURNITURE								
Basket Makers:								
Liverpool.....	1	1	187		187	190		190
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	320		320	270		270
Total.....	2	2	507		507	460		460
Box Makers and Sawyers:								
Kingston.....	1	1	16		16	22		22
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	300		300	360		360
Total.....	2	2	316		316	382		382
Broom Makers:								
Amsterdam.....		1				5		5
New York, Manhattan.....		1				5		5
Syracuse.....	1	1	18		18	18		18
Total.....	1	3	18		18	28		28
Brush Makers:								
New York, Brooklyn.....	1	1	90	27	117	145	30	175
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	87		87	87		87
Total.....	2	2	177	27	204	232	30	262
Cabinet Makers:								
New York, Brooklyn.....	1	1	400		400	470		470
New York, Manhattan.....	3	4	1,881		1,881	2,662		2,662
Oneida.....		1				15		15
Total.....	4	6	2,281		2,281	3,147		3,147
Carpet Printers and Layers:								
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	310		310	305		305
Carriage, Wagon and Automobile Workers:								
Albany.....	1	1	79		79	80		80
Buffalo.....	1	1	650		650	1,600		1,600
Cobleskill.....	1		36		36			
Elmira.....	1	1	31		31	33		33
New York, Brooklyn.....	1	1	205		205	225		225
New York, Manhattan.....	4	4	401		401	460		460
Syracuse.....	1	1	48		48	48		48
Utica.....	1	1	51		51	61		61
Total.....	11	10	1,501		1,501	2,507		2,507
Coopers:								
Albany.....	1	1	35		35	35		35
Buffalo.....	1	1	14		14	13		13
Glens Falls.....	1		14		14			
Lockport.....	1	1	26		26	30		30
New York, Brooklyn.....	1	1	82		82	86		86
New York, Manhattan.....	4	4	434		434	413		413
Peekskill.....	1	1	9		9	10		10
Rochester.....	2	2	83		83	104		104
Syracuse.....	1	1	45		45	43		43
Utica.....	1	1	8		8	7		7
Total.....	14	13	750		750	741		741

Table I.—Number and Membership of Labor Organizations, by Industries, Trades and Localities, 1912 — continued

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY	UNIONS AT END OF —		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF —					
			MARCH, 1913			SEPTEMBER, 1913		
	Mch.	Sept.	Men	Wom.	Total	Men	Wom.	Total
VI. WOOD WORKING AND FURNITURE — concluded								
Machine Woodworkers:								
Albany.....	1	1	28		28	29		29
Batavia.....	1	1	170		170	170		170
Buffalo.....	1	2	215		215	202		202
Dunkirk.....	1	1				29		29
Elmira.....	1	1	144		144	150		150
Middleport.....	1	1	40		40	40		40
New York, Bronx.....	1	1	492		492	497		497
New York, Brooklyn.....	1	1	378		378	365		365
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	391		391	396		396
Ogdensburg.....	1	1	24		24			
Penn Yan.....	1	1	82		82	93		93
Rochester.....	1	1	430		430	708		708
Schenectady.....	1	1	84		84	175		175
Sidney.....	1	1	21		21	18		18
Troy.....	1	1	42		42	32		32
Utica.....	1	1	42		42	82		82
Total.....	15	16	2,583		2,583	2,986		2,986
Piano and Organ Workers:								
New York, Bronx.....	1	1	95		95	73		73
New York, Brooklyn.....	1	1	17		17	17		17
New York, Manhattan.....	5	5	1,298		1,298	663		663
Total.....	7	7	1,410		1,410	753		753
Reed Workers:								
New York, Brooklyn.....		1				130		130
Upholsterers and Mattress Makers:								
Jamestown.....	1	1	60		60	78		78
New York, Brooklyn.....	1	1	43		43	44		44
New York, Manhattan.....	4	5	1,085		1,085	1,628		1,628
Rochester.....	1	1	63		63	65		65
Syracuse.....	2	1	35	7	32	11	6	17
Total.....	9	9	1,276	7	1,283	1,826	6	1,832
Varnishers and Polishers:								
Buffalo.....	1	1	126		126	128		128
New York, Manhattan.....		1				500		500
Rochester.....	1	1	60		60	51		51
Total.....	2	3	186		186	679		679
Wood Carvers:								
Buffalo.....	1	1	8		8	7		7
New York, Brooklyn.....	1	1	39		39	41		41
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	214		214	413		413
Rochester.....	1	1	79		79	69		69
Syracuse.....	1	1	23		23	20		20
Total.....	5	5	363		363	550		550
Total — Group VI.....	75	80	11,678	34	11,712	14,726	36	14,762

Table I.—Number and Membership of Labor Organizations, by Industries, Trades and Localities, 1913 — continued

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY	UNIONS AT END OF —		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF —					
			MARCH, 1913			SEPTEMBER, 1913		
	Mch.	Sept.	Men	Wom.	Total	Men	Wom.	Total
VII. FOOD AND LIQUORS								
(a) Food Products.								
Bakers and Confectioners:								
Albany.....	2	2	42		42	44		44
Auburn.....	1	1	28		28	30		30
Buffalo.....	2	2	226		226	289		289
Elmira.....	1	1	15		15	12		12
Glens Falls.....	1	1	13		13	12		12
Gloversville.....	1	1	21		21	19		19
Middletown.....	1	1	10		10	12		12
New York, Bronx.....	2	2	468		468	532		532
New York, Brooklyn.....	5	5	912		912	975		975
New York, Manhattan.....	10	10	2,674		2,644	2,525		2,525
Newburgh.....	1	1	47		47	46		46
Oneida.....	1	1	7		7	8		8
Peekskill.....	1	1	16		16	15		15
Rochester.....	1	1	156		156	200		200
Schenectady.....	1	1	41		41	83		83
Syracuse.....	1	1	100		100	100		100
Troy.....	1	1	30		30	32		32
Utica.....	1	1	41		41	42		42
Yonkers.....	1	1	76		76	85		85
Total.....	35	35	4,923		4,923	5,061		5,061
Butchers and Meat Cutters:								
Albany.....	1	1	70		70	50		50
Auburn.....	1	1	51		51	51		51
Buffalo.....	1	2	88		88	203		203
Elmira.....	1	1	40		40	42		42
Geneva.....	1	1	20		20	21		21
Kingston.....	1	1	28		28	23		23
New York, Brooklyn.....	2	2	475		475	482		482
New York, Manhattan.....	9	9	1,472		1,472	1,620		1,620
Rochester.....	1	1	89		89	94		94
Rome.....	1	1	25		25	25		25
Schenectady.....	1	1	78		78	74		74
Syracuse.....	1	1	164		164	161		161
Troy.....	1	1	40		40	40		40
Utica.....	1	1	102		102	94		94
Yonkers.....	1	1	85		85	90		90
Total.....	24	25	2,827		2,827	3,070		3,070
Flour and Cereal Workers:								
Buffalo.....		2				138		138
New York, Brooklyn.....	1	1	12		12	13		13
Total.....	1	3	12		12	151		151
Poultry, Eggs and Butter Handlers:								
New York, Manhattan.....	1	3	406		406	824		824
Sugar Refinery Workers:								
Yonkers.....	1		450		450			
Yeast and Distillery Workers:								
Peekskill.....	1	1	125		125	96		96
Total — Food Products.....	63	67	8,743		8,743	9,202		9,202

Table I.—Number and Membership of Labor Organizations, by Industries, Trades and Localities,
1913 — continued

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY	UNIONS AT END OF —		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF —					
			MARCH, 1913			SEPTEMBER, 1913		
	Mch.	Sept.	Men	Wom.	Total	Men	Wom.	Total
VII. FOOD AND LIQUORS — continued								
(b) Beverages.								
Brewery Employees:								
Albany.....	2	2	145		145	156		156
Amsterdam.....	1	1	37		37	40		40
Auburn.....	1	1	28		28	28		28
Binghamton.....	1	1	46		46	48		48
Buffalo.....	1	1	256		256	264		264
Canandaigua.....	1	1	15		15	17		17
Dobbs Ferry.....	1	1				28		28
Dunkirk.....	1	1	27		27	33		33
Elmira.....	1	1	27		27	32		32
Fort Edward.....	1	1	21		21	20		20
Hornell.....	1	1	23		23	22		22
Hudson.....	1	1	48		48	45		45
Jamestown.....	1	1	26		26	32		32
Kingston.....	1	1	75		75	75		75
Lockport.....	1	1	13		13	13		13
Middletown.....	1	1	17		17	17		17
New York, Brooklyn.....	1	1	514		514	506		506
New York, Manhattan.....	2	2	1,774		1,774	1,850		1,850
Niagara Falls.....	1	1	47		47			
Ogdensburg.....	1	1	14		14	14		14
Olean.....	1	1	30		30	38		38
Port Jervis.....	1	1	14		14	14		14
Poughkeepsie.....	1	1	15		15	17		17
Rochester.....	1	1	240		240	240		240
Syracuse.....	1	1	106		106	110		110
Troy.....	2	2	164		164	160		160
Utica.....	1	1	150		150	158		158
Total.....	29	29	3,872		3,872	3,977		3,977
Brewery Employees (Drivers and Bottlers):								
Albany.....	1	1	56		56	57		57
Buffalo.....	2	2	476		476	544		544
New York, Brooklyn.....	2	2	1,112		1,112	1,172		1,172
New York, Manhattan.....	2	2	1,720		1,720	1,770		1,770
Niagara Falls.....	1	1	11		11	13		13
Rochester.....	1	1	165		165	168		168
Schenectady.....	1	1	70		70	72		72
Syracuse.....	1	1	121		121	126		126
Troy.....	1	1	37		37	36		36
Total.....	12	12	3,768		3,768	3,958		3,958
Brewery Employees (Engineers and Firemen):								
Albany.....	1	1	82		82	82		82
Buffalo.....	1	1	134		134	140		140
Total.....	2	2	216		216	222		222
Grains Workers: New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	30		30	30		30
Malsters:								
Buffalo.....	1	1	213		213	207		207
Geneva.....	1	1	131		131	89		89
Oswego.....	1	1	23		23	23		23
Syracuse.....	1	1	37		37	36		36
Total.....	4	4	404		404	355		355

Table I.—Number and Membership of Labor Organizations, by Industries, Trades and Localities, 1913 — continued

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY	UNIONS AT END OF —		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF —					
			MARCH, 1913			SEPTEMBER, 1913		
	Mch.	Sept.	Men	Wom.	Total	Men	Wom.	Total

VII. FOOD AND LIQUORS — concluded

(b) Beverages — concluded.

Mineral Water Bottlers and Drivers:								
Albany.....	1	1	43	.....	43	40	.....	40
Buffalo.....	1	1	13	.....	13	38	.....	38
New York, Manhattan.....	1	2	102	.....	102	158	.....	158
Syracuse.....	1	1	15	.....	15	15	.....	15
Total.....	4	5	173	.....	173	251	.....	251
Total — Beverages.....	52	53	8,463	.....	8,463	8,793	.....	8,793
Total — Group VII.....	115	120	17,206	.....	17,206	17,995	.....	17,995

VIII. THEATERS AND MUSIC

Actors and Chorus Singers:								
New York, Manhattan.....	5	5	8,000	3,000	11,600	8,000	3,000	11,000
Bill Posters:								
Albany.....	1	1	30	.....	30	34	.....	34
Buffalo.....	1	1	30	.....	30	34	.....	34
New York, Brooklyn.....	1	1	65	.....	65	152	.....	152
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	200	.....	200	200	.....	200
Total.....	4	4	325	.....	325	420	.....	420
Calcium Light and Moving Picture Machine Operators:								
Buffalo.....	1	1	90	.....	90	65	.....	65
New York, Manhattan.....	2	2	1,031	.....	1,031	993	.....	993
Rochester.....	1	1	39	.....	39	39	.....	39
Troy.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	23
Utica.....	1	1	11	.....	11	11	.....	11
Total.....	5	6	1,171	.....	1,171	1,131	.....	1,131
Musicians:								
Albany.....	1	1	207	3	210	207	5	212
Amsterdam.....	1	1	70	6	76	80	3	83
Auburn.....	1	1	66	8	74	73	8	81
Binghamton.....	1	1	115	15	130	109	16	125
Buffalo.....	1	1	430	7	437	435	10	445
Canandaigua.....	1	1	48	5	53	53	4	57
Corning.....	1	1	35	15	50	30	10	40
Cortland.....	1	1	51	10	61	50	11	61
Dunkirk.....	1	1	80	8	88	99	8	107
Elmira.....	1	1	127	3	130	164	4	168
Fairport.....	1	1	32	4	36	32	3	35
Fishkill-on-Hudson.....	1	1	48	1	49	54	2	56
Geneva.....	1	1	35	.....	35	34	.....	34
Glens Falls.....	1	1	68	13	81	72	12	85
Gloversville.....	1	1	92	5	97	102	5	107
Hosick Falls.....	1	1	51	3	54	53	4	57
Hornell.....	1	1	41	10	51	30	8	38
Ilion.....	1	1	104	23	127	100	16	116
Ithaca.....	1	1	58	2	60	70	3	73
Jamestown.....	1	1	132	18	150	120	30	150
Kingston.....	1	1	75	5	80	76	6	82
Little Falls.....	1	1	43	4	47	56	5	61
Lockport.....	1	1	73	11	84	73	11	84
Mechanicville.....	1	1	68	4	72	74	3	77

Table I.—Number and Membership of Labor Organizations, by Industries, Trades and Localities, 1913 — continued

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY	UNIONS AT END OF —		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF —					
			MARCH, 1913			SEPTEMBER, 1913		
	Mch.	Sept.	Men	Wom.	Total	Men	Wom.	Total
VIII. THEATERS AND MUSIC—concluded								
<i>Musicians—concluded.</i>								
Medina.....	1	1	64	7	71	68	10	78
New Rochelle.....	1	1	42	.....	42	36	.....	36
New York, Brooklyn.....	1	1	550	3	553	600	2	602
New York, Manhattan.....	3	3	6,474	25	6,499	6,362	25	6,387
Newark.....	1	1	38	2	40	38	2	40
Newburgh.....	1	1	65	2	67	64	1	65
Niagara Falls.....	1	1	125	5	130	128	6	134
Norwich.....	1	1	30	.....	30	35	.....	35
Ogdensburg.....	1	1	19	1	20	82	17	99
Olean.....	1	1	65	10	75	60	5	65
Oneida.....	1	1	35	5	40	30	6	36
Ossining.....	1	1	40	5	45	35	5	40
Peekskill.....	1	1	51	2	53	49	2	51
Port Chester.....	1	1	68	5	73	71	5	76
Port Jervis.....	1	1	20	5	25	15	5	20
Poughkeepsie.....	1	1	210	5	215	207	5	212
Rochester.....	1	1	550	40	590	527	48	575
Rome.....	1	1	60	4	64	57	3	60
Salamanca.....	1	1	14	2	16	15	2	17
Schenectady.....	1	1	135	5	140	144	6	150
Syracuse.....	1	1	292	10	302	298	11	309
Troy.....	1	1	195	5	200	196	5	201
Utica.....	1	1	183	33	216	183	33	216
Walden.....	1	1	28	3	31	29	1	30
White Plains.....	1	2	61	.....	61	94	.....	94
Yonkers.....	1	1	108	1	109	107	2	109
Total.....	52	53	11,671	368	12,039	11,776	395	12,171
<i>Stage Employees:</i>								
Albany.....	1	1	35	.....	35	35	.....	35
Auburn.....	1	1	19	.....	19	23	.....	23
Binghamton.....	1	1	27	.....	27	25	.....	25
Buffalo.....	1	1	73	.....	73	73	.....	73
Cortland.....	1	1	16	.....	16	16	.....	16
Dunkirk.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	18
Geneva.....	1	1	33	.....	33	33	.....	33
Gloversville.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	24
Jamestown.....	1	1	15	.....	15	16	.....	16
Lockport.....	1	1	27	.....	27	30	.....	30
New York, Brooklyn.....	1	1	234	.....	234	250	.....	250
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	1,035	.....	1,035	1,050	.....	1,050
Newburgh.....	1	1	40	.....	40	40	.....	40
Oneida.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	9
Port Jervis.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	9
Rochester.....	1	1	66	.....	66	64	.....	64
Schenectady.....	1	1	37	.....	37	36	.....	36
Syracuse.....	1	1	60	.....	60	68	.....	68
Troy.....	1	1	39	.....	39	38	.....	38
Utica.....	1	1	27	.....	27	28	.....	28
Total.....	16	20	1,783	.....	1,783	1,885	.....	1,885
Total—Group VIII.....	82	88	22,950	3,368	26,318	23,212	3,395	26,607

IX. TOBACCO

<i>Cigar Makers:</i>								
Albany.....	1	1	246	10	256	258	10	268
Amsterdam.....	1	1	48	.....	48	50	.....	50
Auburn.....	1	1	47	1	48	50	1	51
Batavia.....	1	1	33	.....	33	34	.....	34
Binghamton.....	2	2	225	87	312	205	121	326

Table I.—Number and Membership of Labor Organizations, by Industries, Trades and Localities, 1913 — continued

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY	UNIONS AT END OF —		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF —					
			MARCH, 1913			SEPTEMBER, 1913		
	Mch.	Sept.	Men	Wom.	Total	Men	Wom.	Total
IX. TOBACCO — concluded								
<i>Cigarmakers — concluded.</i>								
Buffalo.....	1	1	447	1	448	444	2	446
Corning.....	1	1	22	1	23	18		18
Cortland.....	1	1	26	1	27	26	2	28
Coxsackie.....	1	1	5	1	6	5	1	6
Dunkirk.....	1	1	24		24	25		25
Elmira.....	1	1	54	1	55	55	1	56
Fulton.....	1	1	24		24	24		24
Geneva.....	1	1	87	3	90	88	3	91
Glens Falls.....	1	1	31		31	32		32
Gloversville.....	1	1	39		39	39		39
Hornell.....	1	1	22		22	26		26
Hudson.....	1	1	15		15	15		15
Ithaca.....	1	1	52	2	54	52	2	54
Jamestown.....	1	1	13		13	13		13
Kingston.....	1	1	28		28	28		28
Lockport.....	1	1	22	1	23	20		20
Middletown.....	1	1	59		59	63		63
New York, Brooklyn.....	3	3	776	42	818	747	42	789
New York, Manhattan.....	4	4	3,018	1,950	4,968	3,023	2,032	5,055
Niagara Falls.....	1	1	17	1	18	18	2	20
Norwich.....	1	1	27	5	32	25	6	31
Ogdensburg.....	1	1	30		30	30		30
Oneida.....	1	1	209		209	218		218
Oneonta.....	1	1	92	5	97	90	6	96
Owego.....	1	1	40		40	33		33
Peekskill.....	1	1	51		51	51		51
Plattsburg.....	1	1	32		32	30		30
Poughkeepsie.....	1	1	70	1	71	72	1	73
Rochester.....	1	1	217	8	225	212	10	222
Rome.....	1	1	55		55	57		57
Salamanca.....	1	1	26		26	21		21
Saratoga Springs.....	1	1	27	2	29	30	2	32
Saugerties.....	1	1	22		22	24		24
Schenectady.....	1	1	57	5	62	63	7	70
Syracuse.....	1	1	310	14	324	317	20	337
Troy.....	1	1	299	3	302	300	3	303
Utica.....	1	1	114		114	114		114
Watertown.....	1	1	37	1	38	34	2	36
Waverly.....	1	1	17	1	18	17		17
Total.....	50	50	7,112	2,147	9,259	7,096	2,276	9,372
<i>Cigar Packers:</i>								
Binghamton.....	1	1	33	2	35	34		34
New York, Brooklyn.....	1	1	49		49	49		49
New York, Manhattan.....	2	2	450		450	439		439
Syracuse.....	1	1	15	2	17	14	2	16
Total.....	5	5	547	4	551	536	2	538
<i>Cigarette Makers:</i>								
New York, Manhattan.....	3	3	112	31	143	113	31	144
<i>Tobacco Workers:</i>								
Albany.....	1	1	30	20	50	30	20	50
New York, Manhattan.....	2	2	15	24	39	16	24	40
Newburgh.....	1	1	4		4	3		5
Rochester.....	1	1	5	7	12	5	7	12
Syracuse.....	1	1	6	17	23	5	14	19
Utica.....	1	1	18	13	31	23	14	37
Total.....	7	7	78	81	159	82	81	163
Total — Group IX.....	65	65	7,849	2,263	10,112	7,827	2,390	10,217

Table I.—Number and Membership of Labor Organizations, by Industries, Trades and Localities
1913 — continued

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY	UNIONS AT END OF —		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF —					
			MARCH, 1913			SEPTEMBER, 1913		
	Mch.	Sept.	Men	Wom.	Total	Men	Wom.	Total
X. RESTAURANTS, TRADE, ETC.								
(a) Hotels and Restaurants.								
Bar-tenders:								
Albany.....	1	1	270		270	185		185
Auburn.....	1	1	50		50	40		40
Batavia.....	1	1	31		31	30		30
Binghamton.....	1	1	107		107	123		123
Buffalo.....	1	1	448		448	400		400
Cohoes.....	1	1	55		55	53		53
Cortland.....	1	1	26		26	27		27
Dunkirk.....	1	1	18		18	17		17
Elmira.....	1	1	46		46	55		55
Fulton.....	1	1	24		24	37		37
Geneva.....	1	1	28		28	28		28
Ithaca.....	1	1	40		40	40		40
Jamestown.....	1	1	65		65	87		87
Mount Vernon.....	1	1	19		19	22		22
New Rochelle.....	1	1	30		30	30		30
New York, Bronx.....	1	1	225		225	211		211
New York, Brooklyn.....	1	1	560		560	550		550
New York, Manhattan.....	4	5	610		610	662		662
Newark.....	1	1	23		23	21		21
Newburgh.....	1	1	30		30	39		39
Norwich.....	1	1	34		34	33		33
Olean.....	1	1	45		45	47		47
Oneonta.....	1	1	40		40	42		42
Orangetown.....	1	1	40		40	42		42
Peekskill.....	1	1	26		26	28		28
Port Chester.....	1	1	37		37	33		33
Poughkeepsie.....	1	1	52		52	60		60
Rochester.....	1	1	355		355	388		388
Salamanca.....	1	1	17		17			
Schenectady.....	1	1	115		115	100		100
Seneca Falls.....	1	1	31		31	36		36
Syracuse.....	1	1	285		285	283		283
Troy.....	1	1				45		45
Utica.....	1	1	215		215	230		230
Waterloo.....	1	1	10		10			
Watertown.....	1	1	103		103	116		116
Yonkers.....	1	1	77		77	76		76
Total.....	39	39	4,167		4,167	4,216		4,216
Cooks:								
New York, Brooklyn.....	1	1	41		41	43		43
New York, Manhattan.....	2	2	352	1	353	364	1	355
Rochester.....	1	1	12		12			
Syracuse.....	1	1	26		26	27		27
Total.....	5	4	431	1	432	424	1	425
Cooks and Waiters:								
Schenectady.....	1	1	50		50	42		42
Syracuse.....	1	1	50		50			
Utica.....	1	1	75		75	129		129
Total.....	3	2	175		175	171		171
Hotel Employees:								
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	12,029	598	12,627	12,308	300	12,608
Waiters:								
Albany.....	1	1	112		112	58		58
Buffalo.....	1	1	250		250	300		300
Jamestown.....	1	1				31		31
New York, Brooklyn.....	1	1	320		320	350		350

Table I.—Number and Membership of Labor Organizations, by Industries, Trades and Localities
1913 — continued

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY	UNIONS AT END OF —		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF —					
			MARCH, 1913			SEPTEMBER, 1913		
	Mch.	Sept.	Men	Wom.	Total	Men	Wom.	Total

X. RESTAURANTS, TRADE, ETC.—continued

(a) Hotels and Restaurants — concluded.								
Waiters—concluded.								
New York, Manhattan.....	4	6	845	.....	845	978	.....	978
Rochester.....	1	1	223	.....	223	235	.....	235
Syracuse.....	1	1	98	.....	98	92	.....	92
Yonkers.....	1	1	32	.....	32	30	.....	30
Total.....	10	13	1,880	.....	1,880	2,074	.....	2,074
Total — Hotels and Restaurants.	58	59	18,682	599	19,281	19,193	301	19,494
(b) Barbering.								
Barbers:								
Albany.....	1	1	130	.....	130	128	.....	128
Amsterdam.....	1	1	27	.....	27	31	.....	31
Auburn.....	1	1	42	.....	42	43	.....	43
Batavia.....	1	1	21	.....	21	20	.....	20
Binghamton.....	1	1	93	.....	93	99	.....	99
Buffalo.....	1	1	520	.....	520	609	.....	609
Cohoes.....	1	1	41	.....	41	42	.....	42
Corning.....	1	1	28	.....	28	31	.....	31
Cortland.....	1	1	12	.....	12	13	.....	13
Dunkirk.....	1	1	32	.....	32	31	.....	31
Elmira.....	1	1	72	.....	72	68	.....	68
Fulton.....	1	1	24	.....	24	24	.....	24
Geneva.....	1	1	21	.....	21	18	.....	18
Gloversville.....	1	1	21	.....	21	17	.....	17
Gouverneur.....	1	1	12	.....	12	10	.....	10
Hosick Falls.....	1	1	11	.....	11	10	.....	10
Hornell.....	1	1	17	.....	17	19	.....	19
Ithaca.....	1	1	31	.....	31	32	.....	32
Jamestown.....	1	1	73	.....	73	80	.....	80
Johnstown.....	1	1	14	.....	14	10	.....	10
Kingston.....	1	1	30	.....	30	27	.....	27
Little Falls.....	1	1	18	.....	18	20	.....	20
Lockport.....	1	1	31	.....	31	35	.....	35
Malone.....	1	1	18	.....	18	17	.....	17
Mechanicville.....	1	1	8	.....	8	9	.....	9
Middletown.....	1	1	21	.....	21	26	.....	26
Mount Vernon.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	19
New Rochelle.....	1	1	16	.....	16	23	.....	23
New York, Brooklyn.....	1	2	90	.....	90	4,585	.....	4,585
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	320	.....	320	160	.....	160
New York, Richmond.....	1	1	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Newburgh.....	1	1	39	.....	39	41	.....	41
Niagara Falls.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	25
Norwich.....	1	1	17	.....	17	17	.....	17
Ogdensburg.....	1	1	10	.....	10	17	.....	17
Olean.....	1	1	40	.....	40	42	.....	42
Oneida.....	1	1	15	.....	15	16	.....	16
Oneonta.....	1	1	24	.....	24	25	.....	25
Oswego.....	1	1	33	.....	33	36	.....	36
Plattsburg.....	1	1	19	.....	19	19	.....	19
Port Chester.....	1	1	20	.....	20	21	.....	21
Port Jervis.....	1	1	13	.....	13	12	.....	12
Poughkeepsie.....	1	1	32	.....	32	49	.....	49
Rochester.....	1	2	172	.....	172	284	.....	284
Rome.....	1	1	21	.....	21	28	.....	28
Saratoga Springs.....	1	1	18	.....	18	20	.....	20
Schenectady.....	1	1	103	.....	103	112	.....	112
Seneca Falls.....	1	1	15	.....	15	13	.....	13

Table I.—Number and Membership of Labor Organizations, by Industries, Trades and Localities
1913 — continued

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY	UNIONS AT END OF —		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF —					
			MARCH, 1913			SEPTEMBER, 1913		
	Mch.	Sept.	Men	Wom.	Total	Men	Wom.	Total
X. RESTAURANTS, TRADE, ETC.—concluded								
(b) Barbering — concluded.								
Barbers — concluded.								
Syracuse.....	1	1	172		172	163		163
Ticonderoga.....	1	1	10		10	11		11
Troy.....	1	1	96		96	97		97
Utica.....	1	1	75		75	102		102
Watertown.....	1	1	26		26	40		40
Watervliet.....	1	1	12		12	18		18
Waverly.....	1	1	17		17	18		18
Yonkers.....	1		30		30			
Total — Barbering.....	54	56	2,827		2,827	7,479		7,479
(c) Retail Trade.								
Bookkeepers, Stenographers, Etc.: New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	34	66	100	98	100	198
Clerks and Salesmen:								
Albany.....	1	1	91	4	95	93	4	97
Amsterdam.....	1	1	13		13	12		12
Buffalo.....	2	4	64		64	168	110	278
Cohoes.....	1	1	8		8	8		8
Hornell.....	1	1	7		7	7		7
Little Falls.....	1	1	10		10	10		10
Mount Vernon.....	1		16		16			
New York, Brooklyn.....	2	2	83		83	78		78
New York, Manhattan.....	4	6	348		348	734	8	742
Newburgh.....	1	1	73	72	145	70	76	146
Niagara Falls.....	1	1	4	3	7	5	3	8
Oneida.....	1	1	7		7	7		7
Peekskill.....	1	1	18	11	29	9	10	19
Saratoga Springs.....	1	1	14	9	23	21	19	40
Syracuse.....	1	1	60	30	90	60	22	82
Total.....	20	23	816	129	945	1,282	252	1,534
Total — Retail Trade.....	21	24	850	195	1,045	1,380	352	1,732
Total — Group X.....	133	139	22,359	794	23,153	28,052	653	28,705

XI. PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT

Arsenal Employees:								
Iona Island.....	1		78		78			
Watervliet.....	2	2	189		189	230		230
West Point.....	1	1	65		65	76		76
Total.....	4	3	332		332	306		306
Carpenters:								
Otisville.....	1	1	12		12	11		11
Customs Employees:								
New York, Manhattan.....		2				321		321
Dock Builders:								
New York, Manhattan.....	2	2	1,650		1,650	2,104		2,104
Electrical Workers:								
New York, Brooklyn.....	1	1	75		75	173		173

Table I.—Number and Membership of Labor Organizations, by Industries, Trades and Localities, 1913 — continued

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY	UNIONS AT END OF —		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF —					
			MARCH, 1913			SEPTEMBER, 1913		
	Mch.	Sept.	Men	Wom.	Total	Men	Wom.	Total

II. PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT — continued

Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders:								
New York, Brooklyn.....	1	1	200		200	100		100
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	135		135	125		125
Total.....	2	2	335		335	225		225
Highway Foremen:								
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	55		55	50		50
Hospital Employees:								
Buffalo.....	1	1	44	61	105	56	82	138
Immigration Service Employees:								
New York, Manhattan.....		1				162		162
Inspectors of Construction:								
New York, Bronx.....	1	1	80		80	75		75
New York, Brooklyn.....	1	1	58		58	66		66
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	68		68	74		74
New York, Queens.....	1	1	22		22	35		35
Total.....	4	4	228		228	250		250
Letter Carriers:								
Albany.....	1	1	75		75	81		81
Albion.....	1	1	3		3	4		4
Amsterdam.....	1	1	11		11	15		15
Auburn.....	1	1	25		25	31		31
Ballston Spa.....	1	1	3		3	4		4
Batavia.....	1	1	8		8	10		10
Bath.....	1	1	3		3	4		4
Binghamton.....	1	1	39		39	41		41
Brookport.....	1	1	4		4	4		4
Buffalo.....	1	1	329		329	360		360
Canandaigua.....	1	1	6		6	6		6
Canastota.....	1	1	3		3	3		3
Canton.....	1	1	3		3	3		3
Catskill.....	1	1	4		4	4		4
Cohoes.....	1	1	12		12	14		14
Corning.....	1	1	13		13	14		14
Cortland.....	1	1	15		15	14		14
Danville.....	1	1	5		5	5		5
Deposit.....	1	1	2		2	3		3
Dunkirk.....	1	1	11		11	11		11
East Aurora.....	1	1	4		4	5		5
Ellenville.....	1	1	2		2	2		2
Elmira.....	1	1	20		20	35		35
Fishkill-on-Hudson.....	1	1	3		3	3		3
Fort Plain.....	1	1	4		4	4		4
Fredonia.....	1	1	6		6	8		8
Freeport.....	1	1	7		7	7		7
Fulton.....	1	1	6		6	7		7
Geneva.....	1	1	10		10	10		10
Glens Falls.....	1	1	11		11	13		13
Gloversville.....	1	1	16		16	16		16
Goshen.....	1	1	3		3	4		4
Gouverneur.....	1	1	4		4	5		5
Hempstead.....	1	1	3		3	7		7
Herkimer.....	1	1	3		3	4		4
Hoosick Falls.....	1	1	5		5	5		5
Hornell.....	1	1	12		12	10		10
Hudson.....	1	1	5		5	5		5

Table I.—Number and Membership of Labor Organizations, by Industries, Trades and Localities, 1913 — continued

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY	UNIONS AT END OF —		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF —					
			MARCH, 1913			SEPTEMBER, 1913		
	Mch.	Sept.	Men	Wom.	Total	Men	Wom.	Total

XI. PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT — continued

<i>Letter Carriers — continued.</i>								
Hudson Falls.....	1	1	7	.....	7	5	.....	5
Ilion.....	1	1	6	.....	6	6	.....	6
Ithaca.....	1	1	19	.....	19	15	.....	15
Jamestown.....	1	1	31	.....	31	32	.....	32
Johnstown.....	1	1	9	.....	9	9	.....	9
Kingston.....	1	1	13	.....	13	12	.....	12
Le Roy.....	1	1	5	.....	5	3	.....	3
Little Falls.....	1	1	9	.....	9	9	.....	9
Lockport.....	1	1	16	.....	16	16	.....	16
Lowville.....	1	1	3	.....	3	3	.....	3
Lyons.....	1	1	4	.....	4	4	.....	4
Malone.....	1	1	8	.....	8	7	.....	7
Mamaroneck.....	1	1	3	.....	3	3	.....	3
Mechanicville.....	1	1	2	.....	2	2	.....	2
Medina.....	1	1	5	.....	5	4	.....	4
Middletown.....	1	1	9	.....	9	9	.....	9
Mount Vernon.....	1	1	22	.....	22	22	.....	22
New Rochelle.....	1	1	15	.....	15	18	.....	18
New York, Brooklyn.....	1	1	1,040	.....	1,040	1,040	.....	1,040
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	2,552	.....	2,552	2,575	.....	2,575
New York, Queens.....	4	4	151	.....	151	168	.....	168
New York, Richmond.....	6	6	58	.....	58	59	.....	59
Newark.....	1	1	5	.....	5	6	.....	6
Newburgh.....	1	1	19	.....	19	22	.....	22
Niagara Falls.....	1	1	32	.....	32	31	.....	31
North Tonawanda.....	1	1	7	.....	7	7	.....	7
Northport.....	1	1	4	.....	4	4	.....	4
Nyack.....	1	1	5	.....	5	7	.....	7
Ogdensburg.....	1	1	8	.....	8	8	.....	8
Olean.....	1	1	12	.....	12	12	.....	12
Oneida.....	1	1	6	.....	6	6	.....	6
Oneonta.....	1	1	9	.....	9	9	.....	9
Oswego.....	1	1	15	.....	15	15	.....	15
Owego.....	1	1	5	.....	5	5	.....	5
Patchogue.....	1	1	5	.....	5	4	.....	4
Peekskill.....	1	1	11	.....	11	11	.....	11
Penn Yan.....	1	1	3	.....	3	4	.....	4
Plattsburg.....	1	1	6	.....	6	7	.....	7
Port Chester.....	1	1	12	.....	12	12	.....	12
Port Jervis.....	1	1	7	.....	7	7	.....	7
Potsdam.....	1	1	5	.....	5	5	.....	5
Poughkeepsie.....	1	1	23	.....	23	23	.....	23
Rochester.....	1	1	175	.....	175	175	.....	178
Rockville Center.....	1	1	9	.....	9	7	.....	7
Rome.....	1	1	10	.....	10	11	.....	11
Salamanca.....	1	1	4	.....	4	4	.....	4
Saranac Lake.....	1	1	7	.....	7	7	.....	7
Saratoga Springs.....	1	1	11	.....	11	11	.....	11
Saugerties.....	1	1	3	.....	3	3	.....	3
Schenectady.....	1	1	53	.....	53	58	.....	58
Seneca Falls.....	1	1	7	.....	7	6	.....	6
Silver Creek.....	1	1	2	.....	2	2	.....	2
Syracuse.....	1	1	119	.....	119	113	.....	113
Tarrytown.....	1	1	7	.....	7	9	.....	9
Tonawanda.....	1	1	2	.....	2	6	.....	6
Troy.....	1	1	45	.....	45	51	.....	51
Utica.....	1	1	53	.....	53	53	.....	53
Walton.....	1	1	4	.....	4	4	.....	4
Watertown.....	1	1	26	.....	26	26	.....	26
Watervliet.....	1	1	9	.....	9	9	.....	9
Watkins.....	1	1	3	.....	3	3	.....	3
Waverly.....	1	1	6	.....	6	6	.....	6
Wellsville.....	1	1	4	.....	4	4	.....	4

Table I.—Number and Membership of Labor Organizations, by Industries, Trades and Localities,
1913 — continued

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY	UNIONS AT END OF —		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF —					
			MARCH, 1913			SEPTEMBER, 1913		
	Mar.	Sept.	Men	Wom.	Total	Men	Wom.	Total

XI. PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT — continued

<i>Letter Carriers — concluded.</i>								
Westfield	1	1	3	.....	3	3	.....	3
White Plains	1	1	15	.....	15	15	.....	15
Yonkers	1	1	73	.....	73	74	.....	74
Total	112	112	5,543	.....	5,543	5,670	.....	5,670
<i>Machinists:</i>								
New York, Manhattan	1	1	95	.....	95	94	.....	94
<i>Navy Yard Clerks and Draughts-</i>								
<i>men:</i>								
New York, Brooklyn	1	1	142	.....	142	142	.....	142
<i>Navy Yard Drillers:</i>								
New York, Brooklyn .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	109	.....	109
<i>Park Gardeners and Laborers:</i>								
New York, Manhattan	1	1	75	.....	75	92	.....	92
<i>Pavers, Rammermen and Asphalt</i>								
<i>Workers:</i>								
New York, Bronx	1	.....	7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....
New York, Manhattan	1	1	45	.....	45	40	.....	40
Total	2	1	52	.....	52	40	.....	40
<i>Post Office Clerks:</i>								
Albany	1	1	64	.....	64	64	.....	64
Albion	1	1	3	.....	3	4	.....	4
Amsterdam	1	1	6	.....	6	8	.....	8
Auburn	1	1	18	.....	18	20	.....	20
Ballston Spa	1	1	2	1	3	2	1	3
Bath	1	1	3	.....	3	3	.....	3
Binghamton	1	1	30	.....	30	32	.....	32
Brockport	1	1	3	.....	3	3	.....	3
Buffalo	1	1	242	4	246	247	3	250
Canajoharie	1	1	3	.....	3	4	.....	4
Canandaigua	1	1	5	.....	5	5	.....	5
Canastota	1	1	4	.....	4	4	.....	4
Canton	1	1	1	2	3	1	2	3
Catekill	1	1	2	1	3	2	1	3
Cohoes	1	1	5	.....	5	7	.....	7
Cooperstown	1	1	5	.....	5	6	.....	6
Corning	1	1	8	.....	8	8	.....	8
Cortland	1	1	11	.....	11	11	.....	11
Dansville	1	1	4	1	5	5	1	6
Dunkirk	1	1	4	1	5	4	1	5
East Aurora	1	1	6	.....	6	6	.....	6
Elmira	1	1	20	1	21	21	1	22
Fishkill-on-Hudson	1	1	3	.....	3	3	.....	3
Fredonia	1	1	3	.....	3	3	.....	3
Geneva	1	1	9	.....	9	9	.....	9
Glens Falls	1	1	9	1	10	9	1	9
Gloversville	1	1	11	.....	11	9	.....	9
Gouverneur	1	1	2	.....	2	3	.....	3
Hempstead	1	1	3	.....	3	4	.....	4
Herkimer	1	1	5	.....	5	5	.....	5
Hornell	1	1	4	.....	4	4	.....	4
Hudson	1	1	6	.....	6	6	.....	6

Table I.—Number and Membership of Labor Organizations, by Industries, Trades and Localities, 1913 — continued

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY	UNIONS AT END OF —		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF —					
			MARCH, 1913			SEPTEMBER, 1913		
	Mch.	Sept.	Men	Wom.	Total	Men	Wom.	Total

XI. PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT — continued

Post Office Clerks — <i>concluded</i> .								
Hudson Falls.....	1	1	4	.....	4	3	.....	3
Irvington.....	1	1	2	.....	2	2	.....	2
Ithaca.....	1	1	7	.....	7	8	.....	8
Jamestown.....	1	1	14	3	17	14	3	17
Johnstown.....	1	1	6	.....	6	6	.....	6
Kingston.....	1	1	16	1	17	16	1	17
Le Roy.....	1	1	4	.....	4	4	.....	4
Little Falls.....	1	1	8	.....	8	8	.....	8
Lockport.....	1	1	11	.....	11	10	.....	10
Lyons.....	1	1	1	2	3	1	2	3
Malone.....	1	1	4	.....	4	4	.....	4
Medina.....	1	1	4	.....	4	5	.....	5
Middletown.....	1	1	8	2	10	9	2	11
Mount Vernon.....	1	1	13	1	14	15	1	16
New Rochelle.....	1	1	11	.....	11	11	.....	11
New York, Brooklyn.....	1	1	504	7	511	466	7	473
New York, Manhattan.....	2	2	3,193	.....	3,193	2,845	5	2,850
New York, Queens.....	4	4	59	11	70	71	7	78
New York, Richmond.....	1	1	23	2	25	24	.....	24
Newark.....	1	1	9	.....	9	9	.....	9
Newburgh.....	1	1	16	2	18	15	1	16
Niagara Falls.....	1	1	15	1	16	16	1	17
Norwich.....	1	1	4	2	6	4	1	5
Nyack.....	1	1	5	.....	5	4	.....	4
Ogdensburg.....	1	1	6	.....	6	6	.....	6
Olean.....	1	1	6	1	7	7	1	8
Oneida.....	1	1	3	1	4	3	1	4
Oneonta.....	1	1	5	.....	5	5	.....	5
Ossining.....	1	1	4	.....	4	5	.....	5
Oswego.....	1	1	10	1	11	11	1	12
Owego.....	1	1	3	.....	3	3	.....	3
Palmyra.....	1	1	3	.....	3	3	.....	3
Patchogue.....	1	1	6	.....	6	6	.....	6
Peekskill.....	1	1	5	.....	5	9	.....	9
Penn Yan.....	1	1	5	.....	5	5	.....	5
Plattsburg.....	1	1	4	.....	4	4	.....	4
Port Chester.....	1	1	6	1	7	7	1	8
Port Jervis.....	1	1	6	.....	6	6	.....	6
Poughkeepsie.....	1	1	22	.....	22	21	2	23
Rochester.....	1	1	101	2	103	130	2	132
Rockville Center.....	1	1	4	1	5	4	.....	4
Rome.....	1	1	11	.....	11	11	.....	11
Salamanca.....	1	1	2	2	4	3	2	5
Saranac Lake.....	1	1	3	2	5	3	2	5
Saratoga Springs.....	1	1	7	2	9	7	2	9
Saugerties.....	1	1	3	.....	3	3	.....	3
Schenectady.....	1	1	38	2	40	38	.....	38
Syracuse.....	1	1	82	.....	82	90	.....	90
Tarrytown.....	1	1	7	.....	7	6	.....	6
Troy.....	1	1	35	1	36	34	.....	34
Utica.....	1	1	35	1	36	39	1	40
Walton.....	1	1	2	1	3	2	1	3
Watertown.....	1	1	12	4	16	13	4	17
Watkins.....	1	1	3	.....	3	3	.....	3
Waverly.....	1	1	4	.....	4	4	.....	4
White Plains.....	1	1	3	2	5	9	3	12
Yonkers.....	1	1	23	2	25	25	.....	25
Total.....	93	93	4,914	72	4,986	4,616	65	4,681
Post Office Laborers:								
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	125	.....	125	124	.....	124

Table I.—Number and Membership of Labor Organizations, by Industries, Trades and Localities, 1913 — continued

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY	UNIONS AT END OF —		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF —					
			MARCH, 1913			SEPTEMBER, 1913		
	Mch.	Sept.	Men	Wom.	Total	Men	Wom.	Total

XI. PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT — concluded

Public School Janitors:								
Albany.....	1	1	23	2	25	23	2	25
Auburn.....		1				11		11
Binghamton.....		1				17		17
Buffalo.....	1	1	58		58	52		52
Mount Vernon.....	1	1	11		11	11		11
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	194		194	210		210
New Rochelle.....		1				13		13
Oneida.....		1				4		4
Rochester.....	1	1	36		36	36		36
Schenectady.....	1	1	22		22	22		22
Syracuse.....	1	1	28		28	31		31
Utica.....	1	1	24		24	23		23
Yonkers.....	1	1	21		21	21		21
Total.....	9	13	417	2	419	474	2	476
Public School Teachers:								
Buffalo.....	1	1	1,000		1,000	1,352		1,352
Railway Mail Clerks:								
Albany.....	1	1	58		58	53		53
Buffalo.....	1	1	185		185	186		186
Rochester.....	1	1	68		68	61		61
Syracuse.....	1	1	150		150	200		200
Weedsport.....	1	1	52		52	50		50
Total.....	5	5	513		513	550		550
Stationary Engineers:								
New York, Brooklyn.....	1	1	300		300	275		275
Street Sweepers:								
New York, Manhattan.....	3	1	145		145	70		70
Teamsters:								
Buffalo.....		1				260		260
War Department Employees:								
New York, Manhattan.....		1				43		43
Water Works Employees:								
Buffalo.....	1	1	100		100	100		100
New York, Brooklyn.....	1	1	80		80	100		100
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	246		246	240		240
Yonkers.....	2	2	145		145	146		146
Total.....	5	5	571		571	586		586
Total — Group XI.....	251	257	15,623	1,135	16,758	16,803	1,501	18,304

XII. STATIONARY ENGINE TENDING.

Engineers, Stationary:								
Albany.....	2	2	213		213	268		268
Auburn.....	2	2	38		38	38		38
Binghamton.....	1	1	29		29	27		27
Buffalo.....	3	3	543		543	633		633
Fort Edward.....		1				14		14
Geneva.....	1	1	41		41	41		41
Glens Falls.....	1	1	11		11	11		11
Gouverneur.....	1		7		7			
Kingston.....	1		30		30	29		29

Table I.— Number and Membership of Labor Organizations, by Industries, Trades and Localities, 1913 — continued

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY	UNIONS AT END OF —		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF —					
			MARCH, 1913			SEPTEMBER, 1913		
	Mo.	Sept.	Men	Wom.	Total	Men	Wom.	Total

XII. STATIONARY ENGINE TENDING — concluded

Engineers, Stationary — <i>concl'd.</i>								
Little Falls	1	1	11		11	8		8
Middletown	1	1	31		31	34		34
Mount Vernon	1	1	33		33	35		35
New York, Bronx	1	1	48		48	46		46
New York, Brooklyn	7	7	1,225		1,225	1,091		1,091
New York, Manhattan	14	14	4,014		4,014	4,425		4,425
New York, Queens	1	1	20		20	21		21
New York, Richmond	1	1	82		82	82		82
Newburgh	2	2	51		51	54		54
Niagara Falls	2	2	146		146	152		152
Poughkeepsie	1	1	25		25	28		28
Rochester	2	2	412		412	432		432
Syracuse	1	2	165		165	173		173
Tonawanda	1	1	27		27	27		27
Troy	1	1	30		30	30		30
Utica	1	1	32		32	24		24
Warsaw	1	1	9		9	10		10
White Plains	1	1	68		68	68		68
Yonkers	1	1	65		65	72		72
Total	53	54	7,406		7,406	7,873		7,873
Firemen, Stationary:								
Ballston Spa	1	1	20		20	18		18
Buffalo	1	1	411		411	440		440
Corinth-Palmer	1	1	65		65	64		64
Elmira	1	1	6		6	7		7
Fort Edward	1	1	38		38	37		37
Fulton	1	1				38		38
Glens Falls	1	1	17		17	19		19
New York, Manhattan	1	1	2,800		2,800	2,800		2,800
Oswego	1	1	15		15			
Pierrofield	1	1	25		25	25		25
Rochester	1	1	150		150	151		151
Syracuse	1	1	72		72	72		72
Ticonderoga	1	1	9		9	9		9
Watertown	1	1	75		75	72		72
Yonkers	1	1	24		24	30		30
Total	14	14	3,727		3,727	3,782		3,782
Total — Group XII	67	68	11,133		11,133	11,655		11,655

XIII. MISCELLANEOUS

(a) Paper and Paper Goods.

Paper Bag and Box Makers:								
New York, Manhattan		1				175	100	275
Rochester	1	1	3	2	5	3	2	5
Total	1	2	3	2	5	178	102	280
Paper and Pulp Workers:								
Black River	1	2	29		29	42		42
Brownville	1	1	44		44	29		29
Cadyville	1	1	50		50	50		50
Carthage	1	1	30		30	39		39
Chateaugay	1	1	18		18	20		20
Corinth-Palmer	2	2	373		373	402		402
Deferiet	2	2	191		191	202		202
Emeryville		1				27		27
Felts Mills	1	1	32		32	32		32

Table I.—Number and Membership of Labor Organizations, by Industries, Trades and Localities, 1912 — continued

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY	UNIONS AT END OF —		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF —					
			MARCH, 1913			SEPTEMBER, 1913		
	Mar.	Sept.	Men	Wom.	Total	Men	Wom.	Total

XIII. MISCELLANEOUS — continued

(a) Paper and Paper Goods—
concluded.

Paper and Pulp Workers—concl'd.								
Fort Edward.....	2	2	385	.....	385	342	4	346
Fulton.....	1	1	60	.....	60	96	.....	96
Glens Falls.....	3	3	252	.....	252	276	.....	276
Gouverneur.....	1	2	36	.....	36	53	.....	53
Harrisville.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10
Hudson Falls.....	2	2	239	.....	239	237	.....	237
Lyons Falls.....	1	1	31	.....	31	15	.....	15
Morrisville.....	1	1	60	.....	60	60	.....	60
New York, Brooklyn.....	1	1	31	.....	31	34	.....	34
Niagara Falls.....	1	1	130	.....	130	130	.....	130
Norfolk.....	1	1	34	.....	34	34	.....	34
Norwood.....	1	1	20	.....	20	15	.....	15
Piercesfield.....	2	2	291	.....	281	143	.....	143
Potsdam.....	1	1	24	.....	24	16	.....	16
Pyrites.....	2	2	399	.....	399	307	.....	307
Raymondville.....	1	1	60	.....	60	45	.....	45
Saugerties.....	1	1	23	.....	23	20	.....	20
Thomson.....	1	1	93	.....	93	152	.....	152
Ticonderoga.....	2	2	146	.....	146	157	.....	157
Troy.....	1	1	70	.....	70	70	.....	70
Watertown.....	2	2	207	.....	207	258	.....	258
Total.....	38	42	3,358	.....	3,358	3,313	4	3,317
Total — Paper and Paper Goods.	39	44	3,361	2	3,363	3,491	106	3,597

(b) Leather and Leather Goods.

Belting Makers:								
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	300	.....	300	250	.....	250
Harness Makers:								
New York, Manhattan.....	2	2	87	.....	87	71	.....	71
Pocket Book and Purse Makers:								
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	390	62	452	175	25	200
Trunk and Bag Workers:								
New York, Manhattan.....	1	2	120	.....	120	650	.....	650
Total — Leather and Leather Goods.....	5	6	897	62	959	1,146	25	1,171

(c) Glass and Glassware.

Decorative Glass Workers:								
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	265	.....	265	260	.....	250
Rochester.....	1	1	22	.....	22	20	.....	20
Total.....	2	2	287	.....	287	280	.....	280
Flint Glass Cutters and Workers:								
Corning.....	1	.....	110	.....	110	.....	.....	.....
Elmira.....	1	1	35	.....	35	25	.....	25
New York, Brooklyn.....	3	3	696	.....	696	580	.....	580
New York, Queens.....	1	1	15	.....	15	15	.....	15
Port Jervis.....	1	1	14	.....	14	20	.....	20
Total.....	7	6	870	.....	870	640	.....	640

Table I.—Number and Membership of Labor Organizations, by Industries, Trades and Localities, 1913 — continued

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY	UNIONS AT END OF —		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF —					
			MARCH, 1913			SEPTEMBER, 1913		
	Mo.	Sept.	Men	Wom.	Total	Men	Wom.	Total

XIII. MISCELLANEOUS — continued

(c) Glass and Glassware — concluded.								
Glass Bevelers, Polishers, Etc.:								
Buffalo	1	1	14	.....	14	34	.....	34
Glass Bottle Blowers:								
Alden	1	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Binghamton	1	1	32	.....	32	34	.....	34
Clyde	1	1	52	.....	52	47	.....	47
Depeew-Lancaster	1	1	40	.....	40	36	.....	36
Geneva	1	1	26	.....	26	24	.....	24
Hamburg	1	1	72	.....	72	49	.....	49
Lockport	1	1	43	.....	43	45	.....	45
New York, Brooklyn	2	1	117	.....	117	40	.....	40
New York, Manhattan .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	75
New York, Queens	1	1	116	.....	116	51	.....	61
Olean	1	1	112	.....	112	85	.....	85
Poughkeepsie	1	1	42	.....	42	60	.....	60
Rochester	1	1	82	.....	82	75	.....	75
Total	13	12	737	.....	737	631	.....	631
Total — Glass and Glassware	23	21	1,908	.....	1,908	1,585	.....	1,585
(d) Cement, Clay and Plaster Products.								
Brick Makers:								
Mechanicville .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	220	.....	220
Plaster Board and Block Makers:								
New York, Manhattan .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	110	.....	110
Potters:								
Buffalo	1	1	84	.....	84	90	.....	90
Solvay	1	1	11	.....	11	10	.....	10
Total	2	2	95	.....	95	100	.....	100
Terra Cotta Workers:								
New York, Queens	1	1	65	.....	65	49	.....	49
Total — Cement, Clay and Plaster Products	3	5	160	.....	160	479	.....	479
(e) Other Distinct Trades.								
Button Makers:								
New York, Manhattan	1	2	430	20	450	708	25	733
Rochester .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	60
Total	1	3	430	20	450	768	25	793
Celluloid Novelty Workers:								
Rochester	1	1	.....	90	90	.....	28	28
Diamond Cutters and Polishers:								
New York, Brooklyn	1	1	299	1	300	320	1	321

Table I.— Number and Membership of Labor Organizations, by Industries, Trades and Localities, 1913 — concluded

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY	UNION AT END OF —		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF —					
			MARCH, 1913			SEPTEMBER, 1913		
	Mar.	Sept.	Men	Wom.	Total	Men	Wom.	Total
XIII. MISCELLANEOUS — concluded								
(e) Other Distinct Trades — concluded.								
Fishermen:								
Dunkirk	1	1	48		48	44		44
Westfield	1		9		9			
Total	2	1	57		57	44		44
Ice House Workers:								
New York, Brooklyn		1				85		85
Janitors, Porters and Elevator-								
men:								
Buffalo	1	1	52		52	60		60
New York, Manhattan	1	1	150		150	150		150
Syracuse	1	1	60		60	40		40
Total	3	3	262		262	250		250
Miners, Iron:								
Mineville	1		30		30			
Photograph Workers:								
New York, Manhattan		1				30		30
Smoking Pipe Makers:								
New York, Manhattan		1				400		400
Umbrella Makers:								
New York, Manhattan	1	1	80	100	180	80	125	205
Watchmen:								
New York, Manhattan	1		131		131			
Wool Pullers:								
New York, Manhattan	1	1	229		229	226		226
Total — Other Distinct Trades ..	12	14	1,518	211	1,729	2,203	179	2,382
(f) Mixed Employment.								
Buffalo		1				67		67
New York, Manhattan	3	3	236	28	264	139	32	171
New York, Queens		1				40		40
Utica	1	1	53		53	68		68
Total — Mixed Employment	4	6	289	28	317	314	32	346
Total — Group XIII	86	96	8,133	303	8,436	9,218	342	9,560
Grand Total	2,530	2,643	572,213	71,405	643,618	586,726	78,522	665,248

TABLE II.—UNIONS AND MEMBERSHIP BY LOCALITIES AND TRADES, 1913

In- dustry num- ber	COUNTY, TOWN AND TRADE	Sex	MARCH 31		SEPTEMBER 30	
			Number of unions	Number of mem- bers	Number of unions	Number of mem- bers
	ALBANY COUNTY.					
	Albany.					
VII-a	Bakers and confectioners.....	M	2	42	2	44
X-b	Barbers.....	"	"	130	1	128
X-a	Bartenders.....	"	"	270	1	185
VIII	Bill posters.....	"	1	30	1	34
IV-a	Boiler makers and iron shipbuilders.....	"	1	241	1	228
V	Bookbinders.....	"	1	130	1	130
		F				1
VII-b	Brewery employees.....	M	2	145	2	156
VII-b	Brewery employees (drivers and bottlers).....	"	1	56	1	57
VII-b	Brewery employees (engineers and firemen).....	"	1	82	1	82
I-b	Bricklayers and masons.....	"	1	250	1	270
I-c	Bricklayers, masons and plasterers' laborers.....	"	1	195	1	210
VII-a	Butchers and meat cutters.....	"	1	70	1	50
II-c	Cab and coach drivers and chauffeurs.....	"	2	131	2	167
II-a	Car and locomotive painters.....	"	1	58	1	56
I-b	Carpenters and joiners.....	"	1	478	1	531
VI	Carriage, wagon and automobile workers.....	"	1	79	1	80
IX	Cigar makers.....	"	1	246	1	258
		F		10		10
II-a	Clerks, railway.....	M	1	80	1	65
X-c	Clerks and salesmen.....	"	1	91	1	93
		F		4		4
III-a	Cloak and suit makers.....	M	1	26		
		F		6		
III-c	Cloth hat and cap makers.....	M	1	14	1	18
		F		1		
III-a	Coat, pants and vest makers.....	M	1	30	1	35
		F		14		10
III-b	Collar makers.....	M	1	10	1	10
		F		20		24
V	Compositors.....	M	1	453	1	452
		F		8		12
II-a	Conductors.....	M	1	169	1	169
VI	Coopers.....	"	1	35	1	35
I-b	Derrickmen and riggers.....	"	1	35	1	20
I-b	Electrical workers.....	"	3	207	3	206
V	Electrotypers and stereotypers.....	"	1	53	1	50
I-b	Elevator constructors.....	"	1	23	1	20
II-a	Engineers, locomotive.....	"	1	182	1	177
II-b	Engineers, marine.....	"	1	74	1	76
XII	Engineers, stationary.....	"	2	213	2	268
II-a	Firemen and engineers, locomotive.....	"	3	459	3	456
IV-a	Gas meter makers.....	"	1	50	1	50
I-a	Granite cutters.....	"	1	230	1	150
IV-a	Horsehoers.....	"	1	30	1	30
I-b	House-smiths and bridgemen.....	"	1	160	1	150
IV-a	Iron molders and core makers.....	"	2	182	2	222
I-b	Lathers.....	"	1	7	1	25
XI	Letter carriers.....	"	1	75	1	81
VI	Machine woodworkers.....	"	1	28	1	29
IV-a	Machinists.....	"	1	68	1	54
V	Mailers.....	"	1	11	1	12
II-b	Masters and pilots.....	"	1	82	1	82
IV-b	Metal polishers, buffers and platers.....	"	1	25	1	23
VII-b	Mineral water bottlers and drivers.....	"	1	43	1	40
VIII	Musicians.....	"	1	207	1	207
		F		3		5
I-b	Painters and decorators.....	M	1	200	1	165
IV-a	Pattern makers.....	"	1	25	1	27
V	Photo-engravers.....	"	1	25	1	24
V	Plate engravers and painters.....	"	1	12	1	12
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers.....	"	1	102	1	109
XI	Post office clerks.....	"	1	64	1	64
V	Pressmen.....	"	1	135	1	135
V	Pressmen's assistants and press feeders.....	"	1	12	1	12
		F		45		45

Table II.—Unions and Membership by Localities and Trades, 1913 — continued

In- dustry num- ber	COUNTY, TOWN AND TRADE	Sex	MARCH 31		SEPTEMBER 30	
			Number of unions	Number of mem- bers	Number of unions	Number of mem- bers
	ALBANY COUNTY — concluded.					
	Albany — concluded.					
XI	Public school janitors.....	M	1	23	1	23
		P		2		2
XI	Railway mail clerks.....	M	1	58	1	53
I-b	Sheet metal workers (building).....	"	1	67	1	64
VIII	Stage employees.....	"	1	35	1	35
I-b	Steam and hot water fitters.....	"	1	54	1	54
I-a	Stone bankers.....	"	1	24	1	10
II-a	Street railway employees.....	"	1	506	1	552
III-a	Tailors.....	"	1	50	1	132
		P		2		20
II-e	Telegraphers, commercial.....	"	1	25	1	25
II-e	Telegraphers, railroad.....	"	1	281	1	281
		P		2		2
I-b	Tile layers and marble mosaic workers.....	M	1	16	1	18
IX	Tobacco workers.....	"	1	30	1	30
		P		20		20
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard.....	M	2	415	2	432
II-e	Truck and wagon drivers and chauffeurs.....	"	4	680	4	592
X-a	Waiters.....	"	1	112	1	58
	Total.....	M	84	8,936	83	8,878
		P		157		155
	Cohoes.					
X-b	Barbers.....	M	1	41	1	42
X-a	Bartenders.....	"	1	55	1	53
I-b	Bricklayers and masons.....	"	1	31	1	34
III-e	Carders.....	"	1	200	1	200
I-b	Carpenters and joiners.....	"	1	80	1	81
X-e	Clerks and salesmen.....	"	1	8	1	8
V	Compositors.....	"	1	20	1	19
III-e	Cotton goods workers.....	"	3	184	3	112
		P		161		60
III-e	Knit goods cutters and boarders.....	M	2	80	2	83
III-e	Knitters.....	"	1	66	1	63
XI	Letter carriers.....	"	1	12	1	14
III-e	Loom fixers.....	"	1	47	1	50
I-b	Painters and decorators.....	"	1	48	1	52
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers.....	"	1	28	1	28
XI	Post office clerks.....	"	1	5	1	7
III-e	Shoddy workers.....	"	1	300	1	296
III-e	Spinners, jack.....	"	1	125	1	135
	Total.....	M	20	1,330	20	1,277
		P		161		60
	Green Island.					
IV-a	Blacksmiths.....	M	1	67	1	84
II-a	Firemen and engineers, locomotive.....	"	1	58	1	57
IV-a	Machinists.....	"	1	170	1	209
IV-a	Machinists' apprentices and helpers.....	"	1	90	1	86
	Total.....	M	4	385	4	496
	Ravens.					
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard.....	M	1	65	1	69
	Watervliet.					
XI	Arsenal employees.....	"	2	189	2	230
X-b	Barbers.....	"	1	12	1	15
XI	Letter carriers.....	"	1	9	1	9
I-b	Painters and decorators.....	"	1	16	1	18
	Total.....	M	5	226	5	272

Table II.—Unions and Membership by Localities and Trades, 1913—continued

In- dustry num- ber	COUNTY, TOWN AND TRADE	Sex	MARCH 31		SEPTEMBER 30	
			Num- ber of unions	Num- ber of mem- bers	Num- ber of unions	Num- ber of mem- bers
	ALLEGANY COUNTY.					
	Wellsville.					
I-b	Carpenters and joiners.....	M	1	10	1	10
XI	Letter carriers.....	"	1	4	1	4
	Total.....	M	2	14	2	14
	BROOME COUNTY.					
	Binghamton.					
X-b	Barbers.....	M	1	93	1	99
X-a	Bartenders.....	"	1	107	1	123
VII-b	Brewery employees.....	"	1	46	1	48
I-b	Bricklayers and masons.....	"	1	88	1	85
I-c	Bricklayers, masons and plasterers' laborers.....	"	1	32	1	35
II-c	Cab and coach drivers and chauffeurs.....	"	1	35	1	40
I-b	Carpenters and joiners.....	"	1	260	1	279
IX	Cigar makers.....	"	2	225	2	205
		F		87		181
IX	Cigar packers.....	M	1	33	1	34
		F		2		
V	Compositors.....	M	1	114	1	110
		F		5		11
II-a	Conductors.....	M	1	56	1	56
I-b	Electrical workers.....	"	1	46	1	43
V	Electrotypers and stereotypers.....	"	1	15	1	16
II-a	Engineers, locomotive.....	"	2	82	2	83
XII	Engineers, stationary.....	"	1	29	1	27
II-a	Firemen and engineers, locomotive.....	"	1	65	1	65
XIII-c	Glass bottle blowers.....	"	1	32	1	34
IV-a	Iron molders and core makers.....	"	1	8	1	10
I-b	Lathers.....	"	1	12	1	16
XI	Letter carriers.....	"	1	39	1	41
IV-a	Machinists.....	"	1	132	1	92
IV-b	Metal polishers, buffers and platers.....	"			1	13
VIII	Musicians.....	F	1	115	1	109
		M		15		16
I-b	Painters and decorators.....	M	1	50	1	47
I-b	Plasterers.....	"	1	14	1	17
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers.....	"	1	33	1	90
XI	Post office clerks.....	"	1	30	1	32
V	Pressmen.....	"	1	28	1	28
		F		1		1
XI	Public school janitors.....	M			1	17
I-b	Sheet metal workers (building).....	"	1	20	1	19
VIII	Stage employees.....	"	1	27	1	25
II-a	Street railway employees.....	"	1	135		
II-a	Switchmen.....	"	1	39	1	42
III-a	Tailors.....	"	1	33	1	35
		F		10		12
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard.....	M	1	250	1	251
	Total.....	M	35	2,323	36	2,266
		F		180		161
	Deposit.					
XI	Letter carriers.....	M	1	2	1	3
	Endicott.					
I-b	Carpenters and joiners.....	M	1	26	1	20
	CATTARAUGUS COUNTY.					
	Franklinville.					
II-e	Telegraphers, railroad.....	M			1	33

Table II.—Unions and Membership by Localities and Trades, 1913 — continued

In- dustry num- ber	COUNTY, TOWN AND TRADE	Sex	MARCH 31		SEPTEMBER 30	
			Number of unions	Number of mem- bers	Number of unions	Number of mem- bers
CATTARAUGUS COUNTY — concluded.						
Olean.						
X-b	Barbers	M	1	40	1	42
X-a	Bartenders	"	1	45	1	47
VII-b	Brewery employees	"	1	30	1	38
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	"	1	87	1	92
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	"	1	58	1	77
V	Compositors	"	1	27	1	26
II-a	Conductors	"	1	44	1	48
II-a	Engineers, locomotive	"	1	63	1	50
II-a	Firemen and engineers, locomotive	"	1	85	1	92
XIII-c	Glass bottle blowers	"	1	112	1	85
I-a	Granite cutters	"	1	14	1	17
IV-a	Iron molders and core makers	"	1	13	1	39
XI	Letter carriers	"	1	12	1	12
VIII	Musicians	"	1	65	1	60
		F		10		5
I-b	Painters and decorators	M	1	31	1	42
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers	"	1	22	1	23
XI	Post office clerks	"	1	6	1	7
		F		1		1
I-b	Sheet metal workers (building)	M	1	8	1	9
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard	"	1	150	1	136
	Total	M	19	912	19	942
		F		11		6
Salamanca.						
X-a	Bartenders	M	1	17		
IV-a	Boiler makers and iron shipbuilders	"			1	16
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	"	1	26	1	21
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	"	1	46	1	68
IX	Cigar makers	"	1	26	1	21
II-a	Conductors	"	1	70	1	70
I-b	Electrical workers	"	1	16		
II-a	Engineers, locomotive	"	1	67	1	68
II-a	Firemen and engineers, locomotive	"	1	74	1	73
XI	Letter carriers	"	1	4	1	4
IV-a	Machinists	"	1	10	1	34
VIII	Musicians	"	1	14	1	15
		F		2		2
XI	Post office clerks	M	1	2	1	3
		F		2		2
II-a	Switchmen	M	1	14	1	12
III-a	Tailors	"	1	8	1	11
		F		4		5
II-c	Telegraphers, railroad	M	1	175	1	200
		F		8		8
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard	M	1	163	1	170
	Total	M	16	732	15	786
		F		16		15
CAYUGA COUNTY.						
Auburn.						
VII-a	Bakers and confectioners	M	1	28	1	30
X-b	Barbers	"	1	42	1	43
X-a	Bartenders	"	1	50	1	40
VII-b	Brewery employees	"	1	28	1	28
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	"	1	35	1	44
I-c	Bricklayers, masons and plasterers' laborers	"	2	52	1	32
VII-a	Butchers and meat cutters	"	1	51	1	51
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	"	1	221	1	209
I-b	Cement masons	"	1	16	1	14
IX	Cigar makers	"	1	47	1	50
		F		1		1

Table II.—Unions and Membership by Localities and Trades, 1913 — continued

In- dustry num- ber	COUNTY, TOWN AND TRADE	Sex	MARCH 31		SEPTEMBER 30	
			Number of unions	Number of mem- bers	Number of unions	Number of mem- bers
CAYUGA COUNTY — concluded.						
Auburn — concluded.						
V	Compositors	M	1	15	1	21
		F		17		24
I-b	Electrical workers	M	1	10	1	10
XII	Engineers, stationary	"	2	38	2	38
II-a	Firemen and engineers, locomotive	"	1	80	1	85
IV-a	Horsehoers	"	1	13	1	11
IV-a	Iron molders and core makers	"	1	110	1	104
XI	Letter carriers	"	1	25	1	31
IV-a	Machinists	"	1	226	1	300
VIII	Musicians	"	1	66	1	73
		F		8		8
I-b	Painters and decorators	M	1	125	1	136
IV-a	Pattern makers	"	1	9	1	11
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers	"	1	42	1	42
XI	Post office clerks	"	1	18	1	20
XI	Public school janitors	"			1	11
I-b	Sheet metal workers (building)	"	1	32	1	31
VIII	Stage employees	"	1	19	1	23
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard	"	1	79	1	80
II-c	Truck and wagon drivers and chauffeurs	"	4	219	5	257
Total		M	32	1,696	33	1,825
		F		26		33
Woodport.						
XI	Railway mail carriers	M	1	52	1	50
CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.						
Dunkirk.						
X-b	Barbers	M	1	32	1	31
X-a	Bartenders	"	1	18	1	17
IV-a	Blacksmiths	"	1	80	1	60
IV-a	Blacksmiths' helpers	"	1	84	1	72
IV-a	Boiler makers and iron shipbuilders	"	1	65	1	18
VII-b	Brewery employees	"	1	27	1	33
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	"	2	59	2	46
IX	Cigar makers	"	1	24	1	25
V	Compositors	"	1	10	1	11
		F		5		5
IV-a	Cranemen	M	1	46	1	50
I-b	Electrical workers	"	1	23	1	67
II-b	Engineers, marine	"	1	18	1	20
XIII-c	Fishermen	"	1	48	1	44
IV-a	Foundry and machine shop laborers and helpers	"	1	65		
IV-a	Hammersmiths and helpers	"	1	49	1	35
IV-a	Iron molders and core makers	"	1	132	1	100
XI	Letter carriers	"	1	11	1	11
VI	Machine woodworkers	"			1	29
IV-a	Machinists	"	1	375	1	349
IV-b	Metal polishers, buffers and platers	"	1	14	1	13
VIII	Musicians	"	1	80	1	99
		F		8		8
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers	M	1	10	1	10
XI	Post office clerks	"	1	4	1	4
		F		1		1
I-b	Sheet metal workers (building)	M	1	20	1	20
VIII	Stage employees	"			1	18
II-a	Street railway employees	"	1	40	1	71
III-a	Tailors	"	1	20	1	21
		F		4		5
Total		M	26	1,334	27	1,374
		F		18		17

Table II.—Unions and Membership by Localities and Trades, 1913 — continued

In- dustry num- ber	COUNTY, TOWN AND TRADE	Sex	MARCH 31		SEPTEMBER 30	
			Number of unions	Number of mem- bers	Number of unions	Number of mem- bers
	CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY—concluded.					
	Fredonia.					
XI	Letter carriers	M	1	6	1	8
XI	Post office clerks	"	1	3	1	3
	Total	M	2	9	2	11
	Jamestown.					
X-b	Barbers	M	1	73	1	80
X-a	Bartenders	"	1	65	1	87
IV-a	Blacksmiths	"	1	18	1	18
VII-b	Brewery employees	"	1	26	1	32
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	"	1	48	1	57
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	"	1	267	1	280
I-c	Cement workers	"	1	12	1	12
IX	Cigar makers	"	1	13	1	13
III-a	Coat, pants and vest makers	"	1	4	1	4
V	Compositors	F	1	6	1	6
I-b	Electrical workers	M	1	52	1	52
I-b	Lathers	"	1	53	1	46
I-b	Letter carriers	"	1	10	1	10
XI	Letter carriers	"	1	31	1	32
IV-b	Metal polishers, buffers and platers	"	1	58	1	60
VIII	Musicians	"	1	132	1	120
I-b	Painters and decorators	F	1	18	1	30
I-b	Plasterers	M	1	226	1	225
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers	"	1	14	1	17
XI	Post office clerks	"	1	23	1	26
V	Pressmen	F	1	14	1	14
I-b	Sheet metal workers (building)	"	1	3	1	3
IV-a	Sheet metal workers (shop)	M	1	14	1	14
VIII	Stage employees	"	1	37	1	38
I-a	Stone cutters	"	1	15	1	16
VI	Upholsterers and mattress makers	"	1	10	1	7
X-a	Waiters	"	1	60	1	78
	Total	"	1	1	1	31
	Total	M	22	1,245	26	1,499
		F		87		38
	Silver Creek.					
XI	Letter carriers	M	1	2	1	2
	Westfield.					
XIII-c	Fishermen	M	1	9	1	9
XI	Letter carriers	"	1	3	1	3
	Total	M	2	12	1	3
	CHEMUNG COUNTY.					
	Elmira.					
VII-a	Bakers and confectioners	M	1	15	1	12
X-b	Barbers	"	1	72	1	68
X-a	Bartenders	"	1	46	1	55
VII-b	Brewery employees	"	1	27	1	22
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	"	1	70	1	88
VII-a	Butchers and meat cutters	"	1	40	1	42
II-a	Car inspectors, repairers, etc.	"	1	21	1	50
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	"	1	215	1	238
VI	Carriage, wagon and automobile workers	"	1	31	1	33
IX	Cigar makers	"	1	45	1	56
V	Compositors	F	1	1	1	1
II-a	Conductors	M	1	68	1	71
IV-b	Coppersmiths	"	2	190	2	207
		"	1	15	1	14

Table II.—Unions and Membership by Localities and Trades, 1913 — continued

In- dustry num- ber	COUNTY, TOWN AND TRADE	Sex	MARCH 31		SEPTEMBER 30	
			Number of unions	Number of mem- bers	Number of unions	Number of mem- bers
	CHEMUNG COUNTY—concluded.					
	Elmira—concluded.					
I-b	Electrical workers.....	M	1	30	1	30
V	Electrotypers and stereotypers.....	"	1	7	1	7
II-a	Engineers, locomotive.....	"	2	218	2	216
II-a	Firemen and engineers, locomotive.....	"	2	282	2	285
XII	Firemen, stationary.....	"	1	6	1	7
XIII-c	Flint glass cutters and workers.....	"	1	35	1	25
IV-a	Iron molders and core makers.....	"	1	60	1	64
XI	Letter carriers.....	"	1	29	1	35
VI	Machine wood workers.....	"	1	144	1	150
IV-a	Machinists.....	"	1	150	1	152
IV-b	Metal polishers, buffers and platers.....	"	1	45	1	37
VIII	Musicians.....	"	1	127	1	164
		F		3		4
I-b	Painters and decorators.....	M	1	116	1	110
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers.....	"	1	35	1	34
XI	Post office clerks.....	"	1	20	1	21
		F		1		1
V	Pressmen.....	M	1	13	1	12
I-b	Sheet metal workers (building).....	"	1	49	1	58
II-a	Street railway employees.....	"	1	16	1	15
II-a	Switchmen.....	"	1	47	1	44
III-a	Tailors.....	"	1	40	1	38
		F		3		2
II-c	Telegraphers, railroad.....	M	1	44	1	53
		F		1		
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard.....	M	2	550	2	550
	Total.....	M	39	2,927	39	3,072
		F		9		8
	CHENANGO COUNTY.					
	Norwich.					
X-b	Barbers.....	M	1	17	1	17
X-a	Bartenders.....	"	1	34	1	33
I-a	Bluestone cutters.....	"	1	15	1	15
IV-a	Boiler makers and iron shipbuilders.....	"	1	13	1	15
I-b	Bricklayers and masons.....	"	1	29	1	27
II-a	Car inspectors, repairers, etc.....	"	1	33	1	38
I-b	Carpenters and joiners.....	"	1	98	1	77
IX	Cigar makers.....	"	1	27	1	25
		F		5		6
V	Compositors.....	M	1	20	1	22
		F		1		1
II-a	Conductors.....	M	1	34	1	34
II-a	Engineers, locomotive.....	"	1	39	1	39
II-a	Firemen and engineers, locomotive.....	"	1	83	1	83
IV-a	Machinists.....	"	1	71	1	78
VIII	Musicians.....	"	1	30	1	35
XI	Post office clerks.....	"	1	4	1	4
		F		2		1
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard.....	M	1	135	1	137
	Total.....	M	16	682	16	679
		F		8		8
	CLINTON COUNTY.					
	Cadyville.					
XIII-a	Paper and pulp workers.....	M	1	50	1	50
	Morrisonville.					
XIII-a	Paper and pulp workers.....	M	1	60	1	60

Table II.—Unions and Membership by Localities and Trades, 1913 — continued

In- dustry num- ber	COUNTY, TOWN AND TRADE	Sex	MARCH 31		SEPTEMBER 30	
			Number of unions	Number of mem- bers	Number of unions	Number of mem- bers
CLINTON COUNTY—concluded.						
Plattsburg.						
X-b	Barbers	M	1	19	1	19
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	"	1	38	1	41
I-c	Bricklayers, masons and plasterers' laborers.	"	1	60	1	108
II-a	Car inspectors, repairers, etc.	"			1	15
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	"	1	90	1	81
IX	Cigar makers	"	1	32	1	30
II-a	Firemen and engineers, locomotive	"	1	58	1	60
IV-a	Horseshoers	"			1	10
XI	Letter carriers	"	1	6	1	7
I-b	Painters and decorators	"	1	30	1	36
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers.	"	1	17	1	22
XI	Post office clerks	"	1	4	1	4
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard	"	1	54	1	61
Total		M	11	408	13	494
Rouses Point.						
II-a	Car inspectors, repairers, etc.	M			1	25
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard	"	1	49	1	44
Total		M	1	49	2	69
COLUMBIA COUNTY.						
Chatham.						
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	M	1	24	1	22
II-c	Telegraphers, railroad	"			1	34
Total		M	1	24	2	56
Hudson.						
VII-b	Brewery employees	M	1	48	1	45
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	"	1	29	1	28
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	"	1	44	1	50
IX	Cigar makers	"	1	15	1	15
XI	Letter carriers	"	1	5	1	5
I-b	Painters and decorators	"	1	13	1	16
XI	Post office clerks	"	1	6	1	6
Total		M	7	160	7	165
CORTLAND COUNTY.						
Cortland.						
X-b	Barbers	M	1	12	1	13
X-a	Bartenders	"	1	26	1	27
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	"	1	19	1	21
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	"	1	46	1	46
IX	Cigar makers	"	1	26	1	26
IV-a	Horseshoers	F		1		2
IV-a	Horseshoers	M	1	6	1	8
XI	Letter carriers	"	1	15	1	14
VIII	Musicians	"	1	51	1	50
I-b	Painters and decorators	F		10		11
XI	Post office clerks	M	1	24	1	25
VIII	Stage employees	"	1	11	1	11
III-a	Tailors	"	1	16	1	16
III-a	Tailors	"	1	11	1	10
III-a	Tailors	F		8		8
Total		M	12	263	12	267
		F		19		21

Table II.—Unions and Membership by Localities and Trades, 1913—continued

In- dustry num- ber	COUNTY, TOWN AND TRADE	Sex	MARCH 31		SEPTEMBER 30	
			Number of unions	Number of mem- bers	Number of unions	Number of mem- bers
DELAWARE COUNTY.						
Sidney.						
VI	Machine woodworkers	M	1	21	1	18
Walton.						
XI	Letter carriers	M	1	4	1	4
XI	Post office clerks	F	1	2	1	2
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard	M	1	47	1	47
	Total	M F	3	53	3	53
DUTCHESS COUNTY.						
Fishkill-on-Hudson.						
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	M	1	18	1	15
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	"	1	56	1	55
XI	Letter carriers	"	1	3	1	3
VIII	Musicians	F	1	48	1	54
I-b	Painters and decorators	M	1	24	1	19
XI	Post office clerks	"	1	3	1	3
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard	"	1	90	1	89
	Total	M F	7	242	7	238
Matteawan.						
III-c	Hat finishers	M	1	42	1	44
Millbrook.						
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	M	1	38	1	38
Millerton.						
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	M	1	20	1	20
Poughkeepsie.						
X-b	Barbers	M	1	32	1	49
X-a	Bartenders	"	1	52	1	60
VII-b	Brewery employees	"	1	15	1	17
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	"	1	142	1	167
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	"	1	260	1	270
I-b	Cement masons	"	1	7	1	8
IX	Cigar makers	F	1	70	1	72
II-a	Clerks, railway	M	1	9	1	9
V	Compositors	"	1	43	1	44
XII	Engineers, stationary	"	1	25	1	28
XIII-c	Glass bottle blowers	"	1	42	1	60
I-a	Granite cutters	"	1	3	1	3
IV-a	Iron molders and core makers	"	1	95	1	95
III-b	Laundry workers	"	1	58	1	56
XI	Letter carriers	"	1	23	1	23
VIII	Musicians	F	1	210	1	207
I-b	Painters and decorators	M	1	106	1	132
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers	"	1	67	1	76
XI	Post office clerks	F	1	22	1	21
IV-a	Rolling mills and steel works employees	M	1	19	1	20
I-b	Sheet metal workers (building)	"	1	36	1	36
III-a	Tailors	"	1	5	1	5
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard	"	1	92	1	91
	Total	M F	23	1,433	23	1,549

Table II.—Unions and Membership by Localities and Trades, 1913 — continued

In- dustry num- ber	COUNTY, TOWN AND TRADE	Sex	MARCH 31		SEPTEMBER 30	
			Number of unions	Number of mem- bers	Number of unions	Number of mem- bers
	DUTCHESS COUNTY — concluded.					
	Wappingers Falls.					
III-e	Calico and plush engravers, printers, etc.	M			1	24
III-a	Overall workers	F	1	30	1	30
				160		180
	Total	M	1	30	2	54
		F		160		180
	ERIE COUNTY.					
	Alden.					
XIII-c	Glass bottle blowers	M	1	3		
	Blasdell.					
II-e	Telegraphers, railroad	M	1	40	1	42
	Buffalo.					
VII-a	Bakers and confectioners	M	2	228	2	289
X-b	Barbers	"	1	520	1	609
X-a	Bartenders	"	1	448	1	400
VIII	Bill posters	"	1	30	1	34
IV-a	Blacksmiths	"	1	158	1	166
IV-a	Blacksmiths' helpers	"	1	65		
IV-a	Boiler makers and iron shipbuilders	"	1	130	1	280
V	Bookbinders	F	1	75	1	76
				45		48
III-d	Boot and shoe workers	M	2	55	2	52
		F				1
VII-b	Brewery employees	M	1	256	1	264
VII-b	Brewery employees (drivers and bottlers)	"	2	476	2	544
VII-b	Brewery employees (engineers and firemen)	"	1	134	1	140
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	"	1	612	1	612
I-c	Bricklayers, masons and plasterers' laborers	"	2	520	2	370
VII-a	Butchers and meat cutters	"	1	88	2	203
II-c	Cab and coach drivers and chauffeurs	"	2	174	3	450
VIII	Calcium light and moving picture machine opera- tors	"	1	90	1	65
II-a	Car inspectors, repairers, etc.	"	2	186	2	285
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	"	9	2,000	9	1,970
VI	Carriage, wagon and automobile workers	"	1	660	1	1,600
I-b	Cement masons	"	1	39	1	50
IX	Cigar makers	"	1	447	1	444
		F		1		2
II-a	Clerks, railway	M			1	310
		F				9
X-c	Clerks and salesmen	M	2	64	4	168
		F				110
III-a	Cloak and suit makers	M	1	95	1	115
		F		45		60
III-a	Clothing cutters and trimmers	M	1	32	1	32
III-a	Clothing pressers	"	1	44	1	46
II-d	Coal heavers	"	1	10	1	10
III-a	Coat, pants and vest makers	"	2	71	2	76
		F		40		44
V	Compositors	M	3	501	3	522
		F		3		3
II-a	Conductors	M	1	323	1	313
II-b	Cooks and stewards, marine	"	1	250	1	390
VI	Coopers	"	1	14	1	13
IV-a	Core makers	"	1	200	1	242
I-b	Dredgemen, steam shovelmen, etc.	"	2	106	3	409
I-b	Electrical workers	"	2	545	2	680
V	Electrotypers and stereotypers	"	2	60	2	60
I-b	Elevator constructors	"	1	30	1	36
II-a	Engineers, locomotive	"	7	962	7	954
II-b	Engineers, marine	"	2	412	2	394
XII	Engineers, stationary	"	3	543	3	633

Table II.—Unions and Membership by Localities and Trades, 1913 — continued

In- dustry num- ber	COUNTY, TOWN AND TRADE	Sex	MARCH 31		SEPTEMBER 30	
			Num- ber of unions	Num- ber of mem- bers	Num- ber of unions	Num- ber of mem- bers
ERIE COUNTY — continued.						
Buffalo — continued.						
II-a	Firemen and engineers, locomotive	M	8	1,256	8	1,417
II-b	Firemen, marine	"	2	484	2	714
XII	Firemen, stationary	"	1	411	1	440
VII-a	Flour and cereal workers	"			2	138
XIII-c	Glass bevelers, polishers, etc.	"	1	14	1	34
I-b	Glasiers	"			1	62
II-d	Grain handlers	"	2	698	2	699
I-a	Granite cutters	"	1	51	1	69
IV-a	Horsehoers	"	1	85	1	84
XI	Hospital employees	"	1	44	1	50
		F		61		82
I-b	Housesmiths and bridgemen	M	1	200	1	90
I-b	Insulators, heat and frost	"	1	25	1	25
IV-a	Iron molders and core makers	"	3	794	3	703
IV-a	Iron molders' apprentices	"	1	97	1	94
XIII-e	Janitors, porters and elevatormen	"	1	52	1	60
IV-b	Jewelry workers	"	1	110	1	122
I-b	Lathers	"	1	73	1	51
XI	Letter carriers	"	1	329	1	360
V	Lithographers	"	1	77	1	76
II-d	Longshoremen	"	3	1,690	3	1,195
II-d	Lumber handlers	"	1	108	1	116
VI	Machine woodworkers	"	1	215	2	202
IV-a	Machinists	"	3	513	3	2,040
IV-a	Machinists' apprentices and helpers	"	1	10		
VII-b	Maltsters	"	1	213	1	207
I-a	Marble cutters, carvers and setters	"	1	65	1	20
II-b	Masters and pilots	"			1	20
IV-b	Metal polishers, buffers and platers	"	1	50	1	75
I-b	Millwrights	"	1	81	1	100
VII-b	Mineral water bottlers and drivers	"	1	13	1	38
XIII-f	Mixed employment	"			1	67
VIII	Musicians	"	1	430	1	435
		F		7		10
III-a	Overall workers	"	1	45	1	49
I-b	Painters and decorators	M	4	525	4	554
I-b	Paper hangers	"	1	73	1	78
IV-a	Pattern makers	"	1	250	1	300
I-b	Pavers and rammermen	"	1	60	1	60
V	Photo-engravers	"	1	90	1	92
I-b	Plasterers	"	1	170	1	156
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers	"	1	285	1	290
XI	Post office clerks	"	1	242	1	247
		F		4		3
XIII-d	Potters	M	1	84	1	90
V	Pressmen	"	2	197	2	207
V	Pressmen's assistants and press feeders	"	2	179	2	177
		F		25		50
XI	Public school janitors	M	1	58	1	52
XI	Public school teachers	F	1	1,000	1	1,352
XI	Railway mail clerks	M	1	185	1	186
I-b	Rock drillers, tool sharpeners, etc.	"	1	120	1	122
I-b	Roofers, slate and tile	"	1	30	1	25
II-b	Seamen	"	1	800	1	800
I-b	Sheet metal workers (building)	"	1	265	1	325
VIII	Stage employees	"	1	73	1	73
I-b	Steam and hot water fitters	"	1	110	1	104
I-a	Stone cutters	"	1	84	1	114
I-b	Stone masons	"	1	275	1	171
IV-a	Stove mounters	"	1	15	1	15
II-a	Street railway employees	"			2	2,360
II-a	Switchmen	"	7	927	7	988
III-a	Tailors	"	3	184	3	135
		F		114		117
XI	Teamsters	M			1	260
I-b	Tile layers and marble mosaic workers	"	1	46	1	35
I-b	Tile layers and marble mosaic workers' helpers	"	1	53	1	53

Table II.—Unions and Membership by Localities and Trades, 1913 — continued

In- dustry num- ber	COUNTY, TOWN AND TRADE	Sex	MARCH 31		SEPTEMBER 30	
			Number of unions	Number of mem- bers	Number of unions	Number of mem- bers
	ERIE COUNTY — concluded.					
	Buffalo — concluded.					
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard.....	M	2	1,148	2	1,201
II-c	Truck and wagon drivers and chauffeurs.....	"	1	112	4	2,892
I-b	Tuck pointers.....	"	1	8	1	7
VI	Varnishers and polishers.....	"	1	126	1	128
X-a	Walters.....	"	1	250	1	300
V	Wall paper machine printers and color mixers.....	"	1	16	1	34
V	Wall paper print cutters.....	"	1	21	1	23
XI	Water works employees.....	"	1	100	1	100
VI	Wood carvers.....	"	1	8	1	7
	Total.....	M F	164	26,997 1,391	180	36,876 1,908
	Depew-Lancaster.					
II-a	Car inspectors, repairers, etc.....	M	.....	.....	1	112
I-b	Carpenters and joiners.....	"	1	13	1	11
IV-a	Core makers.....	"	1	130	1	100
XIII-c	Glass bottle blowers.....	"	1	40	1	36
IV-a	Iron molders and core makers.....	"	1	185	1	232
	Total.....	M	4	368	5	491
	East Aurora.					
XI	Letter carriers.....	M	1	4	1	5
XI	Post office clerks.....	"	1	6	1	6
	Total.....	M	2	10	2	11
	Hamburg.					
XIII-c	Glass bottle blowers.....	M	1	72	1	49
	Lackawanna.					
II-a	Firemen and engineers, locomotive.....	M	1	63	1	74
II-a	Switchmen.....	"	1	78	1	81
	Total.....	M	2	141	2	155
	Tonawanda.					
II-b	Engineers, marine.....	M	1	40	1	42
XII	Engineers, stationary.....	"	1	27	1	27
XI	Letter carriers.....	"	1	2	1	6
II-d	Lumber handlers.....	"	1	25	1	25
I-b	Painters and decorators.....	"	.....	.....	1	46
IV-c	Shipwrights, joiners and calkers.....	"	1	14	.....	.....
	Total.....	M	5	108	5	146
	ESSEX COUNTY.					
	Ansable Forks.					
I-b	Carpenters and joiners.....	M	1	15	1	15
	Keesoville.					
IV-a	Horse nail makers.....	M F	1	23 7	1	23 7
	Lake Placid.					
I-b	Carpenters and joiners.....	M	1	75	1	78
I-b	Painters and decorators.....	"	1	21	1	22
	Total.....	M	2	96	2	100
	Minerville.					
XIII-e	Miners, iron.....	M	1	30	.....	.....

Table II.—Unions and Membership by Localities and Trades, 1913 — continued

In- dustry num- ber	COUNTY, TOWN AND TRADE	Sex	MARCH 31		SEPTEMBER 30	
			Num- ber of unions	Num- ber of mem- bers	Num- ber of unions	Num- ber of mem- bers
	ESSEX COUNTY — concluded.					
	Ticonderoga.					
X-b	Barbers	M	1	10	1	11
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	"	1	41	1	40
XII	Firemen, stationary	"	1	9	1	9
XIII-a	Paper and pulp workers	"	2	146	2	157
	Total	M	5	206	5	217
	FRANKLIN COUNTY.					
	Chateaugay.					
XIII-a	Paper and pulp workers	M	1	18	1	20
	Malene.					
X-b	Barbers	M	1	18	1	17
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	"	1	12	1	14
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	"	1	53	1	54
II-a	Firemen and engineers, locomotive	"	1	30	1	35
XI	Letter carriers	"	1	8	1	7
I-b	Painters and decorators	"	1	25	1	22
XI	Post office clerks	"	1	4	1	4
	Total	M	7	150	7	153
	Saranac Lake.					
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	M	1	14	1	18
I-b	Bricklayers, masons and plasterers' laborers	"	1	40	1	17
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	"	1	70	1	60
XI	Letter carriers	"	1	7	1	7
I-b	Painters and decorators	"	1	28	1	22
XI	Post office clerks	"	1	3	1	3
	Total	M	6	162	5	110
	FULTON COUNTY.					
	Gloversville.					
VII-a	Bakers and confectioners	M	1	21	1	19
X-b	Barbers	"	1	21	1	17
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	"	1	102	1	36
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	"	1	39	1	109
IX	Cigar makers	"	1	32	1	39
V	Compositors	"	1	32	1	32
III-d	Glove workers	"	1	350	1	150
	Total	F	5	50	5	20
XI	Letter carriers	M	1	16	1	16
VIII	Musicians	"	1	92	1	102
	Total	F	1	5	1	5
I-b	Painters and decorators	M	1	26	1	27
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers	"	1	25	1	14
XI	Post office clerks	"	1	11	1	9
VIII	Stage employees	"	1	1	1	24
	Total	M	11	735	13	584
	Johnstown.					
X-b	Barbers	M	1	14	1	10
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	"	1	70	1	70
XI	Letter carriers	"	1	9	1	9
I-b	Painters and decorators	"	1	1	1	25
XI	Post office clerks	"	1	6	1	6
	Total	M	4	99	5	120

Table II.—Unions and Membership by Localities and Trades, 1913 — continued

In- dustry num- ber	COUNTY, TOWN AND TRADE	Sex	MARCH 31		SEPTEMBER 30	
			Number of unions	Number of mem- bers	Number of unions	Number of mem- bers
GENESEE COUNTY.						
Batavia.						
X-b	Barbers	M	1	21	1	20
X-a	Bartenders	"	1	31	1	30
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	"	1	24	1	19
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	"	1	85	1	67
IX	Cigar makers	"	1	33	1	34
V	Compositors	"	1	26	1	26
I-a	Granite cutters	"	1	25	1	25
IV-a	Iron molders and core makers	"	1	32	1	32
XI	Letter carriers	"	1	8	1	10
VI	Machine wood workers	"	1	170	1	170
I-b	Painters and decorators	"	1	36	1	41
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers	"	1	14	1	11
Total		M	12	505	12	485
Le Roy.						
XI	Letter carriers	M	1	5	1	4
XI	Post office clerks	"	1	4	1	3
Total		M	2	9	2	7
GREENE COUNTY.						
Catskill.						
XI	Letter carriers	M	1	4	1	4
XI	Post office clerks	"	1	2	1	2
Total		F	1	1	1	1
Total		M	2	6	2	6
Total		F	1	1	1	1
Coxsackie.						
IX	Cigar makers	M	1	5	1	5
Total		F	1	1	1	1
HERKIMER COUNTY.						
Dolgeville.						
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	M	1	30	1	30
Frankfort.						
IV-a	Iron molders and core makers	M	1	65	1	48
Herkimer.						
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	M	1	38	1	40
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	"	1	108	1	108
XI	Letter carriers	"	1	3	1	4
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers	"	1	24	1	21
XI	Post office clerks	"	1	5	1	5
Total		M	5	178	5	178
Ilion.						
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	M	1	56	1	60
XI	Letter carriers	"	1	6	1	6
IV-a	Machinists	"	1	1,200	1	1,000
IV-b	Metal polishers, buffers and platers	"	1	104	1	160
VIII	Musicians	F	1	23	1	16
Total		M	4	1,366	5	1,326
Total		F	1	23	1	16

Table II.—Unions and Membership by Localities and Trades, 1913—continued

In- dustry num- ber	COUNTY, TOWN AND TRADE	Sex	MARCH 31		SEPTEMBER 30	
			Number of unions	Number of mem- bers	Number of unions	Number of mem- bers
HERKIMER COUNTY — concluded.						
Little Falls.						
X-b	Barbers	M	1	18	1	20
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	"	1	21	1	20
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	"	1	54	1	65
X-c	Clerks and salesmen	"	1	10	1	10
IV-a	Enamellers	"			1	27
XII	Engineers, stationary	"	1	11	1	8
III-e	Hosiery and neckwear makers	"	1	4	1	3
		P		13		18
XI	Letter carriers	M	1	9	1	9
IV-b	Metal polishers, buffers and platers	"	1	32	1	30
VIII	Musicians	"	1	43	1	56
		P		4		6
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers	M	1	17	1	14
XI	Post office clerks	"	1	8	1	8
I-b	Sheet metal workers (building)	"	1	15	1	15
III-e	Spinners, jack	"	1	75	1	75
	Total	M	13	317	14	360
		P		17		17
JEFFERSON COUNTY.						
Alexandria Bay.						
II-b	Engineers, marine	M	1	30	1	30
I-a	Paving block cutters	"	1	15	1	15
	Total	M	2	45	2	45
Black River.						
XIII-a	Paper and pulp workers	M	1	29	2	42
Brownville.						
XIII-a	Paper and pulp workers	M	1	44	1	29
Carthage.						
XIII-a	Paper and pulp workers	M	1	30	1	39
Clayton.						
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	M	1	24	1	24
II-b	Engineers, marine	"	1	22	1	26
II-b	Masters and pilots	"	1	13	1	15
	Total	M	3	59	3	65
Deferiet.						
I-b	Millwrights	M	1	27	1	23
XIII-a	Paper and pulp workers	"	2	191	2	202
	Total	M	3	218	3	225
Felts Mills.						
XIII-a	Paper and pulp workers	M	1	32	1	32
Glen Park.						
I-b	Millwrights	M	1	33	1	34
Watertown.						
X-b	Barbers	M	1	26	1	40
X-a	Bartenders	"	1	103	1	116
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	"	1	60	1	60
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	"	1	27	1	103
IX	Cigar makers	"	1	37	1	34
		P				9
II-a	Clerks, railway	M	1	8	1	8
V	Compositors	"	1	13	1	12
II-a	Conductors	"	1	58	1	50

Table II.—Unions and Membership by Localities and Trades, 1913 — continued

In- dustry num- ber	COUNTY, TOWN AND TRADE	Sex	MARCH 31		SEPTEMBER 30	
			Number of unions	Number of members	Number of unions	Number of members
JEFFERSON COUNTY — concluded.						
Watertown — concluded.						
I-b	Electrical workers.....	M	1	76	1	85
II-a	Engineers, locomotive.....	"	1	136	1	137
II-a	Firemen and engineers, locomotive.....	"	1	153	1	151
XII	Firemen, stationary.....	"	1	75	1	72
IV-a	Foundry and machine shop laborers and helpers..	"	1	23	.....	.....
IV-a	Iron molders and core makers.....	"	1	112	1	135
XI	Letter carriers.....	"	1	26	1	26
IV-a	Machinists.....	"	1	400	1	65
IV-b	Metal polishers, buffers and platers.....	"	1	58	1	46
I-b	Painters and decorators.....	"	1	58	1	73
XIII-a	Paper and pulp workers.....	"	2	207	2	258
I-b	Plasterers.....	"	1	16	1	16
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers.....	"	1	12	1	6
XI	Post office clerks.....	"	1	12	1	13
V	Pressmen.....	F	.....	4	.....	4
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard.....	M	1	5	1	4
		"	1	164	1	168
		M	25	1,855	24	1,678
		F	.....	5	.....	6
	Total.....					
KINGS COUNTY.						
New York City, Brooklyn Borough.						
Building, Stone Working, Etc.						
I-a	Bluestone cutters.....	M	1	240	1	200
I-b	Bricklayers and masons.....	"	2	2,195	2	2,176
I-c	Bricklayers, masons and plasterers' laborers.....	"	6	2,297	6	2,035
I-b	Carpenters and joiners.....	"	17	4,470	17	4,439
I-b	Housemiths and bridgemen.....	"	1	525	1	530
I-b	Lathers.....	"	1	247	1	275
I-b	Millwrights.....	"	1	104	1	130
I-b	Painters and decorators.....	"	7	1,825	7	4,020
I-b	Pavers and rammermen.....	"	3	135	3	130
I-b	Plasterers.....	"	1	691	1	607
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers.....	"	1	1,000	1	946
I-c	Plumbers' laborers.....	"	1	70	1	71
I-b	Stone masons.....	"	1	225	1	215
	Total—Building, Stone Working, Etc.....	M	43	14,024	43	15,774
Transportation.						
II-c	Cab and coach drivers and chauffeurs.....	M	2	823	2	600
II-a	Clerks, railway.....	"	1	141	1	141
II-a	Engineers, locomotive.....	"	1	33	1	34
II-d	Longshoremen.....	"	3	107	6	501
II-b	Masters and pilots.....	"	1	152	1	164
II-a	Motormen, guards, etc. (electric trains).....	"	2	211	2	211
II-a	Street railway employees.....	"	1	12	1	12
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard.....	"	1	94	1	98
II-c	Truck and wagon drivers and chauffeurs.....	"	3	313	3	348
	Total—Transportation.....	M	15	1,886	18	2,109
Clothing and Textiles.						
III-d	Boot and shoe workers.....	M	3	925	5	1,227
		F	.....	95	.....	100
III-a	Cloak and suit makers.....	M	1	2,000	1	1,300
		F	.....	1,000	.....	500
III-c	Cloth hat and cap makers.....	M	1	120	1	90
		F	.....	30	.....	30
III-a	Clothing cutters and trimmers.....	M	1	1,000	1	1,150
III-a	Clothing pressers.....	"	2	575	2	846
III-a	Coat, pants and vest makers.....	"	5	4,566	7	4,265
		F	.....	606	.....	1,070

Table II.—Unions and Membership by Localities and Trades, 1913 — continued

Industry number	COUNTY, TOWN AND TRADE	Sex	MARCH 31		SEPTEMBER 30	
			Number of unions	Number of members	Number of unions	Number of members
	KINGS COUNTY—continued.					
	New York City, Brooklyn Borough—continued.					
	<i>Clothing and Textiles—concluded.</i>					
III-c	Fur workers.....	M	2	615	2	825
III-c	Hat furnishers.....	"	2	590	2	589
III-c	Hat makers.....	"	1	100	1	100
III-a	Jacket makers.....	"	3	2,180	3	2,081
		F		553		803
III-c	Millinery workers.....	"	1	19	1	17
III-b	Shirt makers.....	M	1	3	1	6
		F		17		18
III-e	Silk workers.....	M	3	175	3	154
		F		9		9
III-a	Tailors.....	M	2	1,150	3	1,000
		F		310		425
III-a	Waist, dress and wrapper makers.....	M	2	320	1	400
		F		790		125
	Total—Clothing and Textiles.....	M	30	14,299	34	14,613
		F		3,423		9,837
	<i>Metals, Machinery and Shipbuilding.</i>					
IV-a	Boiler makers and iron shipbuilders.....	M	3	599	4	466
IV-b	Clock and watch makers.....	"	1	60	1	150
IV-a	Drop forgers.....	"	1	140	1	135
IV-a	Foundry and machine shop laborers and helpers.....	"	2	395	2	473
IV-a	Horseshoers.....	"	1	240	1	200
IV-a	Iron molders and core makers.....	"	2	771	2	758
IV-a	Machinists.....	"	8	1,235	8	1,232
IV-b	Metal polishers, buffers and platers.....	"	1	312	1	370
IV-c	Sail makers.....	"	1	102	1	109
IV-c	Ship painters.....	"	1	253	1	268
IV-c	Ship plumbers and steam fitters.....	"	1	81	2	255
IV-c	Shipwrights, joiners and calkers.....	"	2	420	2	425
IV-c	Spar and derrick makers.....	"	1	25	1	25
IV-b	Surgical instrument makers.....	"	1	13	1	13
IV-a	Wire workers and bed spring makers.....	"	1	58	1	58
	Total—Metals, Machinery and Shipbuilding.....	M	27	4,674	29	4,857
	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>					
VII-a	Bakers and confectioners.....	M	5	912	5	975
X-b	Barbers.....	"	1	90	2	4,585
X-a	Bartenders.....	"	1	560	1	550
VIII	Bill posters.....	"	1	65	1	152
VII-b	Brewery employees.....	"	1	514	1	506
VII-b	Brewery employees (drivers and bottlers).....	"	2	1,112	2	1,172
VI	Brush makers.....	"	1	90	1	145
		F		27		30
VII-a	Butchers and meat cutters.....	M	2	475	2	482
VI	Cabinet makers.....	"	1	400	1	470
-I	Carriage, wagon and automobile workers.....	"	1	205	1	325
IX	Cigar makers.....	"	3	776	3	747
		F		48		48
IX	Cigar packers.....	M	1	49	1	49
X-c	Clerks and salesmen.....	"	2	83	2	78
X-a	Cooks.....	"	1	41	1	43
VI	Coopers.....	"	1	82	1	86
XIII-e	Diamond cutters and polishers.....	"	1	299	1	320
		F		1		1
XI	Electrical workers (public employees).....	M	1	75	1	173
XII	Engineers, stationary.....	"	7	1,225	7	1,091
XI	Engineers, stationary (public employees).....	"	1	300	1	276
XI	Firemen, oilers and water tenders (public employees).....	"	1	200	1	100
XIII-c	Flint glass cutters and workers.....	"	3	686	3	580
VII-a	Flour and cereal workers.....	"	1	12	1	12
XIII-c	Glass bottle blowers.....	"	2	117	1	40
XIII-e	Ice house workers.....	"			1	85
XI	Inspectors of construction.....	"	1	58	1	66

Table II.—Unions and Membership by Localities and Trades, 1913 — continued

In- dustry num- ber	COUNTY, TOWN AND TRADE	Sex	MARCH 31		SEPTEMBER 30	
			Number of unions	Number of members	Number of unions	Number of members
	KINGS COUNTY — concluded.					
	New York City, Brooklyn Borough—concluded.					
	<i>Miscellaneous — concluded.</i>					
XI	Letter carriers.....	M	1	1,040	1	1,040
VI	Machine woodworkers.....	"	1	378	1	365
VIII	Musicians.....	"	1	550	1	600
		F		3		2
XI	Navy yard clerks and draughtsmen.....	M	1	142	1	142
XI	Navy yard drillers.....	"			1	109
XIII-a	Paper and pulp workers.....	"	1	31	1	34
VI	Piano and organ workers.....	"	1	17	1	17
XI	Post office clerks.....	"	1	504	1	466
		F		7		7
VI	Reed workers.....	M	1		1	130
VIII	Stage employees.....	"	1	234	1	250
VI	Upholsterers and mattress makers.....	"	1	43	1	44
X-a	Waiters.....	"	1	320	1	350
XI	Water works employees.....	"	1	80	1	100
VI	Wood carvers.....	"	1	39	1	41
	Total — Miscellaneous.....	M	54	11,814	57	16,696
		F		80		82
	Total — New York City, Brooklyn Borough.....	M	169	46,697	181	54,049
		F		3,502		2,968
	LEWIS COUNTY.					
	Harrisville.					
XIII-a	Paper and pulp workers.....	M			1	10
	Lowville.					
XI	Letter carriers.....	M	1	3	1	3
	Lyons Falls.					
XIII-a	Paper and pulp workers.....	M	1	31	1	15
	LIVINGSTON COUNTY.					
	Aven.					
II-a	Firemen and engineers, locomotive.....	M	1	49	1	50
	Dansville.					
XI	Letter carriers.....	M	1	5	1	5
XI	Post office clerks.....	"	1	4	1	5
		F		1		1
	Total.....	M	2	9	2	10
		F		1		1
	Mount Morris.					
I-b	Bricklayers and masons.....	M	1	16	1	13
I-b	Carpenters and joiners.....	"	1	14	1	16
	Total.....	M	2	30	2	29
	MADISON COUNTY.					
	Canastota.					
XI	Letter carriers.....	M	1	2	1	3
XI	Post office clerks.....	"	1	4	1	4
IV-a	Saw and tool makers.....	"	1	6	1	6
		F		1		1
	Total.....	M	3	13	3	13
		F		1		1

Table II.—Unions and Membership by Localities and Trades, 1913 — continued

In- dustry number	COUNTY, TOWN AND TRADE	Sex	MARCH 31		SEPTEMBER 30		
			Number of unions	Number of members	Number of unions	Number of members	
MADISON COUNTY — concluded.							
Oneida.							
VII-a	Bakers and confectioners.....	M	1	7	1	8	
X-b	Barbers.....	"	1	15	1	16	
I-b	Bricklayers and masons.....	"	1	33	1	39	
I-c	Bricklayers, masons and plasterers' laborers.....	"	1	75	1	80	
VI	Cabinet makers.....	"	1	1	1	15	
I-b	Carpenters and joiners.....	"	1	78	1	78	
IX	Cigar makers.....	"	1	209	1	218	
X-c	Clerks and salesmen.....	"	1	7	1	7	
V	Compositors.....	"	1	18	1	21	
XI	Letter carriers.....	"	1	6	1	6	
VIII	Musicians.....	"	1	35	1	30	
		F		6		6	
I-b	Painters and decorators.....	M	1	37	1	49	
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers.....	"	1	7	1	8	
XI	Post office clerks.....	"	1	3	1	3	
		F		1		1	
XI	Public school janitors.....	M			1	4	
VIII	Stage employees.....	"			1	9	
	Total.....	M	13	530	16	591	
		F		6		7	
MONROE COUNTY.							
Brockport.							
I-b	Bricklayers and masons.....	M	1	15	1	15	
I-b	Carpenters and joiners.....	"	1	12			
XI	Letter carriers.....	"	1	4	1	4	
XI	Post office clerks.....	"	1	3	1	3	
	Total.....	M	4	34	3	22	
Fairport.							
VIII	Musicians.....	M	1	32	1	32	
		F		4		3	
Rochester.							
VII-a	Bakers and confectioners.....	M	1	156	1	200	
X-b	Barbers.....	"	1	172	2	284	
X-a	Bartenders.....	"	1	335	1	388	
III-a	Basters.....	"			1	350	
IV-a	Boiler makers and iron shipbuilders.....	"	1	20	1	44	
V	Bookbinders.....	"	1	19	1	19	
III-d	Boot and shoe workers.....	"	6	1,494	8	1,219	
		F		78		166	
VII-b	Brewery employees.....	M	1	240	1	240	
VII-b	Brewery employees (drivers and bottlers).....	"	1	165	1	168	
I-b	Bricklayers and masons.....	"	1	813	1	849	
I-c	Bricklayers, masons and plasterers' laborers.....	"	2	170	2	178	
VII-a	Butchers and meat cutters.....	"	1	89	1	94	
XIII-e	Button makers.....	"			1	60	
VIII	Calcium light and moving picture machine opera- tors.....	"	1	39	1	39	
I-b	Carpenters and joiners.....	"	3	1,065	3	1,034	
XIII-e	Celluloid novelty workers.....	F	1	90	1	88	
IX	Cigar makers.....	M	1	217	1	212	
		F		8		10	
III-a	Clip sorters.....	M			1	25	
III-a	Clothing cutters and trimmers.....	"			1	150	
III-a	Coat, pants and vest makers.....	"	1	6,000	4	1,587	
		F		1,800		540	
V	Compositors.....	M	2	220	2	225	
		F		6		6	

Table II.—Unions and Membership by Localities and Trades, 1912—continued

In- dustry number	COUNTY, TOWN AND TRADE	Sex	MARCH 31		SEPTEMBER 30	
			Number of unions	Number of mem- bers	Number of unions	Number of mem- bers
	MONROE COUNTY—concluded.					
	Rochester—continued.					
II-a	Conductors.....	M	1	158	1	153
X-a	Cooks.....	"	1	12		
VI	Coopers.....	"	2	83	2	104
XIII-c	Decorative glass workers.....	"	1	22	1	20
I-b	Dredgemen, steam shovelmnen, etc.....	"	1	48	1	65
I-b	Electrical workers.....	"	2	457		470
V	Electrotypers and stereotypers.....	"	1	17	1	14
I-b	Elevator constructors.....	"	1	21	1	23
II-a	Engineers, locomotive.....	"	2	305	2	306
XII	Engineers, stationary.....	"	2	412	2	432
II-a	Firemen and engineers, locomotive.....	"	1	240	1	245
XII	Firemen, stationary.....	"	1	150	1	151
IV-a	Foundry and machine shop laborers and helpers.....	"	1	45		
XIII-c	Glass bottle blowers.....	"	1	82	1	75
I-a	Granite cutters.....	"	1	11	1	12
IV-a	Horseshoers.....	"	1	34	1	36
I-b	Housesmiths and bridgemen.....	"	1	100	1	116
I-b	Insulators, heat and frost.....	"	1	9		16
IV-a	Iron molders and core makers.....	"	2	511	2	494
IV-b	Jewelry workers.....	"	1	32	1	20
		F		45		15
I-c	Laborers, general building and street.....	M	1	2,000	1	2,800
I-b	Lathers.....	"	1	54	1	50
XI	Letter carriers.....	"	1	175	1	178
V	Lithographers.....	"	1	49	2	60
VI	Machine woodworkers.....	"	1	430	1	708
IV-a	Machinists.....	"	1	1,000	1	800
IV-a	Machinists' apprentices and helpers.....	"	1	300	1	58
IV-b	Metal polishers, buffers and platers.....	"	1	172	1	171
VIII	Musicians.....	"	1	550	1	527
		F		40		48
I-b	Painters and decorators.....	M	1	465	1	459
XIII-a	Paper bag and box makers.....	"	1	3	1	3
		F		8		8
I-b	Paper hangers.....	M	1	142	1	141
IV-a	Pattern makers.....	"	1	57	1	69
I-b	Pavers and rammermen.....	"	1	25	1	35
I-a	Paving block cutters.....	"	1	13	1	15
V	Photo-engravers.....	"	1	27	1	29
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers.....	"	1	450	1	452
XI	Post office clerks.....	"	1	101	1	130
		F		8		8
V	Pressmen.....	M	2	72	2	86
V	Pressmen's assistants and press feeders.....	"	1	52	1	56
		F		1		8
XI	Public school janitors.....	M	1	36	1	36
XI	Railway mail clerks.....	"	1	68	1	61
I-b	Sheet metal workers (building).....	"	1	220	1	248
VIII	Stage employees.....	"	1	66	1	64
I-a	Stone cutters.....	"	1	91	1	90
IV-a	Stove mounters.....	"	1	26	1	26
II-a	Street railway employees.....	"	1	960	1	957
II-a	Switchmen.....	"	1	16	1	16
III-a	Tailors.....	"	1	32	1	23
		F		8		1
I-b	Tar felt and waterproof workers.....	M			1	28
II-c	Telegraphers, railroad.....	"		64	1	69
		F		3		3
I-b	Tile layers and marble mosaic workers.....	M	1	45	1	55
IX	Tobacco workers.....	"	1	5	1	5
		F		7		7
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard.....	M	2	396	2	402
II-c	Truck and wagon drivers and chauffeurs.....	"	3	206	3	535
I-b	Tuck pointers.....	"	1	28	1	23
VI	Upholsterers and mattress makers.....	"	1	63	1	65

Table II.—Unions and Membership by Localities and Trades, 1913 — continued

In- dustry num- ber	COUNTY, TOWN AND TRADE	Sex	MARCH 31		SEPTEMBER 30	
			Number of unions	Number of mem- bers	Number of unions	Number of mem- bers
	MONROE COUNTY — concluded.					
	Rochester — concluded.					
VI	Varnishers and polishers.....	M	1	60	1	51
X-a	Waiters.....	"	1	223	1	235
VI	Wood carvers.....	"	1	79	1	66
	Total.....	M F	94	22,784 1,477	104	20,002 887
	Spencerport.					
I-b	Carpenters and joiners.....	M	1	19	.....	.....
	MONTGOMERY COUNTY.					
	Amsterdam.					
X-b	Barbers.....	M	1	27	1	31
VII-b	Brewery employees.....	"	1	37	1	40
I-b	Bricklayers and masons.....	"	1	106	1	98
I-c	Bricklayers, masons and plasterers' laborers.....	"	.....	.....	1	57
VI	Broom makers.....	"	.....	.....	1	5
I-b	Carpenters and joiners.....	"	1	222	1	240
III-e	Carpet workers.....	"	1	200	1	204
IX	Cigar makers.....	"	1	48	1	50
X-c	Clerks and salesmen.....	"	1	13	1	12
V	Compositors.....	"	1	27	1	26
I-b	Electrical workers.....	"	.....	.....	1	26
XI	Letter carriers.....	"	1	11	1	15
VIII	Musicians.....	"	1	70	1	80
	Total.....	M F	15	933 6	18	1,063 3
	Canajoharie.					
XI	Post office clerks.....	M	1	3	1	4
	Fort Plain.					
XI	Letter carriers.....	M	1	4	1	4
	St. Johnsville.					
I-b	Carpenters and joiners.....	M	1	40	1	40
	NASSAU COUNTY.					
	Freeport.					
I-b	Carpenters and joiners.....	M	1	45	1	55
XI	Letter carriers.....	"	1	7	1	7
	Total.....	M	2	52	2	62
	Glen Cove.					
I-b	Carpenters and joiners.....	M	1	385	1	411
I-b	Painters and decorators.....	"	1	98	1	97
	Total.....	M	2	483	2	508
	Great Neck.					
I-b	Carpenters and joiners.....	M	1	163	1	160

Table II.—Unions and Membership by Localities and Trades, 1913 — continued

In- dustry num- ber	COUNTY, TOWN AND TRADE	Sex	MARCH 31		SEPTEMBER 30	
			Number of unions	Number of members	Number of unions	Number of members
NASSAU COUNTY — concluded.						
Hempstead.						
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	M	1	75	1	96
XI	Letter carriers	"	1	3	1	7
I-b	Painters and decorators	"	1	23	.....	.....
XI	Post office clerks	"	1	3	1	4
Total		M	4	104	3	107
Lynbrook.						
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	M	1	56	1	25
Mineola.						
I-b	Painters and decorators	M	.....	.....	1	52
Port Washington.						
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	M	1	85	1	101
Rockville Center.						
XI	Letter carriers	M	1	9	1	7
XI	Post office clerks	"	1	4	1	4
Total		F	.....	1	.....	.....
Total		M	2	13	2	11
Total		F	.....	1	.....	.....
Westbury.						
I-b	Painters and decorators	M	1	14	.....	.....
NEW YORK COUNTY.						
New York City, Manhattan and Bronx Boroughs.						
Building, Stone Working, Etc.						
I-c	Asphalt workers	M	4	704	4	660
I-b	Blasting foremen	"	1	60	1	65
I-a	Bluestone cutters	"	1	280	1	240
I-a	Bluestone cutters' helpers	"	1	20	1	30
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	"	2	4,576	2	4,551
I-c	Bricklayers, masons and plasterers' laborers	"	14	12,010	12	11,000
I-b	Caisson and foundation workers	"	1	890	1	1,025
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	"	33	7,829	33	7,828
I-b	Cement masons	"	1	560	1	550
I-c	Cement workers	"	1	1,864	1	1,800
I-b	Derrickmen and riggers	"	1	500	1	450
I-b	Dredgemen, steam shovelmen, etc	"	1	775	1	350
I-b	Electrical workers	"	5	3,571	5	3,658
I-b	Elevator constructors	"	1	860	1	800
I-c	Excavators and tunnel workers	"	2	1,900	2	2,000
I-a	Granite cutters	"	1	600	1	760
I-b	House shorers and movers	"	1	500	1	450
I-b	Housesmiths and bridgemen	"	3	2,047	4	2,421
I-b	Insulators, heat and frost	"	1	350	1	350
I-b	Lathers	"	2	670	2	700
I-a	Machine stone workers, rubbers and helpers	"	2	615	2	500
I-a	Marble cutters, carvers and setters	"	1	1,150	2	1,235
I-a	Marble cutters' helpers	"	1	400	1	391
I-a	Marble polishers, rubbers and sawyers	"	1	628	1	671
I-b	Painters and decorators	"	13	10,517	13	13,198
I-b	Paper hangers	"	1	168	1	198
I-b	Pavers and rammersmen	"	7	361	7	405
I-a	Paving block cutters .....	"	.....	.....	1	150
I-b	Plasterers	"	1	3,196	1	3,047
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers	"	4	1,916	3	1,862
I-b	Rock drillers, tool sharpeners, etc.	"	1	1,500	1	1,100
I-b	Roofers, slate and tile	"	1	77	1	80

Table II.—Unions and Membership by Localities and Trades, 1913 — continued

In- dustry num- ber	COUNTY, TOWN AND TRADE	Sex	MARCH 31		SEPTEMBER 30	
			Number of unions	Number of mem- bers	Number of unions	Number of mem- bers
	NEW YORK COUNTY — continued.					
	<i>New York City, Manhattan and Bronx Boroughs — continued.</i>					
	<i>Building, Stone Working, Etc.— concluded.</i>					
I-a	Sculptors and carvers	M	1	200	1	150
I-b	Sheet metal workers	"	2	2,399	2	2,800
I-b	Stair builders	"	1	146	1	133
I-b	Steam and hot water fitters	"	1	1,400	1	1,400
I-b	Steam fitters' helpers	"	1	1,000	1	1,000
I-a	Stone cutters	"	1	875	1	600
I-b	Stone masons	"	1	837	1	838
I-b	Stone setters	"	1	273	1	255
I-b	Tar, felt and waterproof workers	"	1	676	1	756
I-b	Tile layers and marble mosaic workers	"	2	520	2	536
I-b	Tile layers and marble mosaic workers' helpers	"	3	591	3	608
	Total — Building, Stone Working, Etc.	M	125	69,951	125	71,541
	<i>Transportation.</i>					
II-b	Boatmen	M	1	795	1	335
II-c	Cab and coach drivers and chauffeurs	"	2	2,100	2	1,200
II-a	Car inspectors, repairers, etc.	"	2	165	2	182
II-a	Clerks, railway	"	1	103	1	112
II-d	Coal heavers	"	2	410	2	350
II-a	Conductors	"	1	208	1	209
II-b	Cooks and stewards, marine	"	1	5,300	1	5,000
II-a	Engineers, locomotive	"	2	475	2	485
II-b	Engineers, marine	"	1	2,702	1	2,702
II-a	Firemen and engineers, locomotive	"	2	540	2	509
II-b	Firemen, marine	"	1	12,100	1	12,000
II-c	Garage workers	"	1	145	1	145
II-d	Longshoremen	"	6	2,225	9	2,461
II-b	Masters and pilots	"	1	1,325	1	1,200
II-a	Motormen, guards, etc. (electric trains)	"	2	220	2	216
II-d	Scow trimmers	"	1	300	1	300
II-b	Seamen	"	1	5,000	1	3,020
II-a	Switchmen	"	1	48	1	56
II-e	Telegraphers, commercial	"	1	865	1	812
II-e	Telegraphers, railroad	P	.....	222	.....	216
II-e	Trainmen, road and yard	M	2	1,661	2	1,784
II-c	Truck and wagon drivers and chauffeurs	P	.....	30	.....	16
	Total — Transportation.	M	52	48,035	54	44,400
		P	.....	252	.....	231
	<i>Clothing and Textiles.</i>					
III-a	Badge, banner and regalia makers	M	1	7	1	3
III-a	Basters	P	.....	54	.....	52
III-a	Busters	M	1	14,000	1	10,000
III-d	Boot and shoe workers	P	.....	4,000	.....	2,000
III-a	Buttonhole makers	M	6	476	8	607
III-a	Buttonhole makers	P	.....	1	.....	2
III-a	Clip sorters	M	3	920	3	974
III-a	Clip sorters	P	.....	66	.....	34
III-a	Cloak and suit cutters	M	.....	.....	1	400
III-a	Cloak and suit makers	P	.....	.....	.....	100
III-a	Cloak and suit makers	M	1	9,020	1	9,060
III-a	Cloak and suit makers	P	4	33,400	4	36,700
III-a	Cloth examiners, spongers and helpers	M	.....	6,078	.....	7,075
III-c	Cloth hat and cap cutters	M	1	367	1	360
III-c	Cloth hat and cap cutters	P	1	300	1	305
III-c	Cloth hat and cap makers	M	6	1,475	6	1,428
III-a	Clothing cutters and trimmers	P	.....	519	.....	325
III-a	Clothing cutters and trimmers	M	2	3,700	2	3,700
III-a	Clothing pressers	P	4	17,700	4	13,322

Table II.—Unions and Membership by Localities and Trades, 1913 — continued

In- dustry num- ber	COUNTY, TOWN AND TRADE	Sex	MARCH 31		SEPTEMBER 30	
			Number of unions	Number of mem- bers	Number of unions	Number of mem- bers
NEW YORK COUNTY — continued.						
New York City, Manhattan and Bronx Boroughs — continued.						
Clothing and Textiles — continued.						
III-a	Coat, pants and vest makers.....	M	7	26,125	9	20,180
		F		4,545		6,172
III-e	Embroiderers, machine.....	M	1	80	2	140
		F				20
III-e	Fur workers.....	M	2	6,827	2	7,025
		F		1,500		1,800
III-d	Glove workers.....	M	1	218		
		F		34		
III-c	Hat and cap sweatband cutters.....	M	1	18	1	41
III-c	Hat trimmers.....	F	1	500	1	510
III-a	Jacket makers.....	M	3	4,572	3	4,800
		F		1,800		2,100
III-a	Knee pants makers.....	M	1	2,800	1	3,000
		F		700		800
III-e	Knitters.....	M			1	1,500
		F				2,000
III-e	Lace curtain makers.....	M	1	70	1	78
III-b	Laundry workers.....	F	4	1,500	3	1,410
		F		517		493
III-c	Millinery workers.....	M			1	325
		F				50
III-a	Neckwear cutters.....	M	1	255	2	285
III-a	Neckwear makers.....	F	1	700	1	700
		F		800		800
III-a	Overall workers.....	M	2	190	2	200
		F		75		70
III-a	Sailor suit makers.....	M	1	600	1	770
		F		200		200
III-b	Shirt cutters.....	M	1	350	1	240
III-b	Shirt makers.....	F	1	600	1	1,200
		F		700		800
III-e	Silk workers.....	M	2	1,288	1	450
		F				150
III-a	Skirt makers.....	M	1	6,350	1	5,447
		F		4,250		2,334
III-c	Straw hat makers.....	M	3	1,737	3	1,585
		F		100		180
III-a	Stuffed toy makers.....	M	1	100	1	150
		F		40		50
III-d	Suspender makers.....	M	1	190	2	380
		F		20		70
III-a	Tailors.....	M	1	1,275	2	1,300
		F		15		112
III-a	Theatrical costumers.....	M	1	16	1	13
		F		10		12
III-b	Underwear makers.....	M	1	500		
		F		6,700	1	8,000
III-a	Waist, dress and wrapper makers.....	M	2	7,150	3	7,675
		F		20,130		24,700
Total — Clothing and Textiles.....		M	72	144,876	81	135,663
		F		53,117		60,935
Metals, Machinery and Shipbuilding.						
IV-b	Automobile lamp makers.....	M	1	75	1	46
IV-b	Beer pump makers.....	F	1	126	1	122
IV-a	Blacksmiths.....	F	1	323	1	347
IV-a	Blacksmiths' helpers.....	F	1	480	2	548
IV-a	Boiler makers and iron shipbuilders.....	F	2	110	2	87
IV-b	Brass and copper workers.....	F	2	210	2	536
IV-b	Brass molders and core makers.....	F	1	70	1	84
IV-b	Chandelier filers and makers.....	F	2	353	2	400
IV-b	Chasers.....	F	1	129	1	132

Table II.—Unions and Membership by Localities and Trades, 1913 — continued

In- dustry number	COUNTY, TOWN AND TRADE	Sex	MARCH 31		SEPTEMBER 30		
			Number of unions	Number of members	Number of unions	Number of members	
NEW YORK COUNTY — continued.							
New York City, Manhattan and Bronx Boroughs — continued.							
Metals, Machinery and Shipbuilding — concluded.							
IV-b	Clock and watch makers	M			1	160	
IV-b	Coopersmiths	"	1	211	1	216	
IV-a	Core makers	"	1	22	1	23	
IV-a	Cutting die and cutter makers	"	1	82	1	78	
IV-a	Electrical apparatus makers	"	1	54	1	40	
IV-b	Gold pen makers	"	1	115	1	114	
IV-a	Horseshoers	"	1	400	1	400	
IV-a	Iron molders and core makers	"	1	150	1	185	
IV-b	Jewelry workers	"	1	44	1	30	
IV-a	Machinists	"	15	2,785	14	3,049	
IV-a	Machinists' apprentices and helpers	"	1	200	2	276	
IV-b	Metal polishers, buffers and platers	"	1	122	1	150	
IV-b	Metal spinners	"	1	150	1	180	
IV-a	Pattern makers	"	1	1,035	1	996	
IV-a	Saw and tool makers	"	1	20	1	22	
IV-c	Ship and machinery riggers	"	1	230	1	300	
IV-c	Shipwrights, joiners and calkers	"	1	317	1	309	
IV-b	Silver workers	"	1	280	2	1,276	
Total — Metals, Machinery and Shipbuilding			M	43	8,093	46	10,076
Printing, Binding, Etc.							
V	Bookbinders	M	9	3,637	9	3,781	
		F		1,664		1,451	
V	Compositors	M	6	7,609	6	7,651	
		F		802		800	
V	Electrotypers and stereotypers	M	2	1,020	2	1,055	
V	Hat tip printers	"	1	26	1	25	
V	Lithographers	"	4	1,363	4	1,378	
V	Mailers	"	1	471	1	502	
		F		12		17	
V	Music engravers	M	1	34	1	35	
V	Newspaper and mail deliverers	"	1	1,347	1	1,350	
V	Newspaper writers	"	1	110	1	54	
		F		2		2	
V	Paper handlers	M	1	112	1	120	
V	Photo-engravers	"	1	1,324	1	1,402	
V	Photo-gelatine workers	"	1	41	1	58	
V	Plate engravers and printers	"	3	238	4	285	
V	Pressmen	"	2	2,916	2	2,916	
V	Pressmen's assistants and press feeders	"	3	3,083	3	3,065	
V	Wall paper machine printers and color mixers	"	2	104	2	114	
V	Wall paper print cutters	"	1	230	1	252	
Total — Printing, Binding, Etc			M	40	23,615	41	24,043
		F		1,770		1,670	
Wood Working and Furniture.							
VI	Basket makers	M	1	320	1	270	
VI	Box makers and sawyers	"	1	300	1	360	
VI	Broom makers	"			1	5	
VI	Brush makers	"	1	87	1	87	
VI	Cabinet makers	"	3	1,581	4	2,662	
VI	Carpet fitters and layers	"	1	310	1	305	
VI	Carriage, wagon and automobile workers	"	4	401	4	490	
VI	Coopers	"	4	434	4	413	
VI	Machine woodworkers	"	2	583	2	593	
VI	Piano and organ workers	"	6	1,393	6	736	
VI	Upholsterers and mattress makers	"	4	1,085	5	1,628	
VI	Varnishers and polishers	"			1	500	
VI	Wood carvers	"	1	214	1	413	
Total — Wood Working and Furniture			M	28	7,308	32	8,732

Table II.—Unions and Membership by Localities and Trades, 1913 — continued

In- dustry num- ber	COUNTY, TOWN AND TRADE	Sex	MARCH 31		SEPTEMBER 30	
			Number of unions	Number of mem- bers	Number of unions	Number of mem- bers
	NEW YORK COUNTY — continued.					
	New York City, Manhattan and Bronx Boroughs — continued.					
	<i>Food and Liquors.</i>					
VII-a	Bakers and confectioners	M	12	3,142	12	3,057
VII-b	Brewery employees	"	2	1,774	2	1,850
VII-b	Brewery employees (drivers and bottlers)	"	2	1,720	2	1,770
VII-a	Butchers and meat cutters	"	9	1,472	9	1,620
VII-a	Egg inspectors	"	1	406	3	824
VII-b	Grains workers	"	1	30	1	30
VII-b	Mineral water bottlers and drivers	"	1	102	2	158
	Total — Food and Liquors	M	28	8,646	31	9,309
	<i>Theaters and Music.</i>					
VIII	Actors and chorus singers	M	5	8,000	5	8,000
VIII	Bill posters	F		3,000		3,000
VIII	Calcium light and moving picture machine op- erators	M	1	200	1	200
VIII	Musicians	"	2	1,031	2	993
VIII	Musicians	"	3	6,474	3	6,362
VIII	Stage employees	F		25		25
VIII	Stage employees	M	1	1,035	1	1,050
	Total — Theaters and Music	M	12	16,740	12	16,605
		F		3,025		3,025
	<i>Tobacco.</i>					
IX	Cigar makers	M	4	3,018	4	3,023
IX	Cigar makers	F		1,960		1,952
IX	Cigar packers	M	2	450	2	439
IX	Cigarette makers	"	3	112	3	113
IX	Cigarette makers	F		31		31
IX	Tobacco workers	M	2	15	2	16
IX	Tobacco workers	F		24		24
	Total — Tobacco	M	11	3,595	8	3,591
		F		3,005		3,087
	<i>Restaurants, Trade, Etc.</i>					
X-b	Barbers	M	1	320	1	160
X-a	Bartenders	"	5	835	6	873
X-c	Bookkeepers, stenographers, etc.	"	1	34	1	98
X-c	Bookkeepers, stenographers, etc.	F		68		100
X-c	Clerks and salesmen	M	4	348	6	734
X-c	Clerks and salesmen	F		8		8
X-a	Cooks	M	2	352	2	354
X-a	Cooks	F		1		1
X-a	Hotel employees	M	1	12,029	1	12,308
X-a	Hotel employees	F		598		500
X-a	Waiters	M	4	845	6	978
	Total — Restaurants, Trade, Etc.	M	18	14,763	23	15,505
		F		685		409
	<i>Public Employment.</i>					
XI	Customs employees	M			2	321
XI	Dock builders	"	2	1,650	2	2,104
XI	Firemen, oilers and water tenders	"	1	135	1	125
XI	Highway foremen	"	1	55	1	50
XI	Immigration service employees	"			1	162
XI	Inspectors of construction	"	2	148	2	149
XI	Letter carriers	"	1	2,552	1	2,575
XI	Machinists	"	1	95	1	94
XI	Park gardeners and laborers	"	1	75	1	92
XI	Pavers, rammermen and asphalt workers	"	2	52	1	40
XI	Post office clerks	"	2	3,193	2	2,845
		F				5

Table II.—Unions and Membership by Localities and Trades, 1913—continued

In- dustry num- ber	COUNTY, TOWN AND TRADE	Sex	MARCH 31		SEPTEMBER 30	
			Number of unions	Number of mem- bers	Number of unions	Number of mem- bers
	NEW YORK COUNTY — concluded.					
	New York City, Manhattan and Bronx Boroughs — concluded.					
	<i>Public Employment — concluded.</i>					
XI	Post office laborers.....	M	1	125	1	124
XI	Public school janitors.....	"	1	194	1	210
XI	Street sweepers.....	"	3	145	1	70
XI	War department employees.....	"	.....	.....	1	43
XI	Water works employees.....	"	1	246	1	240
	Total — Public Employment.....	M F	19	8,665	20	9,244 6
	<i>Stationary Engine Tending.</i>					
XII	Engineers, stationary.....	M	15	4,062	15	4,471
XII	Firemen, stationary.....	"	1	2,800	1	2,800
	Total — Stationary Engine Tending.....	M	16	6,862	16	7,271
	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>					
XIII-b	Belting makers.....	M	1	300	1	250
XIII-e	Button makers.....	" F	1	430 80	2	708 85
XIII-c	Decorative glass workers.....	M	1	265	1	260
XIII-c	Glass bottle blowers.....	"	.....	.....	1	75
XIII-b	Harness makers.....	"	2	87	2	71
XIII-e	Janitors, porters and elevatormen.....	"	1	150	1	150
XIII-f	Mixed employment.....	" F	3	236 88	3	139 58
XIII-a	Paper bag and box makers.....	M F	.....	.....	1	175 100
XIII-e	Photograph workers.....	M	.....	.....	1	30
XIII-d	Plaster board and block makers.....	"	.....	.....	1	110
XIII-b	Pocket book and purse makers.....	" F	1	390 62	1	175 25
XIII-e	Smoking pipe makers.....	M	.....	.....	1	400
XIII-b	Trunk and bag workers.....	"	1	120	2	650
XIII-e	Umbrella makers.....	" F	1	80 100	1	80 185
XIII-e	Watchmen.....	M	1	131	.....	.....
XIII-e	Wool pullers.....	"	1	229	1	226
	Total — Miscellaneous.....	M F	14	2,418 210	20	3,499 307
	Total — New York City, Manhattan and Bronx Boroughs.....	M F	478	363,567 61,044	512	359,479 68,689
	NIAGARA COUNTY.					
	Lockport.					
X-b	Barbers.....	M	1	31	1	35
VII-b	Brewery employees.....	"	1	13	1	13
I-b	Bricklayers and masons.....	"	1	40	1	44
I-b	Carpenters and joiners.....	"	1	140	1	143
IX	Cigar makers.....	" F	1	22 1	1	20
V	Compositors.....	M	1	40	1	39
VI	Coopers.....	"	1	26	1	30
I-b	Electrical workers.....	"	1	40	1	45
XIII-c	Glass bottle blowers.....	"	1	43	1	45
IV-a	Iron molders and core makers.....	"	1	17	1	24
XI	Letter carriers.....	"	1	16	1	16
IV-a	Machinists.....	"	1	10	1	11

Table II.—Unions and Membership by Localities and Trades, 1913 — continued

In- dustry num- ber	COUNTY, TOWN AND TRADE	Sex	MARCH 31		SEPTEMBER 30	
			Number of unions	Number of mem- bers	Number of unions	Number of mem- bers
	NIAGARA COUNTY — concluded					
	Lockport — concluded.					
VIII	Musicians	M	1	73	1	73
		F		11		11
I-b	Painters and decorators	M	1	50	1	49
I-b	Plasterers	"	1	11	1	14
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers	"	1	25	1	28
XI	Post office clerks	"	1	11	1	10
V	Pressmen	"	1	12	1	19
IV-a	Rolling mills and steel works employees	"	1	33	1	33
VIII	Stage employees	"	1	27	1	30
	Total	M	20	680	20	721
		F		16		11
	Middleport.					
VI	Machine woodworkers	M	1	40	1	40
	Niagara Falls.					
X-b	Barbers	M	1		1	25
IV-a	Blacksmiths	"	1	24	1	35
VII-b	Brewery employees	"	1	47	1	
VII-b	Brewery employees (drivers and bottlers)	"	1	11	1	13
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	"	1	150	1	156
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	"	1	450	1	450
IX	Cigar makers	"	1	17	1	18
		F		1		2
X-c	Clerks and salesmen	M	1	4	1	5
		F		3		3
V	Compositors	M	1	57	1	59
		F		1		
V	Electrotypers and stereotypers	M	1	24	1	21
XII	Engineers, stationary	"	2	146	2	152
II-a	Firemen and engineers, locomotive	"	1	64	1	70
I-b	Housesmiths and bridgemen	"	1	99	1	94
IV-a	Iron molders and core makers	"	1	23	1	23
XI	Letter carriers	"	1	32	1	31
IV-a	Machinists	"	1	125	1	70
I-b	Millwrights	"	1	57	1	65
VIII	Musicians	"	1	125	1	128
		F		6		6
I-b	Painters and decorators	M	1	118	1	138
XIII-a	Paper and pulp workers	"	1	130	1	130
I-b	Plasterers	"	1	41	1	48
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers	"	1	24	1	26
XI	Post office clerks	"	1	15	1	16
		F		1		1
V	Pressmen	M	1	70	1	75
V	Sales book makers	"	1	65	1	70
I-b	Sheet metal workers (building)	"	1	23	1	26
I-a	Stone cutters	"	1	19	1	36
II-a	Switchmen	"	1	13	1	11
III-a	Tailors	"	1	24	1	22
		F		4		4
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard	M	1	153	1	140
	Total	M	30	2,160	30	2,153
		F		16		16
	North Tonawanda.					
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	M	1	21	1	25
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	"	1	126	1	156
XI	Letter carriers	"	1	7	1	7
II-d	Lumber handlers	"	1	100	1	100
IV-a	Machinists	"			1	180
II-b	Seamen	"	1	200	1	250
	Total	M	5	454	6	718

Table II.—Unions and Membership by Localities and Trades, 1913 — continued

In- dustry num- ber	COUNTY, TOWN AND TRADE	Sex	MARCH 31		SEPTEMBER 30	
			Num- ber of unions	Num- ber of mem- bers	Num- ber of unions	Num- ber of mem- bers
	ONEIDA COUNTY.					
	Clinton.					
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	M	1	29	1	35
	New York Mills.					
III-e	Cotton goods workers	M F	1	400 800	1	600 300
	Rome.					
X-b	Barbers	M	1	21	1	23
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	"	1	50	1	40
I-c	Bricklayers, masons and plasterers' laborers	"	1	70	1	20
VII-a	Butchers and meat cutters	"	1	25	1	25
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	"	1	160	1	180
IX	Cigarmakers	"	1	55	1	57
V	Compositors	"	1	18	1	18
I-b	Electrical workers	"	1	32	1	34
XI	Letter carriers	"	1	10	1	11
VIII	Musicians	"	1	60	1	57
		F	.....	4	.....	3
I-b	Painters and decorators	M	1	36	1	38
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers	"	1	38	1	38
XI	Post office clerks	"	1	11	1	11
I-b	Sheet metal workers (building)	"	1	21	1	18
	Total	M F	14	607 4	14	575 3
	Utica.					
VII-a	Bakers and confectioners	M	1	41	1	42
X-b	Barbers	"	1	75	1	102
X-a	Bartenders	"	1	215	1	230
IV-a	Boiler makers and iron shipbuilders	"	1	28	1	26
V	Bookbinders	"	1	12	1	15
VII-b	Brewery employees	"	1	150	1	158
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	"	1	230	1	236
I-c	Bricklayers, masons and plasterers' laborers	"	2	450	2	168
VII-a	Butchers and meat cutters	"	1	102	1	94
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	"	1	650	1	687
VIII	Calcium light and moving picture machine op- erators	"	1	11	1	11
VI	Carriage, wagon and automobile workers	"	1	51	1	61
IX	Cigar makers	"	1	114	1	114
III-c	Cloth hat and cap makers	"	1	14	1	18
III-a	Clothing cutters and trimmers	"	1	55	1	79
III-a	Coat, pants and vest makers	"	1	35	1	35
		F	.....	36	.....	36
V	Compositors	M	1	152	1	160
II-a	Conductors	"	1	105	1	105
X-a	Cooks and waiters	"	1	75	1	129
VI	Coopers	"	1	8	1	7
III-e	Cotton goods workers	"	1	150	1	300
		F	.....	694	.....	600
I-b	Electrical workers	M	2	144	3	164
V	Electrotypers and stereotypers	"	1	9	1	9
II-a	Engineers, locomotive	"	1	160	1	140
XII	Engineers, stationary	"	1	32	1	24
II-a	Firemen and engineers, locomotive	"	1	225	1	225
IV-a	Horseshoers	"	1	17	1	17
I-b	Housesmiths and bridgemen	"	1	18	1	20
IV-a	Iron molders and core makers	"	1	300	1	288
I-b	Lathers	"	1	24	1	33
XI	Letter carriers	"	1	53	1	53
III-e	Loom fixers	"	1	60	1	60
VI	Machine woodworkers	"	1	42	1	82
IV-a	Machinists	"	1	86	1	100
V	Mailers	"	1	7	1	6

Table II.—Unions and Membership by Localities and Trades, 1913 — continued

In- dustry num- ber	COUNTY, TOWN AND TRADE	Sex	MARCH 31		SEPTEMBER 30	
			Number of unions	Number of members	Number of unions	Number of members
	ONEIDA COUNTY — concluded.					
	Utica — concluded.					
IV-b	Metal polishers, buffers and platers.....	M	1	40	1	44
XIII-f	Mixed employment.....	"	1	53	1	68
VIII	Musicians.....	"	1	183	1	183
		F		33		33
I-b	Painters and decorators.....	M	1	152	1	154
I-b	Paper hangers.....	"	1	44	1	46
V	Photo-engravers.....	"	1	8	1	8
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers.....	"	1	100	1	120
XI	Post office clerks.....	"	1	35	1	39
		F		1		1
V	Pressmen.....	M	1	37	1	41
XI	Public school janitors.....	"	1	24	1	23
I-b	Sheet metal workers (building).....	"	1	54	1	60
III-e	Spinners, mule.....	"	1	125	1	120
VIII	Stage employees.....	"	1	27	1	28
I-a	Stone cutters.....	"	1	10	1	8
II-a	Street railway employees.....	"	1	300	1	409
II-a	Switchmen.....	"	1	6	1	11
II-e	Telegraphers, commercial.....	"	1	2	1	2
		F		1		1
IX	Tobacco workers.....	M	1	18	1	23
		F		13		14
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard.....	M	1	371	1	380
II-c	Truck and wagon drivers and chauffeurs.....	"	1	900	1	1,198
	Total.....	M	57	6,389	58	6,963
		F		778		684
	Whitesboro.					
I-b	Carpenters and joiners.....	M	1	40	1	43
	ONONDAGA COUNTY.					
	Baldwinsville.					
I-b	Carpenters and joiners.....	M	1	34	1	34
	East Syracuse.					
I-b	Carpenters and joiners.....	M	1	19	1	22
II-a	Conductors.....	"	1	135	1	135
II-a	Engineers, locomotive.....	"	1	86	1	90
II-a	Firemen and engineers, locomotive.....	"	1	129	1	124
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard.....	"	1	300	1	310
	Total.....	M	5	669	5	681
	Liverpool.					
VI	Basket makers.....	M	1	187	1	190
I-b	Carpenters and joiners.....	"			1	26
	Total.....	M	1	187	2	216
	Rockwell Springs.					
I-b	Carpenters and joiners.....	M	1	25	1	42
	Skaneateles.					
I-b	Carpenters and joiners.....	M	1	22	1	20
	Solvay.					
I-b	Carpenters and joiners.....	M	1	20	1	30
XIII-a	Potters.....	"	1	11	1	10
	Total.....	M	2	31	2	40

Table II.—Unions and Membership by Locality and Trades, 1913 — continued

In- dustry num- ber	COUNTY, TOWN AND TRADE	Sex	MARCH 31		SEPTEMBER 30	
			Number of unions	Number of members	Number of unions	Number of members
ONONDAGA COUNTY — continued.						
Syracuse.						
VII-a	Bakers and confectioners.....	M	1	100	1	100
X-b	Barbers.....	"	1	172	1	163
X-a	Bartenders.....	"	1	285	1	283
IV-a	Boiler makers and iron shipbuilders.....	"	1	22	1	20
III-d	Boot and shoe workers.....	"	2	115	2	160
VII-b	Brewery employees.....	"	1	106	1	110
VII-b	Brewery employees (drivers and bottlers).....	"	1	121	1	126
I-b	Bricklayers and masons.....	"	1	216	1	227
I-c	Bricklayers, masons and plasterers' laborers.....	"	3	730	3	560
VI	Broom makers.....	"	1	18	1	18
VII-a	Butchers and meat cutters.....	"	1	164	1	161
III-a	Buttonhole makers.....	F	1	64	1	60
II-c	Cab and coach drivers and chauffeurs.....	M	1	75	1	100
I-b	Carpenters and joiners.....	"	3	1,095	3	1,102
VI	Carriage, wagon and automobile workers.....	"	1	48	1	48
I-b	Cement masons.....	"	1	33	1	35
IX	Cigar makers.....	"	1	310	1	317
		F		14		30
IX	Cigar packers.....	M	1	15	1	14
		F		2		2
X-c	Clerks and salesmen.....	M	1	60	1	60
		F		30		22
III-a	Cloak and suit makers.....	M	1	32	1	20
		F		18		18
III-a	Clothing cutters and trimmers.....	M	1	115	1	114
III-a	Clothing pressers.....	"	1	120	1	124
III-a	Coat, pants and vest makers.....	"	5	179	5	190
		F		370		336
V	Compositors.....	M	1	275	1	275
		F		5		5
II-a	Conductors.....	M	1	144	1	142
X-a	Cooks.....	"	1	26	1	27
X-a	Cooks and waiters.....	"	1	50		
VI	Coopers.....	"	1	45	1	43
I-b	Electrical workers.....	"	3	250	3	250
V	Electrotypers and stereotypers.....	"	1	15	1	15
II-a	Engineers, locomotive.....	"	3	240	3	267
XII	Engineers, stationary.....	"	1	165	2	173
II-a	Firemen and engineers, locomotive.....	"	3	232	3	244
XII	Firemen, stationary.....	"	1	72	1	72
I-a	Granite cutters.....	"	1	9	1	8
IV-a	Horseshoers.....	"	1	39	1	37
I-b	Housesmiths and bridgemen.....	"	1	60	1	60
I-b	Insulators, heat and frost.....	"	1	6		
IV-a	Iron molders and core makers.....	"	1	450	1	396
XIII-a	Janitors, porters and elevatormen.....	"	1	60	1	40
I-b	Lathers.....	"	1	41	1	35
XI	Letter carriers.....	"	1	119	1	113
IV-a	Machinists.....	"	1	475	1	450
VII-b	Malsters.....	"	1	37	1	36
IV-b	Metal polishers, buffers and platers.....	"	1	81	1	80
VII-b	Mineral water bottlers and drivers.....	"	1	15	1	15
VIII	Musicians.....	"	1	292	1	298
		F		10		11
I-b	Painters and decorators.....	M	2	524	2	486
IV-a	Pattern makers.....	"	1	68	1	64
V	Photo-engravers.....	"	1	14	1	13
I-b	Plasterers.....	"	1	99	1	101
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers.....	"	1	225	1	225
XI	Post office clerks.....	"	1	82	1	90
V	Pressmen.....	"	1	49	1	47
V	Pressmen's assistants and press feeders.....	"	1	76	1	66
		F		10		10
XI	Public school janitors.....	M	1	28	1	31
XI	Railway mail clerks.....	"	1	150	1	200
I-b	Sheet metal workers (building).....	"	1	145	1	145
IV-a	Sheet metal workers (shop).....	"	1	39	1	43

Table II.—Unions and Membership by Localities and Trades, 1913 — continued

In- dustry num- ber	COUNTY, TOWN AND TRADE	Sex	MARCH 31		SEPTEMBER 30	
			Number of unions	Number of members	Number of unions	Number of members
	ONONDAGA COUNTY — concluded.					
	Syracuse — concluded.					
VIII	Stage employees.....	M	1	60	1	68
I-a	Stone cutters.....	"	1	41	1	43
II-a	Street railway employees.....	"	1	525	1	500
III-d	Suspender makers.....	F	1	9	1	8
II-a	Switchmen.....	M	1	16	1	27
III-a	Tailors.....	"	1	63	1	63
		F		3		3
II-c	Telegraphers (commercial).....	M	1	7	1	8
I-b	Tile layers and marble mosaic workers.....	"	1	20	1	20
IX	Tobacco workers.....	"	1	6	1	5
		F		17		14
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard.....	M	2	441	2	465
II-c	Truck and wagon drivers and chauffeurs.....	"	1	95	1	148
VI	Upholsterers and mattress makers.....	"	2	25	1	11
		F		7		6
X-a	Waiters.....	M	1	98	1	92
VI	Wood carvers.....	"	1	23	1	20
	Total.....	M	91	10,248	89	10,099
		F		643		559
	ONTARIO COUNTY.					
	Canandaigua.					
VII-b	Brewery employees.....	M	1	15	1	17
I-b	Bricklayers and masons.....	"	1	10	1	6
I-b	Carpenters and joiners.....	"	1	30	1	20
XI	Letter carriers.....	"	1	6	1	6
VIII	Musicians.....	"	1	48	1	53
		F		6		4
XI	Post office clerks.....	M	1	5	1	5
	Total.....	M	6	114	6	107
		F		6		4
	Geneva.					
X-b	Barbers.....	M	1	21	1	18
X-a	Bartenders.....	"	1	28	1	28
IV-a	Boiler makers and iron shipbuilders.....	"	1	9	1	9
I-b	Bricklayers and masons.....	"	1	38	1	45
I-c	Bricklayers, masons and plasterers' laborers.....	"	1	35	1	28
VII-a	Butchers and meat cutters.....	"	1	20	1	21
I-b	Carpenters and joiners.....	"	1	104	1	90
I-b	Cement masons.....	"	1	16	1	24
IX	Cigar makers.....	"	1	87	1	88
		F		3		3
XII	Engineers, stationary.....	M	1	41	1	41
XIII-c	Glass bottle blowers.....	"	1	26	1	24
IV-a	Iron molders and core makers.....	"	2	145	1	145
XI	Letter carriers.....	"	1	10	1	10
VII-b	Malsters.....	"	1	131	1	89
IV-b	Metal polishers, buffers and platers.....	"	1	11	1	10
VIII	Musicians.....	"	1	35	1	34
I-b	Painters and decorators.....	"	1	55	1	60
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers.....	"	1	23	1	23
XI	Post office clerks.....	"	1	9	1	9
I-b	Sheet metal workers (building).....	"	1	12	1	13
VIII	Stage employees.....	"	1	33	1	33
IV-a	Stove mounters.....	"	1	16	1	20
II-c	Truck and wagon drivers and chauffeurs.....	"	1	76	1	80
	Total.....	M	24	980	23	942
		F		3		3
	Shortsville.					
II-a	Switchmen.....	M	1	10	1	13

Table II.—Unions and Membership by Localities and Trades, 1913 — continued

In- dustry num- ber	COUNTY, TOWN AND TRADE	Sex	MARCH 31		SEPTEMBER 30	
			Number of unions	Number of members	Number of unions	Number of members
	ORANGE COUNTY.					
	Central Valley.					
I-b	Carpenters and joiners.....	M	.....	.....	1	11
	Cornwall.					
I-b	Carpenters and joiners.....	M	1	27	1	30
	Goshen.					
XI	Letter carriers.....	M	1	3	1	4
	Highland Falls.					
I-b	Bricklayers and masons.....	M	1	28	1	26
I-a	Granite cutters.....	"	1	15	1	17
	Total.....	M	2	43	2	43
	Maybrook.					
II-a	Clerks, railway.....	M	1	70	1	70
II-a	Firemen and engineers, locomotive.....	"	1	42	1	36
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard.....	"	1	96	1	96
	Total.....	M	3	208	3	202
	Middletown.					
VII-a	Bakers and confectioners.....	M	1	10	1	12
X-b	Barbers.....	"	1	21	1	26
IV-a	Blacksmiths.....	"	1	49	1	36
IV-a	Boiler makers and iron shipbuilders.....	"	1	55	1	62
VII-b	Brewery employees.....	"	1	17	1	17
I-b	Bricklayers and masons.....	"	1	48	1	52
I-c	Bricklayers, masons and plasterers' laborers.....	"	1	45	1	40
II-a	Car and locomotive painters.....	"	1	17	1	19
II-a	Car inspectors, repairers, etc.....	"	1	33	1	27
I-b	Carpenters and joiners.....	"	1	193	1	198
IX	Cigar makers.....	"	1	59	1	63
V	Compositors.....	"	1	25	1	22
II-a	Conductors.....	"	1	82	1	86
I-b	Electrical workers.....	"	1	16	1	16
II-a	Engineers, locomotive.....	"	1	142	1	141
XII	Engineers, stationary.....	"	1	31	1	34
II-a	Firemen and engineers, locomotive.....	"	1	110	1	110
IV-a	Iron molders and core makers.....	"	1	13	1	12
III-b	Laundry workers.....	"	1	15	1	12
XI	Letter carriers.....	"	1	9	1	9
IV-a	Machinists.....	"	1	118	1	123
I-b	Painters and decorators.....	"	1	53	1	41
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers.....	"	1	17	1	18
XI	Post office clerks.....	"	1	8	1	9
	Total.....	M	27	1,535	27	1,550
		F	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Newburgh.					
VII-a	Bakers and confectioners.....	M	1	47	1	46
X-b	Barbers.....	"	1	39	1	41
X-a	Bartenders.....	"	1	30	1	39
I-b	Bricklayers and masons.....	"	1	74	1	78
I-c	Bricklayers, masons and plasterers' laborers.....	"	1	46	1	61
III-e	Calico and plush engravers, printers, etc.....	"	1	19	1	18
I-b	Carpenters and joiners.....	"	1	210	1	224
III-e	Carpet workers.....	"	1	81	1	81
X-c	Clerks and salesmen.....	"	1	73	1	70
	Total.....	F	.....	73	.....	76

Table II.—Unions and Membership by Localities and Trades, 1913 — continued

In- dustry num- ber	COUNTY, TOWN AND TRADE	Sex	MARCH 31		SEPTEMBER 30		
			Number of unions	Number of mem- bers	Number of unions	Number of mem- bers	
ORANGE COUNTY — continued.							
Newburgh — concluded.							
III-a	Clothing cutters and trimmers	M	1	42	1	43	
V	Compositors	F	1	48	1	49	
				1		1	
I-b	Electrical workers	M	1	25	1	25	
XII	Engineers, stationary	F	2	51	2	54	
III-c	Hat finishers	"	1	126	1	120	
III-c	Hat makers	"	1	142	1	142	
III-c	Hat trimmers	F	1	60	1	100	
IV-a	Iron molders and core makers	M	1	75	1	81	
III-c	Lace curtain makers	"	1	9	1	13	
XI	Letter carriers	"	1	19	1	22	
VIII	Musicians	F	1	65	1	64	
				8		1	
III-a	Overall workers	M	2	96	2	177	
		F		681		586	
I-b	Painters and decorators	M	1	72	1	81	
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers	"	1	53	1	51	
XI	Post office clerks	"	1	16	1	15	
		F		8		1	
I-b	Sheet metal workers (building)	M	1	31	1	30	
VIII	Stage employees	"	1	40	1	40	
II-a	Street railway employees	"	1	59	1	66	
IX	Tobacco workers	"	1	4	1	3	
		F				2	
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard	M	1	50	1	51	
II-c	Truck and wagon drivers and chauffeurs	"	1	55	1	52	
Total			M	32	1,697	32	1,837
			F		768		707
Otisville.							
XI	Carpenters (public employees)	M	1	12	1	11	
Port Jervis.							
X-b	Barbers	M	1	13	1	12	
VII-b	Brewery employees	"	1	14	1	14	
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	"	1	17	1	19	
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	"	1	62	1	60	
II-a	Conductors	"	1	152	1	143	
II-a	Engineers, locomotive	"	2	201	2	218	
II-a	Firemen and engineers, locomotive	"	1	302	1	280	
XIII-c	Flint glass cutters and workers	"	1	14	1	20	
XI	Letter carriers	"	1	7	1	7	
VIII	Musicians	"	1	20	1	15	
		F		6		6	
III-a	Overall workers	M	1	6	1	4	
		F		58		30	
I-b	Painters and decorators	M	1	27	1	25	
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers	"	1	10	1	10	
XI	Post office clerks	"	1	6	1	6	
IV-a	Saw and tool makers	"	1	42	1	42	
VIII	Stage employees	"			1	9	
II-a	Switchmen	"	1	8	1	6	
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard	"	1	306	1	318	
Total			M	18	1,207	19	1,208
			F		43		36
Tuxedo.							
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	M	1	6	1	8	
Walden.							
VIII	Musicians	M	1	28	1	29	
		F		3		1	

Table II.—Unions and Membership by Localities and Trades, 1913 — continued

In- dustry num- ber	COUNTY, TOWN AND TRADE	Sex	MARCH 31		SEPTEMBER 30	
			Number of unions	Number of mem- bers	Number of unions	Number of mem- bers
	ORANGE COUNTY — concluded.					
	Warwick.					
I-b	Carpenters and joiners.....	M	1	26	1	28
II-a	Firemen and engineers, locomotive.....	"	1	44	1	45
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard.....	"	1	62	1	72
	Total.....	M	3	132	3	145
	West Point.					
XI	Arsenal employees.....	M	1	65	1	76
	ORLEANS COUNTY.					
	Albion.					
I-b	Bricklayers and masons.....	M	1	15	1	13
I-b	Carpenters and joiners.....	"	1	21	1	29
XI	Letter carriers.....	"	1	3	1	4
I-a	Paving block cutters.....	"	1	100	1	100
XI	Post office clerks.....	"	1	3	1	4
I-a	Stone cutters.....	"	1	58	1	60
	Total.....	M	6	200	6	210
	Holley.					
I-b	Carpenters and joiners.....	M	1	13	1	14
I-a	Paving block cutters.....	"	1	22	1	32
	Total.....	M	2	35	2	46
	Hulberton.					
I-a	Paving block cutters.....	M	1	75	1	80
	Medina.					
I-b	Carpenters and joiners.....	M	1	5	1	37
XI	Letter carriers.....	"	1	5	1	4
VIII	Musicians.....	"	1	64	1	68
		F	1	7	1	10
I-a	Paving block cutters.....	M	1	27	1	28
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers.....	"	1	1	1	12
XI	Post office clerks.....	"	1	4	1	5
	Total.....	M	4	100	6	154
		F	1	7	1	10
	OSWEGO COUNTY.					
	Fulton.					
X-b	Barbers.....	M	1	24	1	24
X-a	Bartenders.....	"	1	24	1	37
I-b	Bricklayers and masons.....	"	1	25	1	30
I-b	Carpenters and joiners.....	"	1	74	1	62
IX	Cigar makers.....	"	1	24	1	24
XII	Firemen, stationary.....	"	1	1	1	38
XI	Letter carriers.....	"	1	6	1	7
I-b	Painters and decorators.....	"	1	26	1	29
XIII-a	Paper and pulp workers.....	"	1	60	1	96
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers.....	"	1	7	1	7
I-b	Sheet metal workers.....	"	1	13	1	15
	Total.....	M	10	283	11	309
	Oswego.					
X-b	Barbers.....	M	1	33	1	36
X-a	Bartenders.....	"	1	40	1	42
IV-a	Boiler makers and iron shipbuilders.....	"	1	42	1	41
I-b	Bricklayers and masons.....	"	1	53	1	51
I-c	Bricklayers, masons and plasterers' laborers.....	"	1	1	1	15

Table II.—Unions and Membership by Localities and Trades, 1913 — continued

In- dustry num- ber	COUNTY, TOWN AND TRADE	Sex	MARCH 31		SEPTEMBER 30		
			Number of unions	Number of mem- bers	Number of unions	Number of mem- bers	
OSWEGO COUNTY — concluded.							
Oswego — concluded.							
I-b	Carpenters and joiners.....	M	1	178	1	182	
II-a	Conductors.....	"	1	47	1	46	
I-b	Electrical workers.....	"	1	24	1	20	
II-a	Engineers, locomotive.....	"	1	117	1	105	
II-b	Engineers, marine.....	"	1	19	1	19	
II-a	Firemen and engineers, locomotive.....	"	1	88	1	90	
XII	Firemen, stationary.....	"	1	15			
XI	Letter carriers.....	"	1	15	1	15	
II-d	Longshoremen.....	"	1	80	1	80	
IV-a	Machinists.....	"	1	36	1	24	
VII-b	Malsters.....	"	1	23	1	23	
I-b	Painters and decorators.....	"	1	77	1	80	
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers.....	"	1	24	1	17	
XI	Post office clerks.....	"	1	10	1	11	
		F		1		1	
I-b	Sheet metal workers (building).....	M	1	27	1	38	
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard.....	"	1	130	1	132	
II-c	Truck and wagon drivers and chauffeurs.....	"	1	15	1	15	
Total.....			M	21	1,093	21	
			F	1		1,082	
OTSEGO COUNTY.							
Cooperstown.							
XI	Post office clerks.....	M	1	5	1	6	
Oneonta.							
X-b	Barbers.....	M	1	24	1	25	
X-a	Bartenders.....	"	1	40	1	42	
IV-a	Blacksmiths.....	"	1	74	1	77	
IV-a	Boiler makers and iron shipbuilders.....	"	1	24	1	31	
I-b	Bricklayers and masons.....	"	1	32	1	35	
II-a	Car inspectors, repairers, etc.....	"	1	100	1	196	
I-b	Carpenters and joiners.....	"	1	12	1	46	
IX	Cigar makers.....	"	1	92	1	90	
		F		6		6	
V	Compositors.....	M	1	36	1	33	
II-a	Conductors.....	"	1	101	1	101	
II-a	Engineers, locomotive.....	"	1	166	1	171	
II-a	Firemen and engineers, locomotive.....	"	1	166	1	181	
XI	Letter carriers.....	"	1	9	1	9	
IV-a	Machinists.....	"	1	136	1	102	
IV-a	Machinists' apprentices and helpers.....	"	1	52	1	32	
XI	Post office clerks.....	"	1	5	1	5	
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard.....	"	1	225	1	250	
Total.....			M	17	1,294	17	
			F	6		1,426	
Richfield Springs.							
I-b	Carpenters and joiners.....	M	1	14	1	11	
QUEENS COUNTY.							
New York City, Queens Borough.							
I-b	Bricklayers and masons.....	M	1	625	1	650	
I-c	Bricklayers, masons and plasterers' laborers.....	"	1	73	1	70	
II-a	Car inspectors, repairers, etc.....	"	1	24	1	37	
I-b	Carpenters and joiners.....	"	10	1,282	10	1,213	
II-a	Conductors.....	"	1	182	1	179	
II-a	Engineers, locomotive.....	"	1	266	1	263	
XII	Engineers, stationary.....	"	1	20	1	21	
II-a	Firemen and engineers, locomotive.....	"	1	210	1	219	
XIII-c	Flint glass cutters and workers.....	"	1	15	1	15	

Table II.—Unions and Membership by Localities and Trades, 1913 — continued

In- dustry num- ber	COUNTY, TOWN AND TRADE	Sex	MARCH 31		SEPTEMBER 30	
			Number of unions	Number of mem- bers	Number of unions	Number of mem- bers
	QUEENS COUNTY — concluded.					
	New York City, Queens Borough — concluded.					
XIII-c	Glass bottle blowers.....	M	1	116	1	61
XI	Inspectors of construction.....	"	1	22	1	35
XI	Letter carriers.....	"	4	151	4	168
IV-a	Machinists.....	"	1	12	1	17
XIII-f	Mixed employment.....	"			1	40
I-b	Painters and decorators.....	"	4	371	4	367
I-b	Pavers and rammersmen.....	"			1	22
I-b	Plasterers.....	"	2	198	2	206
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers.....	"	1	170	1	280
XI	Post office clerks.....	"	4	59	4	71
	I-b Sheet metal workers (building).....	F		11		7
III-e	Silk workers.....	M	1	45	1	45
		F				150
II-e	Telegraphers, railroad.....	M	1	334	1	50
		F		11		334
XIII-d	Terra cotta workers.....	M	1	65	1	11
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard.....	"	1	629	1	49
						680
	Total.....	M	40	4,869	43	5,192
		F		22		68
	RENSSELAER COUNTY.					
	Heosick Falls.					
X-b	Barbers.....	M	1	11	1	10
I-b	Carpenters and joiners.....	"	1	10	1	10
IV-a	Iron molders and core makers.....	"	1	4	1	4
XI	Letter carriers.....	"	1	5	1	5
VIII	Musicians.....	"	1	61	1	83
		F		3		4
I-b	Painters and decorators.....	M	1	32	1	33
	Total.....	M	6	113	6	115
		F		3		4
	Rensselaer.					
II-a	Conductors.....	M	1	55	1	55
II-a	Engineers, locomotive.....	"	2	183	2	198
II-a	Firemen and engineers, locomotive.....	"	1	237	1	248
II-a	Street railway employees.....	"	1	30	1	57
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard.....	"	1	307	1	337
	Total.....	M	6	812	6	895
	Troy.					
VII-a	Bakers and confectioners.....	M	1	30	1	32
X-b	Barbers.....	"	1	96	1	97
X-a	Bartenders.....	"			1	45
IV-a	Boiler makers and iron shipbuilders.....	"	1	55	1	55
IV-b	Brass molders and core makers.....	"	1	17	1	17
VII-b	Brewery employees.....	"	2	164	2	160
VII-b	Brewery employees (drivers and bottlers).....	"	1	37	1	36
I-b	Bricklayers and masons.....	"	1	194	1	195
VII-a	Butchers and meat cutters.....	"	1	40	1	40
II-c	Cab and coach drivers and chauffeurs.....	"	2	125	2	130
VIII	Calcium light and moving picture machine op- erators.....	"			1	23
II-a	Car inspectors, repairs, etc.....	"	1	21	1	22
I-b	Carpenters and joiners.....	"	2	387	2	402
IX	Cigar makers.....	"	1	299	1	300
		F		3		3
II-a	Clerks, railway.....	M	1	17	1	17
III-a	Cloak and suit makers.....	"	1	26		
		F		2		

Table II.—Unions and Membership by Localities and Trades, 1913 — continued

In- dustry num- ber	COUNTY, TOWN AND TRADE	Sex	MARCH 31		SEPTEMBER 30	
			Number of unions	Number of mem- bers	Number of unions	Number of mem- bers
RENSSELAER COUNTY — concluded.						
Troy — concluded.						
V	Compositors	M	1	152	1	157
		F		8		8
IV-a	Coremakers	M	1	45	1	50
I-b	Electrical workers	"	2	143	2	228
II-a	Engineers, locomotive	"	1	87	1	85
XII	Engineers, stationary	"	1	30	1	30
IV-a	Foundry and machine shop laborers and helpers	"	1	127	1	128
II-d	Freight and baggagemen	"	1	29	1	29
IV-a	Horseshoers	"	1	20	1	20
IV-a	Iron molders and core makers	"	2	325	2	343
III-b	Laundry workers	"	1	5	1	5
		F		8		8
XI	Letter carriers	M	1	45	1	51
II-d	Lumber handlers	"	1	18	1	30
VI	Machine woodworkers	"	1	42	1	32
IV-a	Machinists	"	2	57	2	63
IV-b	Metal polishers, buffers and platers	"	1	34	1	30
VIII	Musicians	"	1	195	1	196
		F		6		6
I-b	Painters and decorators	M	1	220	1	235
XIII-a	Paper and pulp workers	"	1	70	1	70
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers	"	1	91	1	103
XI	Post office clerks	"	1	35	1	34
		F		1		
I-b	Sheet metal workers (building)	M	1	48	1	44
VIII	Stage employees	"	1	39	1	38
IV-a	Stove mounters	"	1	25	1	30
II-a	Street railway employees	"	1	542	1	580
III-a	Tailors	"	1	65	1	69
		F		4		4
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard	M	1	120	1	120
II-c	Truck and wagon drivers and chauffeurs	"	2	436	2	450
	Total	M	48	4,553	49	4,801
		F		25		28
RICHMOND COUNTY.						
New York City, Richmond Borough.						
X-b	Barbers	M	1	4		
IV-a	Boiler makers and iron shipbuilders	"	1	40	1	18
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	"	1	94	1	94
I-c	Bricklayers, masons and plasterers' laborers	"	1	11	1	10
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	"	4	513	4	505
II	Conductors	"	1	61	1	59
II-a	Engineers, locomotive	"	1	66	1	66
XII	Engineers, stationary	"	1	82	1	82
II-a	Firemen and engineers, locomotive	"	1	64	1	55
XI	Letter carriers	"	6	58	6	59
IV-a	Machinists	"	2	54	2	50
I-b	Painters and decorators	"	1	90	1	100
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers	"	1	42	1	42
XI	Post office clerks	"	1	23	1	24
		F		2		
I-b	Sheet metal workers (building)	M	1	30	1	30
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard	"	1	167	1	173
	Total	M	25	1,399	24	1,367
		F		2		
ROCKLAND COUNTY.						
Garnerville.						
III-c	Calico and plush engravers, printers, etc.	M	2	27	2	43
Iona Island.						
XI	Arsenal employees	M	1	78		

Table II.—Unions and Membership by Localities and Trades, 1913 — continued

In- dustry number	COUNTY, TOWN AND TRADE	Sex	MARCH 31		SEPTEMBER 30	
			Number of unions	Number of mem- bers	Number of unions	Number of mem- bers
	ROCKLAND COUNTY — concluded.					
	Nyack.					
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	M	1	40	1	50
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	"	1	98	1	91
XI	Letter carriers	"	1	5	1	7
I-b	Painters and decorators	"	1	25	1	40
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers	"	1	10	1	9
XI	Post office clerks	"	1	5	1	4
	Total	M	6	183	6	201
	Pearl River.					
IV-a	Machinists	M	1	15	1	20
	Sloatsburg.					
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	M	1	69	1	58
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	"	1	99	1	93
	Total	M	2	168	2	151
	Suffern.					
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	M	1	66	1	66
I-b	Painters and decorators	"	1	43	1	52
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers	"	1	19	1	15
	Total	M	3	128	3	133
III-e	West Haverstraw. Calico and plush engravers, printers, etc	M	1	19	1	24
	ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.					
	Canton.					
XI	Letter carriers	M	1	3	1	3
XI	Post office clerks	"	1	1	1	1
	Total	F		2		2
	Emeryville.					
XIII-a	Paper and pulp workers	M			1	27
	Gouverneur.					
X-b	Barbers	M	1	12	1	10
XII	Engineers, stationary	"	1	7		
III-e	Lace curtain makers	"	1	15	1	15
XI	Letter carriers	"	1	4	1	5
XIII-a	Paper and pulp workers	"	1	36	2	53
XI	Post office clerks	"	1	2	1	3
I-a	Stone cutters	"	1	7	1	13
	Total	M	7	83	7	99
	Norfolk.					
XIII-a	Paper and pulp workers	M	1	34	1	34
	Norwood.					
XIII-a	Paper and pulp workers	M	1	20	1	15
	Ogdensburg.					
X-b	Barbers	M	1	10	1	17
VII-b	Brewery employees	"	1	14	1	14
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	"	1	33	1	37
II-c	Cab and coach drivers and chauffeurs	"	1	24	1	24
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	"	1	95	1	118
IX	Cigar makers	"	1	30	1	30

Table II.—Unions and Membership by Localities and Trades, 1913 — continued

In- dustry num- ber	COUNTY, TOWN AND TRADE	Sex	MARCH 31		SEPTEMBER 30	
			Number of unions	Number of mem- bers	Number of unions	Number of mem- bers
	ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY — concluded.					
	Ogdensburg — concluded.					
II-a	Conductors	M	1	54	1	56
II-a	Engineers, locomotive	"	1	38	1	40
II-b	Engineers, marine	"	1	40	1	39
II-b	Firemen, marine	"	1	66	1	140
II-d	Grain handlers	"			1	17
IX	Letter carriers	"	1	8	1	8
II-d	Longshoremen	"	1	30	1	30
II-d	Lumber handlers	"	1	240	2	265
VI	Machine woodworkers	"	1	24		
VIII	Musicians	"	1	19	1	82
		F		1		17
XI	Post office clerks	M	1	6	1	6
I-b	Sheet metal workers (building)	"	1	16	1	17
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard	"	1	65	1	76
II-c	Truck and wagon drivers and chauffeurs	"	1	32	1	52
	Total	M	19	842	20	1,068
		F		1		17
	Piercefield.					
XII	Firemen, stationary	M	1	25	1	25
XIII-a	Paper and pulp workers	"	2	291	2	143
	Total	M	3	316	3	168
	Potsdam.					
XI	Letter carriers	M	1	5	1	5
XIII-a	Paper and pulp workers	"	1	24	1	16
	Total	M	2	29	2	21
	Pyrites.					
XIII-a	Paper and pulp workers	M	2	399	2	307
	Raymondville.					
XIII-a	Paper and pulp workers	M	1	60	1	45
	SARATOGA COUNTY.					
	Ballston Spa.					
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	M	1	40	1	32
XII	Firemen, stationary	"	1	20	1	18
IV-a	Iron molders and core makers	"	1	48	1	22
XI	Letter carriers	"	1	3	1	4
XI	Post office clerks	"	1	2	1	2
		F		1	1	1
	Total	M	5	113	5	78
		F		1		1
	Corinth-Palmer.					
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	M	1	50	1	48
XII	Firemen, stationary	"	1	65	1	64
IV-a	Machinists	"	1	15	1	15
I-b	Painters and decorators	"	1	8	1	8
XIII-a	Paper and pulp workers	"	2	373	2	402
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers	"	1	11	1	9
	Total	M	7	522	7	546
	Mechanicville.					
X-b	Barbers	M	1	8	1	9
IV-a	Blacksmiths	"	1	9	1	9
IV-a	Boiler makers and iron shipbuilders	"	1	41	1	41
XIII-d	Brickmakers	"			1	220

Table II.—Unions and Membership by Localities and Trades, 1913—continued

In- dustry num- ber	COUNTY, TOWN AND TRADE	Sex	MARCH 31		SEPTEMBER 30	
			Number of unions	Number of members	Number of unions	Number of members
	SARATOGA COUNTY — concluded.					
	Mechanicville — concluded.					
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	M	1	19	1	32
II-a	Car inspectors, repairers, etc.	"	1	68	1	68
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	"	1	55	1	64
II-a	Clerks, railway	"	1	40	1	41
		F		3		4
II-a	Conductors	M	1	116	1	116
II-a	Engineers, locomotive	"	1	114	1	120
II-a	Firemen and engineers, locomotive	"	1	100	1	100
II-d	Freight and baggagemen	"	1	2	1	25
XI	Letter carriers	"	1	2	1	2
IV-a	Machinists	"	1	50	1	53
IV-a	Machinists' apprentices and helpers	"	1	29	1	31
VIII	Musicians	"	1	68	1	74
		F		4		5
I-b	Painters and decorators	M	1	25	1	27
II-a	Trackmen, railway	"	1	100	1	175
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard	"	1	160	1	164
	Total	M	17	1,004	19	1,371
		F		7		7
	Saratoga Springs.					
X-b	Barbers	M	1	18	1	20
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	"	1	57	1	66
II-c	Cab and coach drivers and chauffeurs	"	1	17	1	15
II-a	Car inspectors, repairers, etc.	"	1	35	1	35
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	"	1	129	1	157
IX	Cigar makers	"	1	27	1	30
		F		2		2
X-c	Clerks and salesmen	M	1	14	1	21
		F		9		19
V	Compositors	M	1	20	1	20
		F		2		2
II-a	Firemen and engineers, locomotive	M	1	30	1	30
IV-a	Iron molders and core makers	"	1	20	1	34
XI	Letter carriers	"	1	11	1	11
I-b	Painters and decorators	"	1	118	1	107
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers	"	1	18	1	20
XI	Post office clerks	"	1	7	1	7
		F		2		2
II-a	Street railway employees	M	1	23	1	28
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard	"	1	74	1	74
	Total	M	15	583	16	675
		F		15		25
	Waterford.					
I-b	Painters and decorators	M	1	8	1	9
	SCENECTADY COUNTY.					
	Rotterdam Junction.					
II-a	Car inspectors, repairers, etc.	M	1	22	1	21
II-a	Clerks, railway	"	1	56	1	58
II-d	Freight and baggagemen	"	1	69	1	58
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard	"	1	69	1	70
	Total	M	3	147	4	207
	Schenectady.					
VII-a	Bakers and confectioners	M	1	41	1	83
X-b	Barbers	"	1	103	1	112
X-a	Bartenders	"	1	115	1	100
IV-a	Blacksmiths	"	1	110	1	115

Table II.—Unions and Membership by Localities and Trades, 1913 — continued

Industry number	COUNTY, TOWN AND TRADE	Sex	MARCH 31		SEPTEMBER 30	
			Number of unions	Number of members	Number of unions	Number of members
SCHENECTADY COUNTY — concluded.						
Schenectady — concluded.						
IV-a	Blacksmiths' helpers	M	1	50	1	45
VII-b	Brewery employees (drivers and bottlers)	"	1	70	1	72
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	"	1	241	1	258
I-c	Bricklayers, masons and plasterers' laborers	"	2	418	2	383
VII-a	Butchers and meat cutters	"	1	78	1	74
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	"	1	485	1	534
IX	Cigar makers	"	1	57	1	63
V	Compositors	F	1	6	1	7
		M	1	64	1	66
X-a	Cooks and waiters	F	1	2	1	2
IV-a	Core makers	M	1	50	1	42
IV-a	Cranemen	"	1	160	1	170
IV-a	Drop forgers	"	2	235	3	298
IV-a	Electrical apparatus makers	"	1	34	1	34
		F	9	2,138	15	2,811
I-b	Electrical workers	M	1	111	1	614
II-a	Engineers, locomotive	"	1	72	1	117
II-a	Firemen and engineers, locomotive	"	1	83	1	83
IV-a	Foundry and machine shop laborers and helpers	"	1	45	1	45
IV-a	Iron molders and core makers	"	2	415	2	388
XI	Letter carriers	"	1	465	1	465
VI	Machine woodworkers	"	1	53	1	58
IV-a	Machinists	"	1	84	1	175
IV-b	Metal polishers, buffers and platers	"	4	1,098	4	1,497
VIII	Musicians	"	2	85	1	72
		F	1	135	1	144
III-a	Overall workers	M	1	6	1	6
		F	1	4	1	4
I-b	Painters and decorators	M	1	91	1	94
IV-a	Pattern makers	"	1	140	1	148
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers	"	1	260	1	256
XI	Post office clerks	"	1	85	1	120
		F	1	38	1	38
XI	Public school janitors	M	1	22	1	22
IV-a	Saw and tool makers	"	1	33	1	36
I-b	Sheet metal workers (building)	"	1	50	1	50
IV-a	Sheet metal workers (shop)	"	1	37	1	36
VIII	Stage employees	"	1	121	1	124
I-b	Steam and hot water fitters	"	1	133	1	97
I-a	Stone cutters	"	2	430	2	452
II-a	Street railway employees	"	1	15	1	20
III-a	Tailors	"	1	127	1	131
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard	"	1	1	1	104
II-c	Truck and wagon drivers	"	1	1	1	104
Total			M	56	65	10,142
			F	216	783	783
SCHOHARIE COUNTY.						
Cobleskill.						
VI	Carriage, wagon and automobile workers	M	1	36	1	36
SCHUYLER COUNTY.						
Watkins.						
XI	Letter carriers	M	1	3	1	3
XI	Post office clerks	"	1	3	1	3
Total			M	2	2	6
			F	6	6	6

Table II.—Unions and Membership by Localities and Trades, 1913 — continued

In- dustry num- ber	COUNTY, TOWN AND TRADE	Sex	MARCH 31		SEPTEMBER 30		
			Number of unions	Number of mem- bers	Number of unions	Number of mem- bers	
SENECA COUNTY.							
Seneca Falls.							
X-b	Barbers.....	M	1	15	1	13	
X-a	Bartenders.....	"	1	31	1	36	
I-b	Carpenters and joiners.....	"	1	27	1	28	
IV-a	Iron molders and core makers.....	"	1	92	1	88	
XI	Letter carriers.....	"	1	7	1	6	
IV-a	Machinists.....	"	1	7	1	7	
Total.....			M	6	179	6	178
Watertown.							
X-a	Bartenders.....	M	1	10			
II-a	Street railway employees.....	"	1	20	1	26	
III-c	Woolen workers.....	F	1	51	1	33	
				27		24	
Total.....			M	3	81	2	59
			F		27		24
STEUBEN COUNTY.							
Addison.							
II-a	Car inspectors, repairers, etc.....	M	1	8	1	8	
I-b	Carpenters and joiners.....	"	1	8	1	9	
Total.....			M	2	16	2	17
Bath.							
XI	Letter carriers.....	M	1	3	1	4	
XI	Post office clerks.....	"	1	3	1	3	
Total.....			M	2	6	2	7
Corning.							
X-b	Barbers.....	M	1	28	1	31	
I-b	Bricklayers and masons.....	"	1	38	1	41	
I-b	Carpenters and joiners.....	"	1	80	1	92	
IX	Cigar makers.....	"	1	22	1	18	
			F	1			
II-a	Conductors.....	M	1	82	1	81	
II-a	Engineers, locomotive.....	"	1	173	1	173	
II-a	Firemen and engineers, locomotive.....	"	1	138	1	134	
XIII-c	Flint glass cutters and workers.....	"	1	110			
IV-a	Iron molders and core makers.....	"	1	20	1	6	
XI	Letter carriers.....	"	1	13	1	14	
IV-a	Machinists.....	"	1	12	1	12	
VIII	Musicians.....	"	1	35	1	30	
			F	16		10	
I-b	Painters and decorators.....	M	1	45	1	47	
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers.....	"	1	12	1	12	
XI	Post office clerks.....	"	1	8	1	8	
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard.....	"	1	250	1	269	
Total.....			M	16	1,066	15	968
			F		16		10
Hornell.							
X-b	Barbers.....	M	1	17	1	19	
III-d	Boot and shoe workers.....	"	1	7	1	7	
VII-b	Brewery employees.....	"	1	23	1	22	
I-b	Bricklayers and masons.....	"	1	16	1	20	
I-b	Carpenters and joiners.....	"	1	49	1	63	
IX	Cigar makers.....	"	1	22	1	26	

Table II.—Unions and Membership by Localities and Trades, 1913 — continued

In- dustry num- ber	COUNTY, TOWN AND TRADE	Sex	MARCH 31		SEPTEMBER 30	
			Number of unions	Number of mem- bers	Number of unions	Number of mem- bers
STEUBEN COUNTY — concluded.						
Hornell — concluded.						
X-c	Clerks and salesmen	M	1	7	1	7
II-a	Conductors	"	1	117	1	114
I-b	Electrical workers	"	1	12		
II-a	Engineers, locomotive	"	2	209	2	200
II-a	Firemen and engineers, locomotive	"	1	275	1	250
IV-a	Iron molders and core makers	"	1	30	1	30
XI	Letter carriers	"	1	12	1	10
IV-a	Machinists	"	1	9	1	7
VIII	Musicians	"	1	41	1	30
		F		10		8
I-b	Painters and decorators	M	1	26	1	22
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers	"	1	8	1	9
XI	Post office clerks	"	1	4	1	4
II-a	Switchmen	"	1	34	1	33
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard	"	1	308	1	310
	Total	M	21	1,226	20	1,183
		F		10		8
SUFFOLK COUNTY.						
Babylon.						
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	M	1	13	1	10
Bay Shore.						
I-b	Painters and decorators	M	1	36	1	49
Central Islip.						
I-c	Bricklayers, masons and plasterers' laborers	M			1	10
Greenport.						
II-b	Masters and pilots	M			1	43
Huntington.						
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	M	1	122	1	90
Islip.						
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	M	1	125	1	129
I-b	Painters and decorators	"	1	8	1	8
	Total	M	2	133	2	137
Lindenhurst.						
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	M	1	44	1	44
Northport.						
XI	Letter carriers	M	1	4	1	4
Patchogue.						
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	M	1	60	1	60
XI	Letter carriers	"	1	5	1	4
XI	Post office clerks	"	1	6	1	6
	Total	M	3	71	3	70
Port Jefferson.						
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	M	1	78	1	60
II-b	Masters and pilots	"			1	36
I-b	Painters and decorators	"	1	12	1	10
	Total	M	2	90	3	106
Riverhead.						
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	M			1	16

Table II.—Unions and Membership by Localities and Trades, 1913 — continued

In- dustry number	COUNTY, TOWN AND TRADE	Sex	MARCH 31		SEPTEMBER 30	
			Number of unions	Number of members	Number of unions	Number of members
	SUFFOLK COUNTY — concluded.					
	Sayville.					
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	M	1	82	1	86
	Smithtown.					
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	M	1	48	1	40
	Southampton.					
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	M	.....	.....	1	43
	SULLIVAN COUNTY.					
	Liberty.					
I-b	Painters and decorators	M	1	8	1	8
	TIOGA COUNTY.					
	Owego.					
IX	Cigar makers	M	1	40	1	33
XI	Letter carriers	"	1	5	1	5
XI	Post office clerks	"	1	3	1	3
	Total	M	3	48	3	41
	Waverly.					
X-b	Barbers	M	1	17	1	18
IX	Cigar makers	"	1	17	1	17
		F	.....	.....	.....	.....
V	Compositors	M	1	9	1	10
		F	.....	.....	.....	.....
XI	Letter carriers	M	1	6	1	6
XI	Post office clerks	"	1	4	1	4
	Total	M	5	53	5	55
		F	.....	.....	.....	.....
	TOMPKINS COUNTY.					
	Ithaca.					
X-b	Barbers	M	1	31	1	32
X-a	Bartenders	"	1	40	1	40
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	"	1	73	1	95
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	"	1	141	1	149
IX	Cigar makers	"	1	52	1	52
		F	.....	.....	.....	.....
V	Compositors	M	1	35	1	35
		F	.....	.....	.....	.....
XI	Letter carriers	M	1	19	1	13
VIII	Musicians	"	1	58	1	70
		F	.....	.....	.....	.....
I-b	Painters and decorators	M	1	106	1	115
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers	"	1	29	1	27
XI	Post office clerks	"	1	7	1	8
I-b	Sheet metal workers (building)	"	1	31	1	31
II-a	Street railway employees	"	1	45	1	43
III-a	Tailors	"	1	28	1	28
		F	.....	15	.....	10
	Total	M	14	695	14	740
		F	.....	26	.....	21

Table II.—Unions and Membership by Localities and Trades, 1913 — continued

In- dustry num- ber	COUNTY, TOWN AND TRADE	Sex	MARCH 31		SEPTEMBER 30	
			Number of unions	Number of mem- bers	Number of unions	Number of mem- bers
	ULSTER COUNTY.					
	Ellenville.					
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	M			1	22
XI	Letter carriers	"	1	2	1	2
	Total	M	1	2	2	24
	Kingston.					
X-b	Barbers	M	1	30	1	27
VI	Box makers and sawyers	"	1	16	1	22
VII-b	Brewery employees	"	1	75	1	75
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	"	1	39	1	43
I-c	Bricklayers, masons and plasterers' laborers	"	1	30	1	27
VII-a	Butchers and meat cutters	"	1	28	1	23
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	"	1	170	1	187
IX	Cigar makers	"	1	28	1	28
V	Compositors	"	1	25	1	25
II-a	Conductors	"	1	25	1	25
I-b	Electrical workers	"	1	7		
II-b	Engineers, marine	"	1	93	1	84
XII	Engineers, stationary	"	1	30	1	29
II-a	Firemen and engineers, locomotive	"	1	83	1	80
I-a	Granite cutters	"	1	9	1	12
III-e	Lace curtain makers	"	1	23	1	23
XI	Letter carriers	"	1	13	1	12
II-b	Masters and pilots	"			1	53
VIII	Musicians	"	1	75	1	76
I-b	Painters and decorators	F		6		6
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers	M	1	30	1	32
XI	Post office clerks	"	1	32	1	24
		"	1	16	1	16
II-e	Telegraphers, railroad	F		1		1
		M	2	218	2	274
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard	F				1
		M	1	144	1	148
	Total	M	24	1,239	24	1,345
		F		6		8
	Rifton.					
III-e	Carpet workers	M	1	27	1	27
	Saugerties.					
I-a	Bluestone cutters	M	1	18	1	16
IX	Cigar makers	"	1	22	1	24
XI	Letter carriers	"	1	3	1	3
XIII-a	Paper and pulp workers	"	1	23	1	20
XI	Post office clerks	"	1	3	1	3
	Total	M	5	69	5	66
	WARREN COUNTY.					
	Glens Falls.					
VII-a	Bakers and confectioners	M	1	13	1	12
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	"	1	98	1	96
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	"	1	190	1	184
IX	Cigar makers	"	1	31	1	32
V	Compositors	"	1	29	1	30
		F		6		3
VI	Coopers	M	1	14		
I-b	Electrical workers	"	1	83	1	70
XII	Engineers, stationary	"	1	11	1	11
XII	Firemen, stationary	"	1	17	1	19
III-b	Laundry workers	"	1	150	1	141

Table II.—Unions and Membership by Localities and Trades, 1913 — continued

In- dustry num- ber	COUNTY, TOWN AND TRADE	Sex	MARCH 31		SEPTEMBER 30	
			Num- ber of unions	Num- ber of mem- bers	Num- ber of unions	Num- ber of mem- bers
	WARREN COUNTY — concluded.					
	Glens Falls — concluded.					
XI	Letter carriers	M	1	11	1	13
VIII	Musicians	M	1	68	1	72
		F		15		15
I-b	Painters and decorators	M	1	52	1	50
XIII-a	Paper and pulp workers	M	3	252	3	276
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steamfitters and helpers	"			1	21
XI	Post office clerks	"	1	9	1	8
		F		1		1
II-a	Street railway employees	M	1	118	1	120
	Total	M	18	1,146	18	1,165
		F		20		17
	Warrensburg.					
III-a	Coat, pants and vest makers	M	1	15	1	13
		F		45		46
	WASHINGTON COUNTY.					
	Fort Edward.					
VII-b	Brewery employees	M	1	21	1	20
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	"	1	34	1	30
XII	Engineers, stationary	"			1	14
XII	Firemen, stationary	"	1	38	1	37
XIII-a	Paper and pulp workers	"	2	385	2	342
		F				4
	Total	M	5	478	6	443
		F				4
	Hudson Falls.					
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	M	1	56	1	54
IV-a	Iron molders and core makers	"	1	30	1	30
XI	Letter carriers	"	1	7	1	5
XIII-a	Paper and pulp workers	"	2	239	2	237
XI	Post office clerks	"	1	4	1	3
V	Wall paper machine printers and color mixers	"	1	68	1	74
	Total	M	7	404	7	403
	Thomson.					
XIII-a	Paper and pulp workers	M	1	93	1	152
	Whitehall.					
II-b	Boatmen	M	1	200		
II-a	Car inspectors, repairers, etc.	"			1	18
II-a	Conductors	"	1	34	1	33
II-a	Engineers, locomotive	"	1	80	1	80
II-b	Engineers, marine	"			1	26
II-a	Firemen and engineers, locomotive	"	1	56	1	65
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard	"	1	140	1	140
	Total	M	5	510	6	362
	WAYNE COUNTY.					
	Clyde.					
XIII-c	Glass bottle blowers	M	1	52	1	47
	Lyons.					
XI	Letter carriers	M	1	4	1	4
XI	Post office clerks	"	1	1	1	1
		F		2		2

Table II.—Unions and Membership by Localities and Trades, 1913 — continued

In- dustry num- ber	COUNTY, TOWN AND TRADE	Sex	MARCH 31		SEPTEMBER 30	
			Number of unions	Number of members	Number of unions	Number of members
	WAYNE COUNTY — concluded.					
	Lyons — concluded.					
II-a	Switchmen	M	1	7	1	3
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard	"	1	42	1	36
	Total	M	4	54	4	44
		F		2		2
	Newark.					
X-a	Bartenders	M	1	23	1	21
I-b	Electrical workers	"	1	20	1	20
XI	Letter carriers	"	1	5	1	6
VIII	Musicians	"	1	38	1	38
		F		2		2
XI	Post office clerks	M	1	9	1	9
	Total	M	5	95	5	94
		F		2		2
	Palmyra.					
XI	Post office clerks	M	1	3	1	3
	WESTCHESTER COUNTY.					
	Dobbs Ferry.					
VII-b	Brewery employees	M			1	28
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	"	1	32	1	30
I-b	Painters and decorators	"	1	34	1	23
	Total	M	2	66	3	81
	Hastings-upon-Hudson.					
IV-b	Cable workers	M	1	25		
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	"	1	40	1	42
	Total	M	2	65	1	42
	Irrington.					
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	M	1	41	1	46
I-b	Painters and decorators	"	1	24	1	13
XI	Post office clerks	"	1	2	1	2
	Total	M	3	77	3	61
	Mamaroneck.					
I-c	Bricklayers, masons and plasterers' laborers	M	1	17	1	20
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	"	1	21	1	21
XI	Letter carriers	"	1	3	1	3
I-b	Painters and decorators	"	1	28	1	31
	Total	M	4	69	4	75
	Mount Kisco.					
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	M	1	99	1	102
I-b	Painters and decorators	"	1	21	1	25
	Total	M	2	120	2	127
	Mount Vernon.					
X-b	Barbers	M			1	19
X-a	Bartenders	"	1	19	1	22
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	"	1	163	1	200

Table II.—Unions and Membership by Localities and Trades, 1913 — continued

In- dustry num- ber	COUNTY, TOWN AND TRADE	Sex	MARCH 31		SEPTEMBER 30	
			Number of unions	Number of members	Number of unions	Number of members
WESTCHESTER COUNTY — continued.						
Mount Vernon — concluded.						
I-c	Bricklayers, masons and plasterers' laborers.....	M	1	105	1	126
I-b	Carpenters and joiners.....	"	1	295	1	287
X-c	Clerks and salesmen.....	"	1	16	1	18
V	Compositors.....	"	1	28	1	35
XII	Engineers, stationary.....	"	1	33	1	13
IV-a	Horsehoers.....	"	1	13	1	22
XI	Letter carriers.....	"	1	22	1	105
I-b	Painters and decorators.....	"	1	84	1	55
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers.....	"	1	39	1	15
XI	Post office clerks.....	"	1	13	1	1
		F	1	1	1	1
XI	Public school janitors.....	M	1	11	1	11
I-b	Sheet metal workers (building).....	"	1	17	1	20
I-b	Steam and hot water fitters.....	"	1	40	1	26
Total.....			M	15	903	15
			F	1	1	974
						1
New Rochelle.						
X-b	Barbers.....	M	1	16	1	23
X-a	Bartenders.....	"	1	30	1	30
I-b	Bricklayers and masons.....	"	1	181	1	182
I-c	Bricklayers, masons and plasterers' laborers.....	"	1	103	1	95
I-b	Carpenters and joiners.....	"	3	390	2	260
V	Compositors.....	"	1	17	1	14
II-a	Conductors.....	"	1	45	1	52
I-c	General building and street laborers.....	"	1	1	1	50
IV-a	Horsehoers.....	"	1	14	1	17
I-b	Lathers.....	"	1	25	1	20
XI	Letter carriers.....	"	1	15	1	18
VIII	Musicians.....	"	1	42	1	36
I-b	Painters and decorators.....	"	1	156	1	122
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers.....	"	1	17	1	19
XI	Post office clerks.....	"	1	11	1	11
XI	Public school janitors.....	"	1	1	1	13
I-b	Sheet metal workers (building).....	"	1	14	1	14
II-a	Signal maintainers.....	"	1	1	1	38
I-b	Steam and hot water fitters.....	"	1	11	1	1
II-a	Street railway employees.....	"	1	200	1	200
II-e	Telegraphers, railroad.....	"	1	46	1	104
Total.....			M	20	1,333	21
						1,418
Ossining.						
I-b	Bricklayers and masons.....	M	1	55	1	55
I-b	Carpenters and joiners.....	"	1	125	1	125
VIII	Musicians.....	"	1	40	1	35
		F	1	5	1	5
I-b	Painters and decorators.....	M	1	26	1	33
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers.....	"	1	14	1	14
XI	Post office clerks.....	"	1	4	1	5
Total.....			M	6	264	6
			F	5	5	267
						5
Peekskill.						
VII-a	Bakers and confectioners.....	M	1	16	1	15
X-a	Bartenders.....	"	1	26	1	28
I-b	Bricklayers and masons.....	"	1	35	1	38
I-b	Carpenters and joiners.....	"	1	114	1	150
IX	Cigar makers.....	"	1	51	1	51
X-c	Clerks and salesmen.....	"	1	18	1	9
		F	1	11	1	10
V	Compositors.....	M	1	15	1	13
		F				

Table II.—Unions and Membership by Localities and Trades, 1913 — continued

In- dustry num- ber	COUNTY, TOWN AND TRADE	Sex	MARCH 31		SEPTEMBER 30	
			Number of unions	Number of members	Number of unions	Number of members
	WESTCHESTER COUNTY — continued.					
	Peekskill — concluded.					
VI	Coopers.....	M	1	9	1	10
I-a	Granite cutters.....	"	1	19	1	18
IV-a	Iron molders and core makers.....	"	1	172	1	170
I-a	Letter carriers.....	"	1	11	1	11
XIII	Musicians.....	"	1	51	1	49
		F		2		2
I-b	Painters and decorators.....	M	1	28	1	22
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers.....	"	1	6		
XI	Post office clerks.....	"	1	5	1	9
III-b	Underwear makers.....	F	1	20	1	20
VII-a	Yeast and distillery workers.....	M	1	125	1	96
	Total.....	M	17	701	16	689
		F		35		35
	Pleasantville.					
I-b	Carpenters and joiners.....	M	1	76	1	80
I-b	Painters and decorators.....	"	1	22	1	22
	Total.....	M	2	98	2	102
	Port Chester.					
X-b	Barbers.....	M	1	20	1	21
X-a	Bartenders.....	"	1	37	1	33
I-b	Bricklayers and masons.....	"	1	218	1	218
I-c	Bricklayers, masons and plasterers' laborers.....	"	1	45	1	61
I-b	Carpenters and joiners.....	"	2	168	2	219
II-a	Clerks, railway.....	"	1	18	1	30
IV-a	Iron molders and core makers.....	"	1	115	1	125
XI	Letter carriers.....	"	1	12	1	12
IV-a	Machinists.....	"	1	5	1	3
VIII	Musicians.....	"	1	68	1	71
		F		5		5
I-b	Painters and decorators.....	M	1	109	1	116
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers.....	"	1	30	1	35
XI	Post office clerks.....	"	1	6	1	7
		F		1		1
I-b	Sheet metal workers (building).....	M	1	16	1	16
IV-a	Stove mounters.....	"	1	27	1	23
II-a	Street railway employees.....	"	1	86	1	92
	Total.....	M	17	980	17	1,082
		F		6		6
	Rye.					
I-b	Carpenters and joiners.....	M	2	60	1	51
	Tarrytown.					
I-b	Bricklayers and masons.....	M	1	160	1	165
I-c	Bricklayers, masons and plasterers' laborers.....	"	1	25	1	25
I-b	Carpenters and joiners.....	"	1	128	1	114
V	Compositors.....	"	1	30	1	29
I-b	Lathers.....	"	1	5	1	6
XI	Letter carriers.....	"	1	7	1	9
I-b	Painters and decorators.....	"	1	55	1	52
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers.....	"	1	54	1	37
XI	Post office clerks.....	"	1	7	1	6
I-b	Sheet metal workers (building).....	"	1	26	1	22
	Total.....	M	10	497	10	465
	White Plains.					
I-b	Bricklayers and masons.....	M	1	124	1	130
I-c	Bricklayers, masons, and plasterers' laborers.....	"	1	125	1	150
I-b	Carpenters and joiners.....	"	1	335	1	336
V	Compositors.....	"	1	23	1	25

Table II.—Unions and Membership by Localities and Trades, 1913 — continued

In- dustry num- ber	COUNTY, TOWN AND TRADE	Sex	MARCH 31		SEPTEMBER 30	
			Number of unions	Number of mem- bers	Number of unions	Number of mem- bers
WESTCHESTER COUNTY — concluded.						
White Plains — concluded.						
II-a	Engineers, locomotive.....	M	1	105	1	103
XII	Engineers, stationary.....	"	1	68	1	68
I-b	Lathers.....	"	1	19	1	27
XI	Letter carriers.....	"	1	15	1	15
VIII	Musicians.....	"	1	61	2	94
I-b	Painters and decorators.....	"	1	99	1	102
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers.....	"	1	60	1	50
XI	Post office clerks.....	"	1	3	1	9
		F	.....	.....	.....	.....
I-b	Sheet metal workers (building).....	M	1	32	1	35
		F	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total.....	M	13	1,069	14	1,144
		F	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yonkers.						
VII-a	Bakers and confectioners.....	M	1	76	1	85
X-b	Barbers.....	"	1	30	.....	.....
X-a	Bartenders.....	"	1	77	1	76
I-b	Bricklayers and masons.....	"	1	237	1	237
I-c	Bricklayers, masons and plasterers' laborers.....	"	1	300	1	300
VII-a	Butchers and meat cutters.....	"	1	85	1	90
I-b	Carpenters and joiners.....	"	2	644	2	581
V	Compositors.....	"	1	46	1	46
		F	.....	.....	.....	.....
I-b	Electrical workers.....	M	1	120	1	180
XII	Engineers, stationary.....	"	1	65	1	72
I-c	Excavators and tunnel workers.....	"	1	467	1	877
XII	Firemen, stationary.....	"	1	24	1	30
IV-a	Horseshoers.....	"	1	28	1	25
IV-a	Iron molders and core makers.....	"	1	70	1	70
I-b	Lathers.....	"	1	35	1	30
XI	Letter carriers.....	"	1	73	1	74
IV-a	Machinists.....	"	2	175	2	175
VIII	Musicians.....	"	1	108	1	107
		F	.....	.....	.....	.....
I-b	Painters and decorators.....	M	1	260	1	255
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers.....	"	1	98	1	102
XI	Post office clerks.....	"	1	23	1	25
		F	.....	.....	.....	.....
V	Pressmen.....	M	1	19	1	17
XI	Public school janitors.....	"	1	21	1	21
I-b	Rock drillers, tool sharpeners, etc.....	"	1	1,200	1	135
I-b	Sheet metal workers (building).....	"	1	55	1	60
I-b	Steam and hot water fitters.....	"	1	36	1	63
I-a	Stone cutters.....	"	1	40	1	30
I-b	Stone masons.....	"	1	90	1	90
II-a	Street railway employees.....	"	1	230	1	224
VII-a	Sugar refinery workers.....	"	1	450	.....	.....
II-c	Truck and wagon drivers and chauffeurs.....	"	1	350	1	350
X-a	Waiters.....	"	1	32	1	30
XI	Water works employees.....	"	2	145	2	146
		M	.....	.....	.....	.....
		F	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total.....	M	36	5,709	34	4,603
		F	.....	.....	.....	.....
WYOMING COUNTY.						
Perry.						
I-b	Carpenters and joiners.....	M	1	10	1	10
I-a	Granite cutters.....	"	1	5	1	10
		M	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total.....	M	2	15	2	20

Table II.—Unions and Membership by Localities and Trades, 1913 — concluded

In- dustry num- ber	COUNTY, TOWN AND TRADE	Sex	MARCH 31		SEPTEMBER 30	
			Num- ber of unions	Num- ber of mem- bers	Num- ber of unions	Num- ber of mem- bers
	WYOMING COUNTY — concluded.					
	Sliver Springs.					
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	M	1	14	1	14
	Warsaw.					
XII	Engineers, stationary	M	1	9	1	10
I-b	Painters and decorators	"	1	10	1	8
	Total	M	2	19	2	18
	YATES COUNTY.					
	Penn Yan.					
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	M	1	10	1	11
XI	Letter carriers	"	1	3	1	4
VI	Machine woodworkers	"	1	82	1	93
XI	Post office clerks	"	1	5	1	5
	Total	M	4	100	4	113

RECAPITULATION OF TABLE II. — UNIONS AND MEMBERSHIP, BY LOCALITIES, 1913

COUNTY AND TOWN	Sex	MARCH 31		SEPTEMBER 30	
		Num- ber of unions	Num- ber of members	Num- ber of unions	Num- ber of members
ALBANY COUNTY.....	M	114	10,942	113	10,992
	F	.....	288	.....	215
Albany.....	M	84	8,936	83	8,878
	F	.....	157	.....	155
Cohoes.....	M	20	1,330	20	1,277
	F	.....	151	.....	60
Green Island.....	M	4	385	4	496
Ravena.....	"	1	65	1	69
Watervliet.....	"	5	226	5	272
ALLEGANY COUNTY:					
Wellsville.....	M	2	14	2	14
BROOME COUNTY.....	M	37	2,351	38	2,289
	F	.....	120	.....	161
Binghamton.....	M	35	2,323	36	2,266
	F	.....	120	.....	161
Deposit.....	M	1	2	1	3
Endicott.....	"	1	26	1	20
CATTARAUGUS COUNTY.....	M	35	1,644	35	1,761
	F	.....	27	.....	21
Franklinville.....	M	"	.....	1	33
Olean.....	"	19	912	19	942
	F	.....	11	.....	6
Salamanca.....	M	16	732	15	786
	F	.....	16	.....	16
CAYUGA COUNTY.....	M	33	1,748	34	1,875
	F	.....	26	.....	53
Auburn.....	M	32	1,696	33	1,825
	F	.....	26	.....	53
Weedsport.....	M	1	52	1	50
CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.....	M	53	2,602	57	2,789
	F	.....	45	.....	55
Dunkirk.....	M	26	1,334	27	1,274
	F	.....	18	.....	17
Fredonia.....	M	2	9	2	11
Jamestown.....	"	22	1,245	26	1,499
	F	.....	27	.....	38
Silver Creek.....	M	1	2	1	2
Westfield.....	"	2	12	1	3
CHEMUNG COUNTY:					
Elmira.....	M	39	2,027	39	3,072
	F	.....	9	.....	8
CHENANGO COUNTY:					
Norwich.....	M	16	682	16	679
	F	.....	8	.....	8
CLINTON COUNTY.....	M	14	567	17	673
Cadyville.....	M	1	50	1	50
Morrisonville.....	"	1	60	1	60
Plattsburg.....	"	11	408	13	494
Rouses Point.....	"	1	49	2	69
COLUMBIA COUNTY.....	M	8	184	9	221
Chatham.....	M	1	24	2	56
Hudson.....	"	7	160	7	161

Recapitulation of Table II.—Unions and Membership, by Localities, 1913 — continued

COUNTY AND TOWN	Sex	MARCH 31		SEPTEMBER 30	
		Number of unions	Number of members	Number of unions	Number of members
CORTLAND COUNTY:					
Cortland.....	M	12	263	12	267
	F		19		21
DELAWARE COUNTY:					
Delaware.....	M	4	74	4	71
	F		1		1
Sidney.....	M	1	21	1	18
Walton.....	"	3	53	3	53
	F		1		1
DUTCHESS COUNTY:					
Dutchess.....	M	34	1,805	35	1,943
	F		157		150
Fishkill-on-Hudson.....	M	7	242	7	238
	F		1		2
Matteawan.....	M	1	42	1	44
Millbrook.....	"	1	38	1	38
Millerton.....	"	1	20	1	20
Poughkeepsie.....	"	23	1,433	23	1,549
	F		6		8
Wappingers Falls.....	M	1	30	2	54
	F		150		120
ERIE COUNTY:					
Erie.....	M	180	27,739	196	37,770
	F		1,391		1,908
Alden.....	M	1	3		
Blasdell.....	"	1	40	1	42
Buffalo.....	"	164	26,997	180	36,876
	F		1,391		1,908
Depew-Lancaster.....	M	4	368	5	491
East Aurora.....	"	2	10	2	11
Hamburg.....	"	1	72	1	49
Lackawanna.....	"	2	141	2	155
Tonawanda.....	"	5	108	5	146
ESSEX COUNTY:					
Essex.....	M	10	370	9	355
	F		7		7
Ausable Forks.....	M	1	15	1	15
Keeseville.....	"	1	23	1	23
	F		7		7
Lake Placid.....	M	2	96	2	100
Mineville.....	"	1	30		
Ticonderoga.....	"	5	206	5	217
FRANKLIN COUNTY:					
Franklin.....	M	14	330	13	283
	F		2		2
Chateaugay.....	M	1	18	1	20
Malone.....	"	7	150	7	153
Saranac Lake.....	"	6	162	5	110
	F		2		2
FULTON COUNTY:					
Fulton.....	M	15	834	18	714
	F		35		25
Gloversville.....	M	11	735	13	594
	F		35		25
Johnstown.....	M	4	99	5	120
GENESSEE COUNTY:					
Genesee.....	M	14	514	14	492
Batavia.....	M	12	505	12	485
Le Roy.....	"	2	9	2	7

Recapitulation of Table II.—Unions and Membership, by Localities, 1913 — continued

COUNTY AND TOWN	Sex	MARCH 31		SEPTEMBER 30	
		Number of unions	Number of members	Number of unions	Number of members
GREENE COUNTY	M	3	11	3	11
	F		2		2
Catskill.....	M	2	6	2	6
	F		1		1
Coxsackie.....	M	1	5	1	5
	F		1		1
HERKIMER COUNTY	M	24	1,956	26	1,942
	F		40		53
Dolgeville.....	M	1	30	1	30
Frankfort.....	"	1	65	1	48
Herkimer.....	"	5	178	5	178
Ilion.....	"	4	1,366	5	1,326
	F		23		16
Little Falls.....	M	13	317	14	360
	F		17		17
JEFFERSON COUNTY	M	38	2,345	11	2,189
	F		6		6
Alexandria Bay.....	M	2	45	2	45
Black River.....	"	1	29	2	42
Brownville.....	"	1	44	1	29
Carthage.....	"	1	30	1	39
Clayton.....	"	3	59	3	65
Deferiet.....	"	3	218	3	225
Felts Mills.....	"	1	32	1	32
Glen Park.....	"	1	33	1	34
Watertown.....	"	25	1,855	24	1,678
	F		6		6
KINGS COUNTY:					
New York City, Brooklyn Borough*.....	M	169	46,697	181	54,049
	F		3,502		2,969
LEWIS COUNTY	M	2	34	3	28
Harrisville.....	M			1	10
Lowville.....	"	1	3	1	3
Lyons Falls.....	"	1	31	1	15
LIVINGSTON COUNTY	M	5	88	5	89
	F		1		1
Avon.....	M	1	49	1	50
Dansville.....	"	2	9	2	10
	F		1		1
Mount Morris.....	M	2	30	2	29
MADISON COUNTY	M	16	543	19	604
	F		7		8
Canastota.....	M	3	13	3	13
	F		1		1
Oneida.....	M	13	530	16	591
	F		6		7
MONROE COUNTY	M	100	22,869	108	20,056
	F		1,481		830
Brockport.....	M	4	34	3	22
Fairport.....	"	1	32	1	32
	F		4		5
Rochester.....	M	94	22,784	104	20,002
	F		1,477		827
Spencerport.....	M	1	19		

* See summary of New York City, following New York County

Recapitulation of Table II.—Unions and Membership, by Localities, 1913 — continued

COUNTY AND TOWN	Sex	MARCH 31		SEPTEMBER 30	
		Num- ber of unions	Num- ber of members	Num- ber of unions	Num- ber of members
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.....	M	18	980	21	1,111
	F	.....	6	.....	3
Amsterdam.....	M	15	933	18	1,063
	F	.....	6	.....	3
Canajoharie.....	M	1	3	1	4
Fort Plain.....	"	1	4	1	4
St. Johnsville.....	"	1	40	1	40
NASSAU COUNTY.....	M	14	970	13	1,026
	F	.....	1	.....	.....
Freeport.....	M	2	52	2	62
Glen Cove.....	"	2	483	2	508
Great Neck.....	"	1	163	1	160
Hempstead.....	"	4	104	3	107
Lynbrook.....	"	1	56	1	25
Mineola.....	"	.....	.....	1	52
Port Washington.....	"	1	85	1	101
Rockville Center.....	"	2	13	2	11
	F	.....	1	.....	.....
Westbury.....	M	1	14	.....	.....
NEW YORK COUNTY:					
New York City, Manhattan and Bronx Bor- oughs (see below).....	M	712	416,532	760	420,087
New York City.....	F	.....	64,570	.....	71,706
Manhattan and Bronx Boroughs.....	M	478	363,567	512	359,479
	F	.....	61,044	.....	68,669
Brooklyn Borough.....	M	169	46,697	181	54,049
	F	.....	3,508	.....	2,869
Queens Borough.....	M	40	4,869	43	5,192
	F	.....	22	.....	63
Richmond Borough.....	M	25	1,399	24	1,367
	F	.....	2	.....	.....
NIAGARA COUNTY.....	M	56	3,334	57	3,632
	F	.....	27	.....	27
Lockport.....	M	20	680	20	721
	F	.....	12	.....	11
Middleport.....	M	1	40	1	40
Niagara Falls.....	"	30	2,160	30	2,153
	F	.....	15	.....	18
North Tonawanda.....	M	5	454	6	718
ONEIDA COUNTY.....	M	74	7,465	75	8,216
	F	.....	1,222	.....	987
Clinton.....	M	1	29	1	35
New York Mills.....	"	1	400	1	600
	F	.....	500	.....	300
Rome.....	M	14	607	14	575
	F	.....	4	.....	3
Utica.....	M	57	6,389	58	6,963
	F	.....	778	.....	684
Whitesboro.....	M	1	40	1	43
ONONDAGA COUNTY.....	M	102	11,216	101	11,132
	F	.....	543	.....	559
Baldwinsville.....	M	1	34	1	34
East Syracuse.....	"	5	669	5	681
Liverpool.....	"	1	187	2	216
Rockwell Springs.....	"	1	25	1	42
Skaneateles.....	"	1	22	1	20
Solvay.....	"	2	31	2	40
Syracuse.....	"	91	10,248	89	10,099
	F	.....	543	.....	559

Recapitulation of Table II.—Unions and Membership, by Localities, 1913 — continued

COUNTY AND TOWN	Sex	MARCH 31		SEPTEMBER 30	
		Number of unions	Number of members	Number of unions	Number of members
ONTARIO COUNTY.....	M F	31	1,104 8	30	1,062 7
Canandaigua.....	M F	6	114 5	6	107 4
Geneva.....	M F	24	980 3	23	942 3
Shortsville.....	M	1	10	1	13
ORANGE COUNTY.....	M F	91	4,963 806	93	5,154 745
Central Valley.....	M			1	11
Cornwall.....	"	1	27	1	30
Goshen.....	"	1	3	1	4
Highland Falls.....	"	2	43	2	43
Maybrook.....	"	3	208	3	202
Middletown.....	" F	27	1,535 2	27	1,550 2
Newburgh.....	M F	32	1,697 758	32	1,837 707
Otisville.....	M	1	12	1	11
Port Jervis.....	" F	18	1,207 43	19	1,208 55
Tuxedo.....	M	1	6	1	8
Walden.....	" F	1	28 5	1	29 1
Warwick.....	M	3	132	3	145
West Point.....	"	1	65	1	76
ORLEANS COUNTY.....	M F	13	410 7	15	490 10
Albion.....	M	6	200	6	210
Holley.....	"	2	35	2	46
Hulberton.....	"	1	75	1	80
Medina.....	" F	4	100 7	6	154 10
OSWEGO COUNTY.....	M F	31	1,376 1	32	1,451 1
Fulton.....	M	10	283	11	369
Oswego.....	" F	21	1,093 1	21	1,082 1
OTSEGO COUNTY.....	M F	19	1,313 6	19	1,443 6
Cooperstown.....	M	1	5	1	6
Oneonta.....	" F	17	1,294 5	17	1,426 6
Richfield Springs.....	M	1	14	1	11
QUEENS COUNTY: New York City, Queens Borough*.....	M F	40	4,869 22	43	5,192 68
RENSSELAER COUNTY.....	M F	60	5,478 28	61	5,811 28
Hosick Falls.....	M F	6	113 3	6	115 4
Rensselaer.....	M	6	812	6	895
Troy.....	" F	48	4,553 25	49	4,801 22

* See summary of New York City, following New York County.

Recapitulation of Table II.—Unions and Membership, by Localities, 1913 — continued

COUNTY AND TOWN	Sex	MARCH 31		SEPTEMBER 30	
		Number of unions	Number of members	Number of unions	Number of members
RICHMOND COUNTY:					
New York City, Richmond Borough*.....	M	25	1,399	24	1,367
	F		2		
ROCKLAND COUNTY.....	M	16	618	15	572
Garnerville.....	M	2	27	2	43
Iona Island.....	"	1	78		
Nyack.....	"	6	183	6	201
Pearl River.....	"	1	15	1	20
Sloatsburg.....	"	2	168	2	151
Suffern.....	"	3	128	3	133
West Haverstraw.....	"	1	19	1	24
ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.....	M	38	1,787	40	1,788
	F		3		19
Canton.....	M	2	4	2	4
	F		2		2
Emeryville.....	M			1	27
Gouverneur.....	"	7	83	7	99
Norfolk.....	"	1	34	1	34
Norwood.....	"	1	20	1	15
Ogdensburg.....	"	19	842	20	1,068
	F		1		17
Piercefield.....	M	3	316	3	168
Potsdam.....	"	2	29	2	21
Pyrites.....	"	2	399	2	307
Raymondville.....	"	1	60	1	45
SARATOGA COUNTY.....	M	45	2,230	48	2,679
	F		23		33
Ballston Spa.....	M	5	113	5	78
	F		1		1
Corinth-Palmer.....	M	7	522	7	546
Mechanicville.....	"	17	1,004	19	1,371
	F		7		7
Saratoga Springs.....	M	15	583	16	675
	F		16		25
Waterford.....	M	1	8	1	9
SCHENECTADY COUNTY.....	M	59	8,592	69	10,349
	F		216		723
Rotterdam Junction.....	M	3	147	4	207
Schenectady.....	"	56	8,445	65	10,142
	F		216		723
SCHOHARIE COUNTY:					
Cobleskill.....	M	1	36		
SCHUYLER COUNTY:					
Watkins.....	M	2	6	2	6
SENECA COUNTY.....	M	9	260	8	237
	F		27		24
Seneca Falls.....	M	6	179	6	178
Waterloo.....	"	3	81	2	59
	F		27		24

*See summary of New York City, following New York County.

Recapitulation of Table II.—Unions and Membership, by Localities, 1913 — continued

COUNTY AND TOWN	Sex	MARCH 31		SEPTEMBER 30	
		Num-ber of unions	Num-ber of members	Num-ber of unions	Num-ber of members
STREUBEN COUNTY.....	M	41	2,314	39	2,175
	F	.....	26	.....	18
Addison.....	M	2	16	2	17
Bath.....	"	2	6	2	7
Corning.....	"	16	1,066	15	968
	F	.....	16	.....	10
Hornell.....	M	21	1,226	20	1,183
	F	.....	10	.....	8
SUFFOLK COUNTY.....	M	14	643	19	748
Babylon.....	M	1	13	1	10
Bay Shore.....	"	1	36	1	49
Central Islip.....	"	.....	.....	1	10
Greenport.....	"	.....	.....	1	43
Huntington.....	"	1	122	1	90
Islip.....	"	2	133	2	137
Lindenhurst.....	"	1	44	1	44
Northport.....	"	1	4	1	4
Patchogue.....	"	3	71	3	70
Port Jefferson.....	"	2	90	3	106
Riverhead.....	"	.....	.....	1	16
Sayville.....	"	1	82	1	86
Smithtown.....	"	1	48	1	40
Southampton.....	"	.....	.....	1	43
SULLIVAN COUNTY:					
Liberty.....	M	1	8	1	.....
TIOGA COUNTY.....	M	8	101	8	96
	F	.....	2	.....	1
Owego.....	M	3	48	3	41
Waverly.....	"	5	53	5	55
	F	.....	2	.....	1
TOMPKINS COUNTY:					
Ithaca.....	M	14	695	14	740
	F	.....	26	.....	21
ULSTER COUNTY.....	M	31	1,337	32	1,462
	F	.....	6	.....	8
Ellenville.....	M	1	2	2	24
Kingston.....	"	24	1,239	24	1,345
	F	.....	6	.....	8
Rifton.....	M	1	27	1	27
Saugerties.....	"	5	69	5	66
WARREN COUNTY.....	M	19	1,161	19	1,178
	F	.....	66	.....	63
Glens Falls.....	M	18	1,146	18	1,165
	F	.....	20	.....	17
Warrensburg.....	M	1	15	1	13
	F	.....	45	.....	46
WASHINGTON COUNTY.....	M	18	1,485	20	1,360
	F	.....	.....	.....	4
Fort Edward.....	M	5	478	6	443
	F	.....	.....	.....	4
Hudson Falls.....	M	7	404	7	403
Thomson.....	"	1	93	1	152
Whitehall.....	"	5	510	6	362

Recapitulation of Table II.—Unions and Membership, by Localities, 1913 — concluded

COUNTY AND TOWN	Sex	MARCH 31		SEPTEMBER 30	
		Number of unions	Number of members	Number of unions	Number of members
WAYNE COUNTY.....	M	11	204	11	188
	F		4		4
Clyde.....	M	1	52	1	47
Lyons.....	"	4	54	4	44
	F		2		2
Newark.....	M	5	95	5	94
	F		2		2
Palmyra.....	M	1	3	1	3
WESTCHESTER COUNTY.....	M	151	12,011	149	11,181
	F		52		52
Dobbs Ferry.....	M	2	66	3	81
Hastings-upon-Hudson.....	"	2	65	1	42
Irvington.....	"	3	77	3	61
Mamaroneck.....	"	4	69	4	75
Mount Kisco.....	"	2	120	2	127
Mount Vernon.....	"	15	903	15	974
	F		1		1
New Rochelle.....	M	20	1,333	21	1,418
Ossining.....	"	6	264	6	267
	F		5		5
Peekskill.....	M	17	701	16	689
	F		33		33
Pleasantville.....	M	2	98	2	102
Port Chester.....	"	17	980	17	1,082
	F		6		6
Rye.....	M	2	60	1	51
Tarrytown.....	"	10	497	10	465
White Plains.....	"	13	1,069	14	1,144
	F		2		3
Yonkers.....	M	36	5,709	34	4,603
	F		5		4
WYOMING COUNTY.....	M	5	48	5	52
Perry.....	M	2	15	2	20
Silver Springs.....	"	1	14	1	14
Warsaw.....	"	2	19	2	18
YATES COUNTY:					
Penn Yan.....	M	4	100	4	113
Grand Total.....	M	2,530	572,213	2,643	586,726
	F		71,405		78,522



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